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THE TIMES

The case for National Service by Sir Hugh Fraser, page 14

Fears of intervention in Poland eased by Brezhnev speech

President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union took some of the tension out of the Polish crisis yesterday by reaffirming Moscow's belief that the party leadership in Poland could overcome its problems. Optimism in Poland was increased by the ending of the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres. Mr Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said in an interview in "France-Soir" that he does not expect Soviet intervention.

Warsaw Pact exercises end

From Dessa Trevisan
Prague, April 7

Tension building up over Poland eased today when President Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, allayed fears of an imminent Warsaw Pact invasion in his speech here to the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress.

At the same time, he left no doubt that, although the Soviet Union still believes the Polish leadership will be able to "oppose the designs of enemies of socialism", it is more guarded than several weeks ago.

Dr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party leader, took a more ominous line yesterday by reminding the Poles that, although each country is responsible for its own affairs there are certain matters which are the concern of all socialist states.

Mr Brezhnev was more restrained than that. But a significant difference between the Russian and English language versions of his speech suggests that what he actually said was that the Russians only "assume" that Poland will be able to check anti-socialist assaults.

However, this does not change the essential point Mr Brezhnev intended to make—that he expects more confidence to be shown in the Polish leadership's capacity to put its house in order than was expressed in the Soviet media over the past week, or than was shown by Dr Husak, who clearly emphasized the growing uneasiness felt in Prague.

It was left to Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Polish Politburo member, whose hard-line approach came under fierce attack at the Central Committee meeting in Warsaw this month, to explain to the congress here the attitude of the Polish leadership.

"The Polish crisis "brings dangers" for the socialist state, he said, and this was being abused by the enemies of socialism whose activities represent a threat and "undermine Poland's stability".

He assured the congress that the Polish leadership was grappling with the difficulties patiently to lead Poland on to a "clear road" without "distortions and deformations" and, in doing so, it was forging a citizens' front of "reason and patriotism".

He added that nobody would ever succeed in prising Poland away from socialism and the party would "find enough power" to end the crisis.

Mr Olszowski is obviously the man Moscow trusts more than some of the reformists in the Polish leadership. The fact that he was chosen to attend the Prague congress is in itself significant.

During the stormy session of the Polish Central Committee, he was one of three Politburo members who offered to resign. But he was kept in his post because his departure would have given Moscow still more evidence that the leadership was entirely taken over by liberal reformists.

Mr Brezhnev went out of his way today to emphasize the need to tighten the ranks of the countries in the Warsaw Pact. Closer cooperation, he said, was necessary in all spheres and pooling of resources was in the interest of every country, as well as of the community as a whole.

He said this in a situation which, in his view, was characterized by attempts by the enemies of socialism to fragment the socialist community from within, using economic pressure and blackmail and instigating subversive activity.

He singled out the Czechoslovak party to demonstrate how successfully such dangers could be overcome with the help of the socialist community. Similar attempts, he said, were being undertaken in relation to Poland.

Walesa optimism: Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, the Polish free trade union federation, said in an interview published in *France-Soir* yesterday that he still does not believe the Soviet Union will intervene in Poland (UPI reports from Paris).

"I have said 15 times that I do not believe in any intervention", he told the Warsaw correspondent of the Paris newspaper.

He also said the situation in Poland was "better, much better, since General Jaruzelski has been Prime Minister".

Manoeuvres end: The Warsaw Pact manoeuvres carried out since March 17 in Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union ended today, the official Polish news agency PAP announced (UPI and Reuter report from Warsaw).

It said: "The objectives set for the exercises have been attained. The staffs and troops participating in the operations are returning home."

Although Soyuz-81 was principally a command post exercise, with comparatively small numbers of troops involved, Western governments viewed it with suspicion as a method of increasing the readiness of Warsaw Pact forces for a possible military intervention in Poland.

United States concern: The United States is still seriously concerned about Soviet military activity in and around Poland and by the threatening attitude of the East European countries (Reuter reports from Washington).

Mr William Dyess, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr Brezhnev's remarks did not give a clear picture of Soviet intentions.

Brezhnev speech, photograph, page 6
Leading article, page 15

Unpublished Home Office study begun in 1973 backs call for investigation reforms

Defects disclosed in inquiries on police assault claims

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Serious defects in the system of investigating complaints of assault by police are disclosed in a still unpublished report by the Home Office Research Unit.

Based on studies of Metropolitan Police complaints dossiers, the report supports a call by the Police Complaints Board for reform in the system.

Three bodies are principally involved in the controversy over the handling of complaints against police: the Police Complaints Board, which in its triennial review called for reforms; a Home Office working party, which was appointed by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to consider how the recommendation of the board for an independent element in the investigation of serious complaints against the police might be implemented; and the Home Office Research Unit.

The unpublished report says there is a tendency to explain injuries as self-inflicted and claims that accounts by police officers or surgeons of alleged assault are sometimes implausible. It finds that in a significant minority of cases investigations are not as thorough as might have been expected.

In about a fifth of cases from the sample of dossiers examined, some or all independent eye-witnesses who were actually named, or should have been traceable, were not called to give statements, the report says. "No record is given of whether attempts had been made to trace them."

The Home Office could not say yesterday when the report would be published, stating that it "had a fairly long time scale". The study which led to it began in 1973.

Yet Mr Whitelaw told the House of Commons on March 18, in answer to a parliamentary question, that he would welcome comments on another report then published, on the *Establishment of an Independent Element in the Investigation of Complaints against the Police.*

The Home Office working party, which produced that report, does not mention the one by the research unit or disclose any knowledge of it. Mr Whitelaw is now considering what changes, if any, might be necessary in the present system.

The working party, which consisted mainly of police officers, rejected a proposal by the complaints board that complaints of serious injury should be investigated by a special task force of officers seconded from police forces but answerable to someone other than a police officer.

Although the board was satisfied that in general the investigation of complaints under the present system was thorough and satisfactory, a "body of *opinion*" did not share its confidence. Unexplained injury sustained during arrest, or while in police custody, was a focus of discontent.

But the working party, which was chaired by Lord Plowden, and included Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, as a member, said that where necessary the chairman of the complaints board (Sir Cyril Philips) or the DPP, should supervise the investigation of complaints against police of serious assault.

Sir Robert Mark, former Metropolitan Police Commissioner, wrote in *The Times* on March 31: "The real difficulty for the public in considering the recommendations is that they are offered no evidence at all of the need for change."

The complaints board, however, is not able to cite the evidence provided by the research unit in support of change, because it has not been published.

Mr Whitelaw said on March 18: "It is in my view important that all concerned should have in mind the need to maintain public confidence in the complaints system, as an important aspect of the relations between the police and the public and the role it can play in striking the balance between the powers of the police and the rights of the individual."

The report, while finding no evidence of racial bias in the investigation procedure, comments: "The effectiveness of the formal system for making complaints against the police has become, for many, the touchstone of the state of police community relations, not least for relations with the black and Asian communities."

Report details, page 4

Photograph by Malcolm Clarke



Miss Susan Swatland, the student teacher abducted in San Francisco from the Moonies, or Unification Church, reunited yesterday with her parents at their poultry farm at Egerton, near Ashford, Kent. She flew home after they had approached a rescue group to kidnap her. In London, the Charity Commission, after a meeting with six MPs, announced that it would reconsider its decision to allow the church to remain a registered charity

[Report, page 2]

£500m rival bid for Royal Bank of Scotland

By Our Financial Staff

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has made the biggest bid in British financial history with its £498m offer for Royal Bank of Scotland. It tops an earlier offer for the Royal Bank by the Standard Chartered Group by £180m.

Royal Bank's shares rose by 24p to 168p yesterday on rumours that a counter bid was on its way.

A merger between Royal Bank and Hongkong and Shanghai would bring the combined bank into the world's top 20. The bid coincides with the recent visit of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to Hongkong and the big power station contract just awarded to GEC.

Mr Michael Sandberg, Hongkong's chairman, said last night that it wanted to keep Royal Bank's Scottish-based independence and see it become the Hongkong Bank's flagship in Europe.

Standard Chartered, headed by Lord Barber, the former Tory Chancellor, was hoping to create the third largest banking empire in Britain which would have been bigger than Lloyds and the Midland Bank and on a par with National Westminster and Barclays. The Standard Chartered bid had received approval from the Royal Bank board.

But, late last night, Royal Bank, which includes the London clearing bank Williams & Glyn's, had not responded to the counter bid.

Battle royal, page 19

Foot-and-mouth in Wales feared

An order restricting the movement of animals within a five-mile radius of a farm at Tregynon, Powys, Wales, was imposed yesterday after a suspected outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among sheep.

The Ministry of Agriculture said samples had been sent to the Animal Virus Research Institute at Pirbright, Surrey.

Tax disruption forces borrowing to rise

By David Felton

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons last night that estimates for the central government borrowing requirement will be exceeded by up to £500m because of the action by Civil Service unions which is disrupting the collection of tax payments.

In a written answer, the Chancellor indicated that the shortfall in tax receipts during March was between £750m and £1,000m. The Treasury said the borrowing requirement would have been exceeded by a similar amount had it not been offset by underspending in other areas of public expenditure.

Sir Geoffrey said government borrowing in the year 1980-81 was likely to be less than £500m higher than the estimate of £12,760m published after last month's Budget. "The net increase in the borrowing requirement presents no risk to overall economic management", he said.

Estimates of the likely increase range between £300m and £500m. The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is organizing the programme of industrial action now in its fifth week, agreed with the Chancellor's figures on the shortfall in tax receipts, but claimed that he had not taken into account non-payment to the Government of national insurance contributions, which it estimates amounts to a further £300m.

The Chancellor said that more than three quarters of expected tax receipts were still getting through to the Government, but the unions say they are halting 40 per cent of the Government's total income.

The unions said the Government's Budget strategy of taking money out of the economy was being reversed by their action.

The strikes at the VAT computer centre at Southend-on-Sea and the PAYE tax computers at Shipley, near Bradford, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, meant that local tax offices no longer had clear records of tax payments. The statement said that meant the offices could not pursue traders or employers who were defaulting

Submarine work blocked, page 2

Ulster killing of census collector

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

A woman census collector was shot dead at close range by a lone, masked gunman in a predominantly Roman Catholic part of the Waterside district of Londonderry last night.

She was standing on a doorstep in Anderson Crescent when the gunman came up the pathway and snatched a bundle of census forms before firing the shot. Police said that a number of reports of census forms being seized from collectors, sometimes at gunpoint, in the Londonderry area, on Monday evening were being investigated.

A police statement said: "This is a calculated, cold-blooded murder of a young mother out performing a public duty, designed to help the people of the area."

Provisional plan: Last month Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, announced plans to disrupt the census in an attempt to make it meaningless (the Press Association reports).

Commons sketch

Speaker's sober cheer for MPs

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Whatever Lord Avebury may say, drunkenness, like death, can never happen within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

That was officially confirmed yesterday by no less an authority on parliamentary procedure and practice than Mr George Thomas, the Speaker of the House of Commons. In an awesome statement from the Chair, Mr Thomas told cheering MPs: "All my predecessors have ruled that no honourable or right honourable member of this House is ever too much under the influence of drink".

So there we have it. However paralytic or comatose your honourable, gallant, or even learned member may appear on the surface, beneath that receptive veneer his mental faculties are as acute as ever.

The ruling appeared to have come as a bit of a surprise to some of the younger MPs who are still getting to grips with the fact that they cannot die on the premises. That, it is believed, would cause so many problems for the coroner who would have to operate within the rules laid down for demises within royal palaces that, it is claimed, no pulse is ever officially tested until the recumbent form has been safely dragged into the street.

Now that drunkeness, in parliamentary terms, has been put on all fours with death, MPs can once again breathe freely.

Lord Avebury, best known for his famous victory at Orpington on behalf of the Liberals and for his battles in support of the gypsies, set the Palace of Westminster trembling with indignation on Monday when he called for a ban on all-night drinking in the Houses of Parliament, suggesting that some MPs might at times end up slightly the worse for wear and with their intellectual capacity and judgment impaired.

Lord Avebury, a teetotaller, was speaking at a conference in Liverpool on alcohol.

Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-West, whose intellectual capacity and judgment should never be questioned and who probably has as many lost causes to his credit as Lord Avebury, leapt fearlessly into the breach with a point of order at the end of the Prime Minister's question time.

Bursting with righteous indignation, Mr Lewis told the Speaker that he was raising this matter at the earliest opportunity open to him. He appealed to Mr Thomas as "a life-long abstainer" to rebut this "slighting and wounding attack" on the sobriety of MPs.

Mr Lewis, who admitted that he was not among the teetotallers in the House, was saddened at the deep sense of grievance of those MPs accustomed to nothing stronger than orange juice, at the assertions of almost perpetual drunkeness. He and Mr Speaker knew, of course, that there were a few members who did occasionally partake of drink (loud shouts of agreement from the Tory benches), but never was anyone drunk.

That, said Mr Lewis, was against the rules. "Hear, hear", yelled the whole House, united for one glorious moment.

Mr Speaker nodded ominously at the thought of anyone breaking the rules in his presence.

Opinions were often given in less rarified circles around the country which were not to the liking of MPs. It was a delicate matter and he rather hoped that Mr Lewis would not raise it as a matter of privilege.

Thankfully, Mr Lewis was happy to accept the Speaker's verdict on the sobriety of politicians and that they could never be too much under the influence.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Is that the Moonie or Biggs?
KIDNAP VICTIM HOME

Biggs extradition decision put off for day

Bridgetown, April 7.—Mr Frank King, the Barbados Chief Magistrate, postponed until tomorrow a decision on the extradition of Ronald Biggs, the great train robber, after the defence had argued that the extradition agreement with Britain was invalid.

A defence lawyer said he had learnt that the extradition agreement had never been formally approved.

He asked for the adjournment so that an official of the House of Assembly could verify this.—UPI.

Britain rebukes Russia at security talks

Britain has used blunt terms to condemn the Soviet Union's stalling tactics at the European Security Review Conference in Madrid. The chief British delegate at the talks said: "We are not prepared to see this meeting carry on endlessly without any sign of substantial change for the better in Soviet behaviour." The talks will be adjourned on Friday and are due to be resumed on May 5 Page 6

Governor guilty

Mr Colin Honey, Governor of Albany Prison, on the Isle of Wight, was guilty of contempt of court in stopping a prisoner's complaint about him being sent to the High Court, the Divisional Court held. His conduct was calculated to prejudice the requirement that all citizens should have access to the court Law Report, page 17

Space launch snags

Snags continued to crop up in the countdown to the launch of the United States space shuttle Columbia, though officials still assert that the craft can be fired into space on Friday morning as scheduled. However, even if the countdown is completed on schedule, weather conditions could still delay the launching Page 7

The good and the bad in Whitehall

After the paper criticizing Whitehall's failure to maintain an adequate standard of good housekeeping in its activities or an acceptable stewardship of about £60,000m of public money a year, it can be seen that sound and incompetent internal audit practices coexist in Whitehall Page 3

Plot inquiry refused

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has refused a public inquiry into allegations of a plot in 1968 to overthrow the Wilson Government. She said she had seen nothing "to suggest that there was anything that came even remotely near to being a serious conspiracy to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy" Page 2

Red Brigades rift

Red Brigades terrorists admitted responsibility for the murder of a warder in Rome. It was the first attack since the arrest of Signor Mario Moretti, one of the alleged leaders of the organization. His capture is linked to a rift in terrorist ranks Page 7

Tough Husain line

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, encountered the toughest talking of his Middle East tour when he met King Husain. The King dashed any lingering hopes that Jordan might be brought closer to the Egyptian-Israeli peace process Page 6

Demonstrators force delay on Coin St site

Demonstrators forced the postponement of a public inquiry into the plan to redevelop the Coin Street site on the south bank in central London. They twice made Mr Victor Radmore, the inspector, leave the platform at County Hall. He will try to start the proceedings tomorrow Page 4

SDP split on Liberals

Social Democrat MPs and members of the party's steering committee decided against forming a joint negotiating committee with the Liberals as early as next week. Although the four SDP leaders had favoured the move, MPs were unwilling to be rushed Page 2

Charity Commission to reexamine Moonies

By a Staff Reporter

Miss Susan Swatland, the student teacher kidnapped on behalf of her parents from the Moonies, or Unification Church, and later "deprogrammed", was reunited with her family yesterday after flying home from the United States.

At the same time the Charity Commission, after a meeting with six MPs, announced that it would reconsider its decision last week to allow the church to remain a registered charity, an important element of its tax-free status.

Miss Swatland, aged 21, who was accompanied by her mother, arrived looking tired after a night flight to Gatwick, where she was welcomed by her father, Mr Michael Swatland, a Kent poultry farmer, and her brothers.

After driving her to the farmhouse at Egerton, near Ashford, Mr Swatland said: "I am surprised how well she looks, considering what a dreadful time she has had. We are all delighted she is back."

Mr Swatland said his daughter went to bed for a long sleep soon after returning home.

She became involved with the Moonies last summer while on holiday in California, when a young man on the beach invited her to a "community centre".

Her parents grew worried when she did not return to college, and in October flew out to San Francisco, where they were "horrified" by the transformation in her. Mr Swatland said she looked like a robot

The Swatlands then approached a group of "deprogrammers," former Moonies set up to rescue and "decondition" members of the sect, and asked them to abduct their daughter. About a month ago, she was bundled into a car in a San Francisco street and after a week's deprogramming was taken to a secret rehabilitation centre outside California.

Miss Swatland is now said by her parents to be "her old self", but Mr Swatland said last night that both she and her mother, who had stayed in America to supervise the operation, had "gone through a lot lately".

Conservative MPs yesterday welcomed the commission's decision to review its ruling last week, made a few days after the Unification Church had lost its six-month libel action against the *Daily Mail* newspaper.

Mr David Mellor, MP for Putney, and one of six who saw Mr Terence Fitzgerald, the chief charity commissioner, for an hour's meeting at the commission's headquarters, described it afterwards as successful.

The jury in the libel action recommended that the Moonies' tax-free status should be investigated because it was a political organization. The Commission said last week, however, that the claims made against the sect were for the High Court or legislation by Parliament.

The chief commissioner will now be consulting his two colleagues and will probably also take new legal advice.

Letters, page 15



Mr David Mellor, Tory MP for Wandsworth, Putney (foreground) with a group of MPs he led to meet Mr Terence Fitzgerald, the Chief Charity Commissioner, yesterday. Left to right: Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C), Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C), Sir Timonthy Kitson (Richmond, Yorkshire, C), Mr John Ryman (Blyth, Lab), and Mr Timethy Sainsbury (Hove, C).

'Coup' assurance

Thatcher ruling: No serious plot

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

"Nothing ... that came even remotely near to being a serious conspiracy to undermine or overthrow Parliamentary democracy", was Mrs Margaret Thatcher's characterization yesterday of the 1968 meeting about the Wilson government involving the late Lord Mountbatten, Mr Cecil King and, as they then were, Mr Hugh Cudlipp and Sir Solly Zuckerman.

The Prime Minister, in a letter to Mr Edward Leadbitter, Labour MP for Hartlepool, who had called for a public inquiry, said that the allegations referred to did not call for one.

She went on: "The three surviving participants have all given their accounts of what is supposed to have passed at the meeting in qeustion, and I have seen nothing in these accounts or anywhere else to suggest that there was anything that came even remotely near to being a serious conspiracy to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy".

It was stated in Whitehall that officials had looked into the matter for Mrs Thatcher and had found that it was not to be taken seriously.

The Prime Minister's letter was written the day after it had been insisted in Whitehall that she did not intend in getting involved in discussing the affair.

Since then hitherto unpublished evidence of Lord Mountbatten's attitude, which contradicts a version given by Mr Cecil King to *The Times* last week, was published in the current issue of *Time* magazine.

Under the headline, "Sedition in the Establishment?" *Time* reported that in 1978 Lord Mountbatten had given an exclusive interview to its staff correspondent, Mr Frank Melville. It quoted Lord Mountbatten as saying: "Cecil King came to see me, at his own request, and said would I take over the country, to which my retort was to kick him out.

"I asked Mr King to leave, and he left with Cudlipp 20 seconds after Zuckerman. King was a man filled with *folie de grandeur*, saying '*I can fix it*'. I said, 'This is rank treason. Out'."

The *time* between the two departures is here much shorter than the "not more than a minute or two" in the written version that Lord Mountbatten gave in 1975 to Lord Cudlipp, which the latter then included the next year in his book *Walking on the Water*.

And Mr King, contesting that, last week disclosed what he called a contemporary note of the meeting which gave lengthy detail of the purported discussion with Lord Mountbatten after Sir Solly left. In it, and it would have taken more than 20 seconds, Mr King indicated the Queen's concern. He said he had withheld mention of it, and released it only now "because of all this nonsense about plots".

Mr King insists that the accusation of "treachery" attributed to Sir Solly was never made.

Last night, Mr Leadbitter, noting the contradictions, challenged the disputants, Lord Cudlipp, Lord Zuckerman and Mr King, to produce what proof and evidence they had.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Trade unionists from the North-east marching to Parliament to lobby MPs yesterday.

TUC appeal to boost jobless aid

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC is to start an appeal for local funds to boost its programme of advice and social centres for the unemployed.

Mr. Kenneth Graham, assistant general secretary of the TUC, announcing that yesterday, said that individual unions needed to increase their efforts to recruit and retain in membership the unemployed.

He told a conference in London organized by the Mutual Aid Centre that it was especially important for unions to involve unemployed young people "to counter the antidemocratic and extremist elements

Mr Graham said that by the end of the month about a dozen full-time centres aimed at helping and involving unemployed workers would have been established. A further 30 centres had been established on a part-time basis.

At a conference in Liverpool yesterday organized as part of the TUC week-long campaign against government policies, Mr David Lea, the TUC's other assistant general secretary, forecast that the Prime Minister's "retreat from monetarism would be like Napoleon's from Moscow, with devastation on every side".

Trade unionists and Labour MPs from the North-east and Cumbria marched through London yesterday before lobbying the House of Commons, a move organized by the Northern Regional TUC.

Holiday tax denial by Treasury

By Our Political Editor

After letting the story run for a few days, the Government last night said value-added tax would not be imposed on package holidays abroad.

In a letter to the president of the Association of British Travel Agents, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that "although the suggestion was made by a Member of Parliament, the Government has at no time had any such plans".

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, last week suggested the holiday tax as an alternative to increasing petrol tax by 20p a gallon, which took effect in last month's Budget.

However it was not until last Sunday's newspapers that the story was given prominence, although official speculation was discouraged.

The Chancellor's letter explaining the impossibility of double taxation gives ground for believing that the Treasury must have had a good look at the idea before deciding it was *impossible*.

The Chancellor wrote: Prices for foreign package holidays already include all appropriate tax, including foreign tax on those goods and services to be supplied abroad, and United Kingdom on those supplied here.

"United Kingdom VAT is essentially a tax on goods and services supplied or consumed in the United Kingdom, as is recognized in the EEC sixth VAT directive, which limits VAT to goods and services supplied within national territories. It would certainly be wrong to try to impose double taxation."

Prayer book 'bias' charge by MPs

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher came under attack from some Conservative backbenchers last night for appearing to take sides in the dispute over the Church of England proposals for using the new alternative Services Book in place of the Book of Common Prayer.

Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, asked the Prime Minister at question time earlier whether she would refute the rumour that ministerial pressure was being brought to bear to prevent the introduction of a Private Member's Bill to preserve the old Prayer Book.

Mrs Thatcher told him to await the proceedings on the Bill, which is to be put before the Commons today under the 10-minute rule for the introduction of Private Members' measures, by Lord Cranborne, Conservative MP for Dorset, South.

"He must not be surprised if many MPs and peers feel they must constitutionally support the Synod [of the Church of England]," Mrs Thatcher replied.

Mr Biggs-Davison had said that the purpose of the Bill was to preserve the book for those who wished to use it for their worship in preference to the new ASB.

Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said last night: "The Prime Minister has been given bad advice. MPs in the Commons still have a residual responsibility in these matters because the Church of England is still the national church.

"In some ways, I think we more truly represent Anglicans who wish to keep the old Prayer Book than the General Synod.

"I am horrified that the Government has put on a three-line whip against the introduction of Lord Cranborne's Bill. It means that Ministers and the so-called payroll vote will be brought out to defeat us."

The introduction of the Alternative Services Book was the culmination of determined work by the "trendies" in the Church of England, he said. It was being resisted by thousands of parishioners who loved to hear the traditional words in church services.

After Lord Cranborne has spoken today in favour of his Bill, Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, the Second Church Estates Commissioner, who answers questions in the House on behalf of the Church, will ask the House to vote against it.

The main provision in the Bill is that the Book of Common Prayer should be used in each parish at least once a month if 20 of those on the parish electoral roll so petition the incumbent.

Lord Cranborne alleges that in many parishes the incumbents have introduced the new liturgy without consultation, or that they have pressurised the parochial church council into accepting innovations as "experiments" which have rapidly become permanent orders of service.

In a note circulated t o MPs, Lord Cranborne says his object is to save the Prayer Book from "ritual murder".

In the Lords, Lord Sudeley, a Conservative peer, will seek to introduce a similar measure. There will be a full debate; 13 peers have already given notice that they wish to speak.

Leading article, page 15

SDP split over Liberals

By Our Political Editor

In the first notable disagreement with their leaders, a majority of Social Democrat MPs and other members of the party's steering committee last night refused to be rushed into setting up a "joint negotiating committee" with the Liberals as early as next week.

Mr David Steel, Liberal leader, leaves for a visit to China next week which lasts over the Easter recess; he had hoped to announce beforehand the setting up of the joint committee. So, it seems, had Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers.

But a long meeting yesterday of most of the party's 14 MPs with the steering committee, a group which includes MPs and former MPs like Mr David Marquand, decided against deciding before Easter. One participant said the Liberals had tried to "bounce us into an agreement—and we are not having it".

Some of the former Labour MPs, reflecting on past fights with Liberals, wish to go slower, or, as one source put it, "up the price".

Mrs Shirley Williams, co-leader of the SDP, said in Königswinter this week, "We will form the next government, in alliance with the Liberals." The Liberals had hoped that that presaged an agreement. But yesterday MPs like Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West) were said to have complained that they found it embarrassing to work *locally* with the Liberals. There were complaints that others, like Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth), had endorsed Merseyside Liberal candiates in the county council.

Mr Neville Sandelson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington) is another MP who has said he will have no trouble working with the Liberals.

The suggestion that there had been any clash at yesterday's meeting was dismissed by those attending, and it was insisted that all were agreed on the stratgey of seeking an electoral alliance.

Union rebel honoured at dinner

Miss Joanna Harris, who was dismissed by Sandwell Council, West Midlands, last month for refusing to join a trade union, after other staff had voted for a closed shop, was honoured last night at a dinner attended by the Prime Minister.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher watched as Miss Harris, aged 20, was presented with a cheque, plaque and scroll on behalf of the Ross McWhirter Foundation.

The organization said it wanted to keep a "low profile" on the ceremony, in the City of London. The press was barred from the building and there was secrecy surrounding Mrs Thatcher's arrival.

The award was set up in memory of Ross McWhirter, *the writer who was shot by IRA* terrorists in 1975.

Dinners, page 17

Queen's Flight aircraft to stay in service

By a Staff Reporter

The aircraft in the Queen's Flight are to remain in service for the time being after a ministerial review of their age and suitability, MPs were told yesterday.

Three Andovers in service have been used since 1964, and two Wessex helicopters were bought in 1969. Three times in the past four years the question of replacing the Andovers has been raised in Parliament.

Yesterday, answering a written question, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that replacement of aircraft in the flight had been reviewed by her and defence ministers.

"We reluctantly came to the conclusion that reequipment should be deferred for the time being. The aircraft of the Queen's Flight have excellent safety records

The turboprop Andovers are used for flights up to 800 miles, while the helicopters cover shorter trips.

It was estimated last year that maintaining the flight cost £2.5m a year. Figures released during a Commons debate then showed that in 1979 the Andovers flew 1,580 hours, of which 433 hours were spent on royal trips and 115 hours on carrying ministers or Service chiefs.

Reply sends MP through the roof

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

In bed with flu, Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, one of the two Plaid Cymru MPs, suffered a setback yesterday when he learnt that the blue-tinted glass roof covering the ornate courtyards in the new Welsh Office building in Cardiff cost £225,000.

Mr Thomas had asked in a parliamentary question for the cost of "the special glass installed in order to facilitate growth of potted plants at the Welsh Office".

In his reply, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said the blue-tinted glass did help the plants to grow but was no more expensive than other glass used in the building.

He explained: "Glazine was essential to allow full use to be made of the space within and surrounding the courtyard." His ministry had already explained that the plants cost £73,000 to buy.

Mr Thomas was unimpressed: "This reflects Government policy: no money for jobs, huge housing cuts of 80 per cent; but plenty to spend on plants. My temperature has risen and I am staying in bed."

Unemployment cuts AUEW membership

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has reduced its affiliation fees to the TUC by £46,800 because unemployment has curtailed membership.

Announcing the loss of membership, the first after five years of growth, the union said yesterday that it had decided to affiliate to the TUC on a basis of 1,100,000 members, 117,000 fewer than last year.

Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the union, said that he was working on measures that could save the union up to £500,000 a year.

Those are expected to include cuts among the union's office staff, who number more than 500. Sir John emphasized that they would be achieved through natural wastage.

The loss in subscriptions because of falling membership rolls, apparently a direct result of unemployment, has not been fully calculated.

Although the union, anticipating cash flow difficulties, secured a credit facility of up to £900,000 from the Midland Bank, Sir John said, that the union had not had to make use of it.

The union's overall financial position, moreover, remains secure with a £6m general fund and a further £7m at least invested in the union's members' and officers' pension funds.

The fall in membership which is common to most of the older established unions with members in manufacturing industries may be cited in pay negotiations with union staff who have rejected an offer of 8 per cent plus a further 1 per cent if they agree to payments by credit transfer instead of cash.

Orchestra strike if players are dismissed

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The English National Opera orchestra is threatening to strike after Saturday's performance unless the ENO management drops its plan to dismiss five members whose playing, it believes, is no longer up to standard.

The players concerned had been warned previously about their playing. All five are members of the wind section and are particularly exposed if something goes wrong in a performance.

Some of the orchestra object to what they feel are the "dictatorial attitudes" of Mark Elder, the young conductor who became music director of ENO in 1979.

Soon after he took over he issued a number of dismissal notices which he had to retract last spring after action was threatened by the orchestra.

The management then thought that perhaps the notices were a little premature. It is convinced now that the five players ought to go. It said it had no intention of rescinding the notices, which expire at the end of the 1980-1981 season.

The orchestra voted by 44 to 16 at a meeting on Monday in favour of the strike, which is expected to be made official by the executive of the Musicians' Union at a meeting this morning.

IRA considers court fight over election media ban

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Supporters of Mr Robert Sands, the Provisional IRA hunger striker who is a candidate in tomorrow's by-election in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, are considering legal action in the Northern Ireland High Court to allow him access to radio and television.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday rejected an application by Mr Sands, who is serving 14 years for possession of firearms, for such access.

His campaign organizers immediately sought legal advice on *the provisions of the Representation of the People Act*, which requires broadcasters to observe strict balance between candidates.

Both the main television channels, as well as hosts of British and foreign newspapers, have been refused permission by the Northern Ireland Office to see Mr Sands, who is in the hospital wing of the Maze prison near Belfast. He has not taken food since March 1.

The Northern Ireland Office said that Mr Sands was being allowed extra visits from his election agent, Mr Owen Curran. The Provisional Sinn Fein claimed that the Government's action was a denial of his rights as an election candidate.

The election, a straight fight between Mr Sands and Mr Harold West, the Official Unionist, is an acrimonious contest.

There is a growing feeling among many local Roman Catholic political leaders that there will be many abstentions by nationalist supporters who do not want to vote for an IRA man.

Civil servants may stop submarine patrol

By Staff Reporters

Civil servants at the Royal Navy's nuclear submarine base on the Clyde yesterday refused a request to return to work to allow the nuclear submarine HMS Resolution to go out on patrol again after it returns shortly.

Mr William Wright, deputy *general secretary of the* Institution of Professional Civil Servants, said that if Navy personnel were brought in to prepare the submarine for sea "we will take other action in defence which will cause them yet more problems".

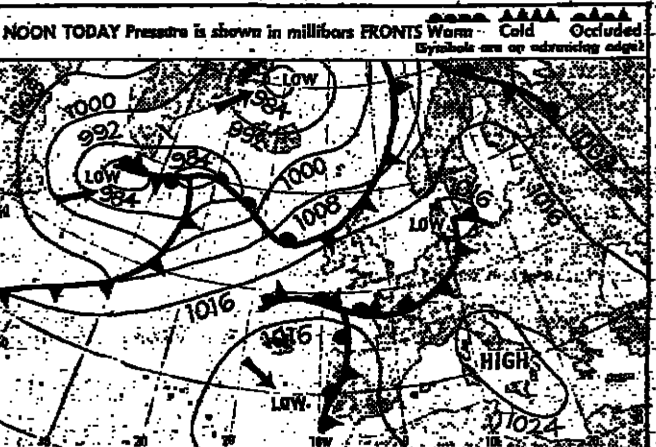
The Navy yesterday declined to comment on the meeting, but Mr Wright said that the commander at the base had asked that about 55 staff on selective strike at Coulport, *where the Polaris warheads* are held, and the Faslane, where the submarines are serviced, return to work. They had refused.

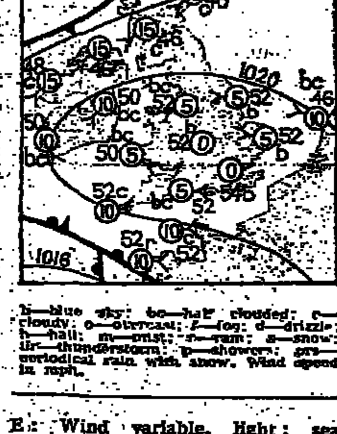
"We accept that this is putting the deterrent at risk, but that is a matter for the Government," he said.

The unions say that only Coulport is capable of installing the Polaris missiles.

The Royal Navy said in Rosyth: "The operational capability of the Royal Navy is not being affected."

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.21 am. Sun sets: 7.45 pm. Moon rises: 8.50 am. Moon sets: 12.38 am tomorrow.

First Quarter: April 11.

Lighting up: 8.15 pm to 5.48 am.

High water: London Bridge, 4.59 am, 7.7m; 5.28 pm, 7.4m. Avonmouth, 10.43 am, 13.7m; 10.35 pm, 13.2m. Dover, 2.02 am, 6.8m; 2.28 pm, 6.6m. Hull, 9.34 am, 7.7m; 9.51 pm, 7.9m. Liverpool, 2.21 am, 9.7m; 2.42 pm, 9.7m.

1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

Pressure is expected to remain high over S Britain but a cold front will affect some N parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny periods developing after misty start; wind light and variable; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District: Sunny intervals, isolated showers chiefly near coasts; wind light and variable; max temp 12°C (54°F).

NE England: Sunny intervals after early fog patches; wind mainly SW, light; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Cloudy at times, scattered showers; wind mainly SW, light or moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain, becoming mostly dry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, heavy at times, mostly drying out later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 8C°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with sunny periods but some overnight fog patches, perhaps some rain in the NW and later in the S; temperatures near or rather above normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F); Humidity, 7 pm, 68 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 3.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1020.0 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

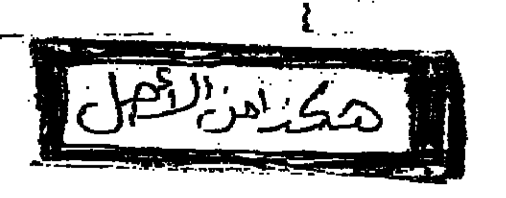
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Cardiff	c	9	48	L Palmas	c	19	66	Naples	s	18	64
Algiers	f	22	72	Cologne	f	20	68	Lisbon	s	19	66	Nice	s	17	63
Amsterdam	f	13	55	Copenhgn	s	7	45	Locarno	s	16	61	Oslo	s	11	52
Athens	s	21	70	Dublin	c	8	46	London	s	12	54	Paris	c	15	59
Barcelona	c	17	63	Edinburgh	c	8	46	Luxmbrg	c	15	59	Rome	f	17	63
Beirut	c	16	61	Florence	s	19	66	Madrid	f	18	64	Stockholm	c	10	50
Berlin	s	15	59	Geneva	s	15	59	Majorca	s	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
Bermuda	c	17	63	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Malaga	c	17	63	Toronto	s	14	57
Biarritz	f	18	64	Guernsey	f	11	52	Malta	s	21	70	Vancouver	f	8	46
Birmingham	c	8	46	Helsinki	s	11	52	Montreal	s	13	55	Venice	s	16	61
Bristol	c	9	48	Innsbruck	s	20	68	Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vienna	s	18	64
Brussels	c	11	52	Istanbul	f	15	59	Moscow	c	6	43	Warsaw	s	16	61
Budapest	s	16	61	Jersey	c	12	54	Munich	s	19	66	Zurich	s	16	61

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.30; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl [illegible]; Iran [illegible]; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 35p; Italy L 1400; Jordan JD 0.325; Kuwait KD 0.350; Lebanon [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir [illegible]; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rs 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.50; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pts 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£ 7.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslav Din 60.

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ʼMPs fail to resolve a conflict of evidence in BSC privilege case

: George Clark
itical Correspondent

Because of a conflict of evi-ice, the House of Commons nmittee of Privileyes was ible to decide that Mr Ian cGregor, chairman of the ish Steel Corporation, had nmitted a breach of privilege a conversation with Mr Dale npbell-Savours, Labour MP Workington, in December.

The MP had alleged that Mr cGregor threatened to end ther investment by the cor-ation at Workington if he sisted in making speeches in liament of the kind he had le in a debate on the steel ustry on December 16.

a that he drew attention to aours that statistics had n "doctored" with a view he closure of the Distington ndry at Workington, and umented on what he re-ded as deficiencies in the nagerial structure of the cor-ation.

Although the committee ild not resolve the conflict evidence, it said in its re-t, published yesterday: "It of the utmost importance Members should be able to what they wish in the se without fear of the con-uences, while at the same recognizing their respon-lity for the substance of it they say.

We are not satisfied that a ach of privilege or a con-npt of the House did take e on this occasion."

There was no verbatim record the conversation, and the mittee, under the chairman-of Mr Francis Pym, ncellor of the Duchy of Lan-ter and Leader of the House, rd evidence from both Mr cGregor and Mr Campbell-ours.

Documents submitted by the described in different ways remarks alleged to have n made by Mr MacGregor at ious stages of their conver-ion: those submitted by Mr cGregor denied the alleged licit threats.

'There were two main areas doubt. . . . The first was ether Mr MacGregor in fact icated that the reduction or mination of the BSC investment in Workington would result from his deliberate action in retaliation for Mr Campbell-Savour's conduct or would merely be an inevitable consequence of it.

"The second was whether any alleged threat by Mr MacGregor was made in relation specifically to what Mr Campbell-Savours might have said, or be likely in future to say, on the floor of the House."

If it could be established that Mr MacGregor had confined himself to pointing out what seemed to him to be the consequences of Mr Campbell-Savours' conduct, then, however distasteful his predictions might be, he was doing no more than he was entitled to do.

"Mr MacGregor maintained that, in spite of his very strong feelings that much of the effort he had personally put into the propspects for Workington would be undermined by Mr Campbell-Savours' activities in or out of Parliament, he had had no intention of making any threats of personal intervention such as had been alleged by the honourable Member, and had not done so.

"Still less had he said anything which was intended to limit in any way Mr Campbell-Savours' freedom to say whatever he chose in the House of Commons."

In evidence, the MP said: "The threat made against me at the meeting, despite the various literary reinterpretations that are taking place, was direct, and that is the question, as I understand it, that is at issue. In all the statements I have made, I have not done anything to detract from the directness of the threat."

The committee said: "Whatever was said was likely to have been subject to the stresses of the moment. Mr MacGregor may have spoken in terms that he would not have used if he had been reading a prepared statement, and indeed he conceded to us that he might have over-reacted toMr Campbell-Savours' observations.

Report from the Committee of Privileges. Complaint of a Conversation concerning British Steel Corporation Policy towards Workington, Stationery Office (£3.40).

Seeking a remedy for Whitehall's poor housekeeping

In the wake of the report criticizing Whitehall's failure to maintain an adequate standard of good housekeeping in its activities or an acceptable stewardship of about £60,000m of public money annually, Peter Hennessy and John Witherow reveal some of the shortcomings and discuss possible remedies.

In one of the more dramatic Commons hearings in recent years, Sir Douglas Henley, Comptroller and Auditor General, Parliament's watchdog on spending and efficiency, produced on Monday a memorandum on internal audit that raised a fundamental question about the competence of central government.

If on the basis of evidence uncovered by his inquiry, Whitehall departments are so bad at managing their own internal financial control and accounting, how can the taxpayer be satisfied about their ability to ensure the efficient running of the country?

Apart from operating a machine of 695,100 civil servants at an annual cost of £8,300m, ministries have the direct responsibility for disbursing about £60,000m of public spending each year.

In committee room 16 on Monday evening, Sir Douglas provided the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts with a loaded pistol to point at the heads of the two permanent secretaries called before it.

Ironically, one of them, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Second Permanent Secretary responsible for the Treasury's public services sector, now fills the position Sir Douglas occupied between 1972 and 1976 before moving on to work on behalf of Parliament as head of the Exchequer and Audit Department.

Sir Douglas is a quiet, subfusc man, whose style, if anything, is to understate a case.. A sense of drama was the last thing he brought to his report when discussing it yesterday afternoon in his office on the Victoria embankment.

Asked to encapsulate the heart of his memorandum, he replied: "We want to get more impetus behind the kind of things internal audit ought to be doing and we want them to be carried out with the most effective techniques. For this purpose, we do think that a higher proportion of qualified people is necessary in most but not all departments.

"This particular problem is by no means restricted to the public sector. Certainly, the role of computer audit, internal and external, is a very serious problem right across the accounting world."

In 1980 Sir Douglas's auditors examined the practices of 34 departments, using the intimate knowledge they have gained by working alongside them on routine auditing duties. Their inquiry, Sir Douglas said yesterday, revealed that, with a few exceptions, the function of internal audit was regarded as "a Cinderella activity" by top civil servants.

Asked to comment on the pleasures of turning gamekeeper after a lifetime spent as a Treasury poacher, Sir Douglas abandoned understatement to speak with feeling about the need for the Comptroller and Auditor General to be close to the Treasury while remaining totally independent of it, and everybody else for that matter.

Defence exempted

One of the messages of the Henley memorandum is the coexistence in Whitehall of sound and inadequate internal audit practices. Sir Douglas would not be drawn by the public accounts committee on Monday into naming the good and the bad departmets.

Sir Anthony Rawlinson, held up the Ministry of Defence as an exceptio that should be exempted from the Comptroller's general strictures, a view that would be generally shared by the rest of Whitehall and not just in the ministry itself.

In appendix B of his memorandum, Sir Douglas summarizes the audit practices of four departments, two of which clearly did not reach the standard he expected of them—the Department of Education and Science and the Property Services Agency, which is part of the Department of the Environment but reports separately to the public accounts committee.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for keeping track of the country's largest single budget. With an annual expenditure of £12,000m, no enterprise, public or private, can match it in the proportion of national resources it consumes.

The ministry employs 300 accountants, 23 of whom work on internal audit. In 1979 it introduced a new accountancy scheme to cover all its activities designed by Mr George Emery, Director-General of Defence Accounts, who retired last year.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

Sir Douglas Henley: Treasury poacher turned gamekeeper.

It is known as the ABC system. A is for "acquisition"; cash used for people, kit and services. B is for "buffer stocks"; equipment, buildings and physical assets. C is for "consumption"; a measure of all the outputs that make up the spending total.

The Department of Education and Science (DES), and the Office of Arts and Libraries to which it offers shelter, handle about £3,420m of receipts and payments each year. Sir Douglas's investigation discovered that its internal audit team amounts to 10 staff led by a senior principal who works on the subject part-time.

According to his memorandum: "DES operates large-scale computerized accounting systems but the internal audit unit contains no fully trained computer auditors and has not been able to cover these areas adequately. An officer with computer experience has recently been appointed to help deal with this aspect."

The Property Services Agency's annual receipts and payments amount to about £1,750m. The head of its internal audit unit is a professional accountant who supervises 65 officials. A high-level internal audit committee, chaired by the principal finance officer of the Department of the Environment, reviews the unit's work regularly.

Sir Douglas discovered: "The unit bases its work on annual and long-term audit plans. Much of the work is becoming systems-based . . . but the unit has not yet been able to deal fully and effectively with computerized functions".

Whitehall employs 1,010 accountants, 27 of whom work in Sir Douglas's Exchequer and Audit Department. Only 47 of them work full time on internal audit in 11 departments. The remaining ministries have no accountants working on the subject.

The bulk are located in the Ministry of Defence which employs 23. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has 11, the PSA four and the Home Office two.

The following ministries employ one accountant each on internal audit: Civil Service Department; Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Overseas Development Administration, Stationery Office, Industry and Trade, Central Office of Information, and the Welsh Office.

Laxity and fraud

Sir Douglas's criticism of the Civil Service for poor housekeeping is not the first time that much-maligned body has been accused of profligacy and incompetence.

Few taxpayers would doubt that waste is rife within Whitehall but occasional examples of fraud and inefficiency have revealed the extent of laxity in certain departments.

One of the most severe indictments came in the trial in 1979 of Barrie Wallington Barnes, a Foreign Office bookkeeper who had used a simple technique to defraud the department of £384,356.

Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, the judge, said the frauds had been made possible by lack of competent supervision and that random spot checks "seemed to be rather anaemic efforts".

The remedy for the shortcomings of Whitehall's internal audit practices lies in the hands of two bodies, one a part of the country's private system of government, the other in the public domain.

The private entity is an inter-departmental committee known as the Financial Management Co-ordination Group, under the leadership of Mr Geoffrey Littler, a Treasury deputy secretary. Its responsibilities were alluded to by Sir Anthony Rawlinson in his evidence to the Public Accounts Committee.

The task of strengthening internal audit was given to it in the aftermath of a review of Treasury-Civil Service Department relationships

Three-year task

Ministries have been given three years to bring their computer audit capability up to standard. Heads of department have been sent a letter signed jointly by Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, and Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, outlining what is expected of them.

The public body responsible for improving internal audit is the public accounts committee itself.

Corruption trial told of woman's fear

m Richard Ford
idlesbrough

A woman told a jury yester- how at one stage she red for her life after she I innocently become involved investigating alleged cor-tion in the Metropolitan ice.

Miss Joan Millard, of West ndon, told Teesside Crown urt that after hearing a tape-orded conversation allegedly ween a petty thief and a ective sergeant: "I got very thtened and nervous be-se I could not quite believe .

However, she told Mr John monds, who is conducting own defence, that no eat had been made against . Mr Symonds, aged 45, a mer Metropolitan Police de-tive sergeant denies three rges of corruptly accepting total of £150 from Mr chael Perry in return for ping him over an arrest.

The Crown alleges that tape recordings were taken by Mr Gareth Lloyd and Mr Julian Mounter, reporters from *The Times*, who in 1969 were investigating police corruption.

Under cross-examination by Mr Geoffrey Rivlin QC, for the prosecution, Miss Millard said the case had been a great ordeal. Asked if what she heard was police corruption, she replied: "Yes".

She said she had worked for a company providing sound equipment. She believed those involved in the investigation had acted honourably and to her knowledge they had not done anything dishonest with the tapes.

Answering Mr Symonds, she said that she considered the conversations from her point of view, and added: "I just could not believe it".

Earlier the court heard written statements saying that Mr Symonds had worked hard and was a conscientious policeman.

The hearing continues today.



Family faces housing dilemma

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

A homeless mother living on supplementary benefit has been told that it may cost her up to £5,000 if she accepts accommodation from the council that admits responsibility for rehousing her.

Mrs Ann Dawson, who has two sons, the elder of whom is spastic, has been given 12 days, expiring on Friday, April 17, to decide whether to accept an offer of two rooms with shared bathroom, lavatory and kitchen, at £2.50 a night. If she does accept, Arun district council in West Sussex, has told her it will demand £534.71 rent arrears, but will take no steps to recover that while she remains outside the district.

In addition, Arun council will raise an account against her for "a substantial proportion" of the £4,500 costs incurred by the London borough of Sutton in providing bed and breakfast accommodation.

In a letter to Mrs Dawson, the council points out that it will have to repay that sum since it has accepted responsibility for housing the family.

The letter was described as "monstrous" yesterday by Mr Nicholas Raynsford, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre. It appeared to be designed to deter Mrs Dawson from returning to Arun, he said.

Mrs Dawson became homeless in January, 1980, when Arun council evicted her for rent arrears accrued after her husband left her, but provided short-term accommodation. The family later moved to Sutton, where they were accepted as homeless undr the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act.

After prolonged correspondence and High Court hearings, Arun accepted responsibility for the family. Mr Edward Ward, health and housing officer for Arun council, said yesterday that Mrs Dawson had been offered hostel accommodation, with above average facilities, and would be rehoused to permanent accommodation eventually.

Traffic warning

Traffic will be delayed on the A1 at Sandy, Bedfordshire, from Sunday, April 26, until next spring, because of work on replacing traffic lights with a roundabout at a cost of £810,000.

Offshore safety procedures to be streamlined

John Huxley

Measures to streamline off-re safety procedures are ex-ted to be announced today.

Department of Energy's ectorate responsible for ety is to be strengthened h staff from the Health and ety Executive.

That is in line with recom-ndations made by the goyne committee on off-re safety, presented to Par-nent 13 months ago. The mittee argued that responsi-ties for offshore safety uld rest on a single govern-nt agency.

Ministers are also seeking vers to extend safety zones und installations.

The timing of the announce-nt is unrelated to the pub-tion this week of the find-s of the committee of inquiry othe Alexander L. Kielland rig disaster, in which 123 ple died last year.

The Department of Energy is ding talks with unions and and platform operators on introduction of safety com-tees, similar in their moni-ing function to those estab-ed in most onshore work ces.

Dead prisoner's injuries 'not self-inflicted'

A prisoner detained in a padded cell at a Birmingham jail could have died after someone dropped on his stomach with their knee, an inquest jury heard yesterday.

Dr Derek Barrowcliffe, a pathologist, said the blow was so severe it caused the man's stomach to burst.

The prisoner, Barry Prosser, a self-employed carpenter, also had a perforated gullet, severe bruising around his genitals, and further bruising to his back and feet.

Most of the injuries could not have been self-inflicted, Dr Barrowcliffe said. "I do not believe that these injuries could by any stretch of the imagination be included in the bracket of reasonable force."

Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham coroner, told the jury that in February a senior prison officer had been charged with killing Mr Prosser in his cell at Winson Green. The stipendiary magistrate ruled that there was insufficient evidence to commit him for trial. The inquest was adjourned until today.

Overseas citizens' entry vouchers to stay

Geoffrey Browning
rliamentary Staff

The Government was com-tted to maintain the special ucher scheme under which itish overseas citizens would eligible for entry eventually, Timothy Raison, Minister of te at the Home Office, told Commons committee yester-y.

To admit all the special ucher holders at once would use pressure and friction ich would damage race rela-ns.

The Government had pro-led in the British Nationality ll that those who settled here ould be entitled to British izenship after five years' sidence, he reminded MPs nsidering the Bill.

For British overseas citizens, however, Mr Raison said: "We do not think those in this group should all acquire British citizenship, when the Bill comes into force, which carries with it right of abode so they are free to come to the United Kingdom as and when they choose."

Mr Raison said the voucher scheme ensured that people who faced hardship would be able to enter Britain at a controlled rate. Once here they would be able to secure British citizenship as an entitlement.

He was replying to an Opposition amendment moved by Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, who estimated that about 71,300 people would benefit if British overseas citizens were allowed to become British citizens with rights of entry and settlement in the United Kingdom.

He conceded that the Immigration Act, 1968, was wrong in that it "broke the promises" given to East African Asians at the time when the states in which they lived became independent.

Mr Raison said some recent press reports had suggested the Bill was an attempt to reduce responsibilities to United Kingdom and colonies citizens who had become British overseas citizens, and those who had become citizens of the British dependent territories.

"This is largely a misconception. The people concerned have long been subject to immigration control", he said.


Photograph by Warren Harrison

County Hall uproar: Mr Victor Radmore (seated, right) facing opponents of the redevelopment plan.

Demonstrators drive out inquiry inspector

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Rowdy demonstrators succeeded in forcing the postponement of a public inquiry yesterday into the proposed redevelopment of the Coin Street site, on the south bank of the Thames in central London.

In the most disruptive inquiry scenes since the motorway controversies of the mid-1970s, the police were called to restore order within minutes of the start. After Mr Victor Radmore, the inspector, had twice been driven to leave the platform in County Hall, it was announced that a further attempt would be made to begin the proceedings tomorrow.

Among the first people to interrupt Mr Radmore's opening statement were Mr Illtyd Harrington, deputy leader of the Labour group on the Greater London Council, and Mr Stuart Holland, Labour MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall.

Mr Harrington appealed for objections to be heard to the holding of the inquiry only a month before the GLC elections. Mr Holland said he was deeply concerned about the nature of the inquiry and its timing.

Almost immediately there was a surge of demonstrators, including women with small children, into the centre of the conference hall. They surrounded the platform, and Mr Radmore's attempts to make himself heard were drowned by chanting and prolonged handclapping.

The police moved in, and amid angry scuffles furniture was overturned. Mr John Hearn, secretary of the Association of Waterloo Groups, was among those ejected from the hall, but it was understood that no charges had been made.

Mr Radmore called a 20-minute adjournment but by the time he returned to the hall, the platform had been taken over by demonstrators. Among their leaders was the Rev David Wickert, Vicar of Waterloo, who assumed the chair.

Mr Holland again addressed the crowd, describing the inquiry as a "kangaroo court". He deplored the calling of the police, and insisted that such scenes need never have occurred if the outgoing Conservative administration in the GLC had not attempted to camouflage "its iniquitous deal".

The deal to which he referred was the council's decision to sell the parts of the site which it owned to the would-be developers, Greycoat Commercial Estates.

The Labour Party has stated that if it regains control of the council next month, it will cancel the deal and will broadly support Lambeth council's preference for a mixed development of housing and light industry, instead of offices.

Yesterday's demonstrators made it clear that they intended to try to force postponement of the inquiry until after the elections, and that they were in no mood for compromise.

After Mr Radmore had left the platform for the second time, he was said to have told Mr Wickert that he would agree to hear objections once he had been allowed to make his opening statement.

The proposal was put to the objectors but, on a show of hands, was unanimously rejected.

Home Office's unpublished report

Police methods of dealing with assault claims criticized

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Some investigations by the police of complaints against officers of assault are more concerned with establishing the criminal guilt or untrustworthiness of the complainant than with attempting to discover what happened, an unpublished report of the Home Office Research Unit says.

After studying Metropolitan Police files of assault complaints, the unit concludes that "in a significant minority of cases, investigations are not as thorough as might have been expected".

In at least 15 per cent of cases more rigorous tracing of eyewitnesses and cross-examination of officers present might have produced further information leading to the substantiation of the complaint.

The selection of those who are to give statements, the report says, seems at times to be calculated less to discover what happened than to accumulate evidence that might support the police version of events.

The study, begun in 1973, involved examination of random samples of dossiers on complaints by black, white and Asian people of assault: 63 in 1973 and 83 in 1979.

It says there are several cases where independent witnesses who could probably have been traced from their names and other details do not give statements. Sometimes it is stated that they were impossible to trace; at other times no reason is given. In a few more cases there were chance witnesses to the incident who probably could not have been traced.

Some inquiries are more concerned with establishing the criminal guilt or untrustworthiness of the complainant than with attempting to discover what happened . . . and seem at times calculated to support the police version of events.

Case 1

"In an incident outside a public house, statements denying the alleged assault were taken from the manager, doorman and some barmen, even though it is likely that most would not have been in a position to witness it . . . however, a single barman, who did not support the police version was not asked to give a statement."

"In one case, the investigation seems to have excluded a key witness. The incident happened outside a public house. Statements denying the alleged assault were taken from the manager, doorman and some barmen, even though it is likely that most of them would not have been in a position to witness it. It transpired from statements, however, that a single barman, who did not support the police version of events, was not asked to give a statement."

The report says: "Clearly, if these onlookers did not get involved in the incident and did not give their names to the complainant-to-be or the officers, tracing them, after the complaint had been made, would have been difficult. In the case cited, no onlooker was traced or found.

"In many other cases it is unlikely that there would have been independent witnesses, because the incident occurred late at night, in private or in police custody.

There are also occasional allegations that the police have tried to discourage the making of complaints, the report says.

In one case a solicitor complained that his co-complainant could not be arrested for drunkenness because he had not been given a breath test; he alleged that officers told him "This does not concern you, go away".

"Such allegations are impossible to prove in the absence of further witnesses or questioning; but they were not investigated the report says.

Also, officers complained against give no statements or very short ones. Like everyone else, officers are not required by law to make statements, although the investigation is less likely to be thourough if they do not.

Accounts by police officers or surgeons of alleged assault are sometimes implausible, the report says.

Five policemen were standing in a queue in a canteen when a violent struggle broke out between an officer at the head of the queue and a canteen assistant. Only one acknowledged witnessing the incident (but denied an assault. The second officer said he as not paying attention to what was happening; the third that he lokked up only after the incident; the fourth that he did not hear anything; and the fifth that he moved away at the crucial time: he did hear swearing, but did not hear who it was who swore.

The report says that there is a tendency to explain injuries as self-inflicted.

In one incident when the complainant admitted he went wild in his cell, shouting abuse and attacking the door, but also alleged assault, officers were asked if they knew how he came by his injuries. All but the station officer said they did not know; he said: "I think he got a split lip whilst alone in the detention room".

In one case, the investigating officer's report had assertions from an officer which were not found on the file.

It may be that such assertions were made orally, but they have not been recorded in a statement."

There are often many statements on a file, which may run to 700 pages or more. The investigating officer's report, however, gives a succinct account of what he considers to be the important evidence in the case.

"But it is often found that important details from evidence on file are omitted or misrepresented in the investigating officer's report."

The report says that the investigating officer may question the trustworthiness of the complainant as a person. One, for example, "made no secret of his involvement with various organizations who deal with 'civil liberties' and I have no doubt that his feelings in this direction are also shared by the witness X, who lives with him".

The report says it is clear in one case that the police realized the use of criminal charges in nullifying or weakening a complaint.

An inspector criticizes a policeman for not charging the complainant (who was under arrest), suggesting that if he had done, the complainant would not have had such a strong case against the police in her complaint. The inspector pointed out that the policeman in question had been at that police station for only a few weeks before the incident.

Between 1970 and 1979, 19 per cent of all complaints alleged assault. In 1970, 1.4 per cent of alleged assault cases were substantiated, compared with 0.7 per cent in 1979.

The percentage of all complaints substantiated was 5.7 in 1970 and 2.7 in 1979, the report says. Only about one in 1,000 complaints of assault by prisoners in the decade were substantiated: the figure for non-prisoners was about six times higher.

Case 2

"There are occasional allegations that police have tried to discourage the making of complaints . . . a solicitor complained that his co-complainant could not be arrested for drunkenness as he had not been breathalysed: he alleged officers told him: 'This does not concern you, go away'."

But during that time proportionately more complaints were being withdrawn, not proceeded with and, since 1976, dispensed with by the Police Complaints Board. Thus a progressively smaller proportion was being investigated.

Of those investigated, the report says, the proportion substantiated remained about the same: 7.6 per cent in 1970 and 7.1 per cent in 1979. The report finds no racial bias in the investigation procedure.

Only one in a thousand complaints of assault on prisoners was substantiated.

In general, and in most particulars, the findings support the recommendations of the Triennial Review of the Police Complaints Board. The board recommended distinguishing two sorts of complaint for the purposes of investigation:

Serious injury, which should be investigated by a specialist body of seconded investigating officers;

2 All other complaints which should be investigated as before.

The Home Office report says: "This division seems broadly right . . . in the nine cases out of 83 where serious injury is recorded, there is no indication that the investigation was particularly thorough, if anything, the reverse. Yet it is in precisely these serious cases, which amount to allegations of violent assault, that a rigorous investigation might have been expected".

To safeguard against improper pressure being brought upon people to withdraw their complaints in serious assault cases, the report says that all those which involve serious injury should be notified to the board, whether the complaint has been formally recorded or not.

The report adds that most people complaining of assault are not seen by an outside doctor, and many are not even seen by a police surgeon. Medical examination could be made mandatory in cases of alleged assault, where the complainant is in custody at the time.

In cases of serious assault, the board should request the investigating officer for statements from all possible eyewitnesses. If they were not forthcoming, the investigating officer should give reasons why not, and the complainant be told he could check with the board to see that eyewitnesses known to him had been asked to give a statement.

There are 16 members of the Police Complaints Board to deal with 14,000 complaints a year. The report says it would be considerable gain to the board's capacity to exercise its independent judgement if executive officers attached prepared an extended summary of the important points in complaints of serious assault, pointing out consistencies and inconsistencies in all statements (whether from complainants, officers or independent witnesses) and noting missing information that might be requested from the investigating officer.

About 300 files a year, 75 of them from the Metropolitan Police District, would need such treatment.

The research unit is highly regarded in the world of criminology. Reports that it would have its work severely curtailed produced an outcry. In a letter to *The Times* in December, Professor D. Szabo, president of the International Society of Criminology, Professor T. C. N. Gibbens (past president) and Mr J. E. Hall Williams (vice president) referred to the "significant" contribution of members of the unit's staff made to international meetings and committees under the auspices of the United Nations, the Council of Europe at Strasbourg and of the International Society of Criminology. The unit's reports had been "widely admired for their range and practicality".

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, wrote to *The Times* on February 27 that "as a member of the Advisory Council on the Penal System from 1966-1980 I greatly appreciated its ability to provide the information required."

There are between 45 and academic and research staff in the unit. Virtually all academics have higher degrees as well as first degrees, many holding doctorates, and most are criminologists. Members of the unit are civil servants, ranging from executive or higher executive officer level to senior principal.

Case 3

"The complainant admitted he went wild in his cell, shouting abuse and attacking the door, but also alleged assault. Officers were asked how he came by his injuries. All but the station officer said they did not know, but he said: 'I think he got a split lip whilst alone in the detention room'."

Some have had an academic career before joining the unit, which is headed by Mr I. Croft, whose position is equivalent to that of assistant secretary.

This month's *Police*, the Police Federation journal, rebukes Sir Cyril Philips, the chairman of the Police Complaints Board.

It quotes him as expressing concern about the number of complaints which were withdrawn, and suggesting that this could be due to improper pressures. Asked to be more specific, he mentioned stories that he heard from his own personal friends, *Police* said.

Sir Cyril was not, however, able to cite the report by the Home Office Research Unit, because it has not been published.

In brief

Cleaner charged with two murders

A cleaner was remanded in custody at Loughborough, Leicestershire, today, charged with the murder of two business partners. Wayne Russell, aged 29 of Bethulie Road, Derby, was remanded for seven days.

Mr Colin Allsebrook, aged 40, of Victoria Street, Melbourne, Derbyshire, and Mr Mario Nobbili, aged 22, of Chellaston, Derby, were shot at their pine furniture works, ANR Furnishings, on an industrial estate at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, on Monday.

PC 'talks down' man on bridge

Police constable Simon Hillen, persuaded a man aged 27 to descend from one of the towers of Hammersmith Bridge, London, yesterday, after talking to him for an hour on top of a fire engine ladder. The man was said to have been threatening to commit suicide.

PO pay offer

Pay negotiations covering 160,000 Post Office workers were adjourned last night after the Post Office told union leaders that it would make "a small increase" in its 6 per cent offer provided the union indicated it was ready for a settlement.

Editor summoned

Joseph Albert Pearce, aged 20, of Dagenham, editor of the Young National Front publication *Bulldog*, was yesterday served with summonses alleging "incitement to racial hatred". He will appear before the magistrates at Old Street, London, on May 7.

Trains rerouted

Inter-City rail services operating between Euston and Watford, Coventry, Birmingham and Wolverhampton will be transferred to start and end at Paddington this weekend while extensive track alterations are made at Rugby.

Roman gate preserved

Gloucester's Roman east gate, rediscovered seven years ago after being buried for two centuries, will be opened to the public next week.

Amnesty chief sought

A committee is to be set up to find a successor to Mr Cosmas Desmond who was dismissed as director of the British section of Amnesty International after internal controversy.

Restrictions in wake of island outbreaks to be lifted soon

New foot-and-mouth case feared

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The two latest suspected cases of foot-and-mouth disease on the Isle of Wight were cleared yesterday.

At the same time, a suspected outbreak among sheep on a farm at Tregynon, Newtown, Powys, was reported, and tests are being made.

At midnight tomorrow Mr John Le Feuvre will be able to step outside his farmhouse in the St Peter's parish of Jersey for the first time in three weeks. It will be his first chance to inspect the field in which seven of his cattle have been buried with their milk and the chains which tethered them when two were found to have the disease in March.

Scientists at the Animal Virus Research Institute at Pirbright, Surrey, have established that the virus which appeared in Jersey and the Isle of Wight in March was the same at that which occurred on several farms in Brittany and Normandy. The distance from northern France to the Isle of Wight is one of the farthest that the foot-and-mouth virus has been known to travel.

Urban onlookers are sometimes bewildered by the Draconian measures used to contain the disease. Although fewer than 20 animals on the Isle of Wight were found to be infected last month, more than 600 have been slaughtered in southern England as possible contacts. The cost to the Government in compensation to farmers will be more than £100,000.

The reason for the harsh control measures is that foot-and-mouth is one of the most persistent diseases affecting farm animals, though it is seldom fatal. All but the youngest animals recover after a few weeks. If the disease becomes established, however, its enfeebling effect can reduce our put of milk and meat by a quarter.

The 12 full years of freedom from the disease enjoyed by the United Kingdom from 1969 to 1980 constitute the longest period since compulsory slaughter was introduced in 1892. Well over a million farm animals have been slaughtered this century in British government campaigns

There are seven types of the foot-and-mouth virus, which was first identified in Britain in 1839. It is known to be capable of travelling on dust particles measuring a fraction of a millimetre. It can survive on clothes for three months and persist in the hides of slaughtered animals. It can sometimes survive pasteurization of milk.

The outbreaks in the Isle of Wight and Jersey, which have disrupted many leisure and farming activities, have alarmed more than those directly involved. Mrs Doreen Bazely, the wife of a tenant farmer who lives near the border of Hampshire and West Sussex, lost cattle in the outbreaks of 1967-68. Her husband's farm came within the Government's restricted area of Hampshire which was abolished on Monday.

"It was horrific", Mrs Bazely said. "We lost between 250 and 300 cattle, mainly Ayrshires." We now have 450 Friesians. Only one of our animals had foot-and-mouth disease at first. By the time they came to shoot them three hours later, several had it.

If there are no more cases the restrictions on the Isle of Wight will be lifted at midnight on Sunday, and Mr Robert Few will be able to leave his farm near the north coast for the first time for three weeks.

Meanwhile, official campaigns against more common but less publicized diseases of farm animals continue. Yesterday the Government announced that officials of the state veterinary service had "served Form C" on a farm in North Humberside.

That meant that swine vesicular disease, caused by a less virulent virus than foot-and-mouth, had appeared outside its normal hunting ground in north-west England. Form C imposes curbs on transport of livestock within five miles of the farm concerned.

Poll may sever town from local authority

From Our Correspondent
Leamington

A small town is on the brink of declaring its independence. Voters in Southam, Warwickshire, go to the polls next Wednesday in an unusual referendum to decide whether to break away from Stratford-on-Avon, their centre of local government.

Rebels in favour of independence claim that Southam, which has a population of 7,000, is 20 miles from Stratford, while most residents work, shop and play in the nearer towns of Leamington and Rugby.

Southam's councillors favour the status quo, but a "gang of six" has led the breakaway move by calling a parish meeting and using the Local Government Act, 1972, to demand the referendum.

Train robber is fined for assaulting PC

The train robber James Hussey, who is on parole, appeared in court yesterday after clashing with a taxidriver outside a police station in Savile Row, London.

Mr Hussey, aged 48, of Karen Court, Grove Hill Road, Camberwell, London was fined £60 with £21.50 medical costs at Marlborough Street Court.

He admitted assaulting Police Constable Peter Lansdown and using insulting words and behaviour.

PC Lansdown told the court that police were called to the disturbance outside the police station at about 7 pm.

"It appeared that the defendant had been drinking heavily and entered a taxi that was not for hire and then refused to leave."

Mr Hussey said: "I would like to apologize. It was just a drunken incident."

Door kicked open, fire inquiry told

From Christopher Thomas
Dublin

A witness of the Stardust discotheque fire in Dublin seven weeks ago, in which 48 people died, described yesterday how three young people had managed to kick open an exit door that was locked and secured by chains.

Mrs Joan Flanagan, aged 30, was the first witness to appear before the judicial inquiry, which is expected to last six weeks. A point of conflict after the disaster, in which 160 people were injured, was whether some of the emergency exit doors were locked.

Mrs Flanagan said she and two friends, Maureen and Christine, had fled to the double doors of one of the exits after they smelt fire.

"Christine was holding a lot of chain in her hand and pulling at it, kicking and shouting: 'The bloody door is locked, it is locked, what are we going to do?' I remember pressing the door and pulling the chain, and said: 'Do not scream. The bouncer will open it in a minute.'

"Then two fellows came bursting in through the (inner) doors and kept saying not to panic. Three fellows started kicking the door. I remember looking at the door and never taking my eyes off it."

After perhaps five minutes, she said the door opened a little and the young people continued kicking it. Eventually it opened.

"I had never noticed chains on the exit doors when I had been there before."

She agreed that there had been panic at the exit door. "I remember the three of us were holding hands. We did not speak to each other. It was, as though we were in a trance."

Like many of the customers at the Stardust on the night of Friday, February 13, Mrs Flanagan had spent the earlier part of the evening at the adjoining Silver Swan public-house. She recalled queuing at the Stardust for 30 minutes before getting in, and having her bag checked by bouncers.

About 1.30 am she was returning to her table when Maureen came running up, stopped, and shouted "come this way".

Mrs Flanagan went on: "I did not take any notice. I was walking back to my table and she got annoyed and panicky. She said: 'Get Christine, get Christine'. She kept shouting that there was a fire."

Then Mrs Flanagan saw a lot of black smoke and "a bit of fire". That was when they made for the exit.

The inquiry continues today.

Radio version of 'Star Wars' bought from US

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has bought a radio version of *Star Wars*, commercially one of the most successful films made, from the United States for £15,000, which gives it the right to broadcast the 13-part series three times.

The first broadcast will be at Easter on Radio 1 and the second, in stereo to use the sound effects to their best advantage, will begin on July 4.

The series took only a few weeks to make and was adapted for radio by National Public Radio and the University of Southern California's radio station in Los Angeles.

Anthony Daniels, the actor who played See Threepio in the film and repeats his role on the radio, gave the impression yesterday that little would be lost

Licence plea: Outlining programme schedules for the coming year, Mr Patrick Ramsay, controller of BBC Scotland, said in Glasgow yesterday that unless the BBC received a £50 colour television licence fee for three years, output would have to be reduced.

BBC cash for operas by British theatres

By Our Music Reporter

The BBC announced yesterday that it is commissioning seven operas, one for each of the main British opera companies. The works will be presented by the companies and the BBC will have the right to broadcast the premieres.

It had announced the commissioning of Aulis Sallinen, the Finnish composer, to write an opera, *The King Goes to France*, for Covent Garden which will be produced there in 1984. Yesterday it said that György Ligeti, the Hungarian composer, was to write a work to be presented by English National Opera at the London Coliseum in 1986.

Mr Robert Ponsonby, the BBC's controller of music, said it was discussing plans with composers and with the other companies, English National Opera North, Glyndebourne Opera, Kent Opera, Scottish Opera and Welsh National Opera.

He hoped they would reach agreement with the companies and composers within a year although it might be the end of the decade before the works were performed.

Dionysiac rites the key to tragedy

From Philip Howard
Exeter

The sound of learned Dionysiac revelry from Exeter yesterday was a warning that the Classical Association has gathered for its annual meeting.

In the first paper last night Dr Richard Seaford discussed the vexed question of the origin of tragedy. People have been vexing that old question since Aristotle suggested that the first tragic actors were goatmen dancing to the dithyramb; and the vile puritan William Prynne asserted that in ancient times it was the notorious badge of prostituted strumpets and the lewdest harlots to ramble abroad to the theatre.

Dr Seaford argued persuasively that tragedy started not with goats or strumpets, but with mystic initiation into the rites of Dionysos. He took the *Bacchae* of Euripides in which Dionysos comes in disguise to Thebes to establish his mysteries there, as the sacred story of initiation and the earliest theme of tragedy.

Themes in the play allude to the mysteries, in the same way that Mozart alluded to masonic initiation in *The Magic Flute*, but more seriously. The riddling languages of Dionysos to Pentheus reflects the use of riddling language to excite and baffle the novice in mystic initiation.

Much other matter in the play, from the transvestism to death by dismemberment, and from the dancing on the mountains by the Maenads to the fuss made about a new suit of clothes echoes the rituals of initiation.

Dr Seaford concludes that all tragedy was originally about Dionysos. When it took on new themes, the public objected to the change. So, as a compromise, after each tragic trilogy a satyr-play was produced. The rapid riddling dialogue and "revelations" of extant tragedy are vestiges of its origin in mystic initiation.

Both those features occur in a less vestigial form in extant satyric drama, which was a constant reminder of the origins of tragedy.

The *Bacchae* was the earliest theme of nascent tragedy. Its treatment of the story is highly traditional. Form, diction, and style are archaic. If tragedy originated in Dionysiac mystic initiation, its earliest plot was the sacred story of that initiation.

According to Dr Seaford, the *Bacchae* is just such a play. And because there are independent reasons for believing in the peculiar closeness of the *Bacchae* to the origins of tragedy it provides confirmation of the theory that tragedy originated in mystic initiation.

Council seeking officials to stop house sales

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

The Government is being asked to intervene after Sheffield City Council announced its plan to recruit two officals to persuade council house tenants not to buy their homes.

The council, which is Labour-controlled, was accused yesterday of trying to harass and intimidate tenants into dropping their applications

The officials will be paid about £6,500 a year to describe to prospective buyers the disadvantages of home ownership and the reasoning behind the "don't buy" policy. Next week the Tory opposition on the council is to send a dossier to Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, asking him to intervene.

Bill aims to ban 15,000m non-returnable bottles

By David Nicholson-Lord

A Bill to ban the non-returnable no-deposit bottle and reduce the total of 15 thousand million cans and glass containers thrown away in Britain every year is being introduced for the first time in the House of Lords today.

It is sponsored by Lord Beaumont of Whitley, the Liberal peer and spokesman on the environment. It seeks to make all beer, cider and soft drinks containers returnable by requiring them to bear a deposit.

Standardized bottle designs, capable of being reused by different manufacturers, would also be encouraged by paying lower deposits on them.

The Bill, modelled closely on legislation now operating in seven American states and under consideration in 15 more, has been drafted by Friends of the Earth who estimate that it would save consumers at least £100m a year, cut industry's energy costs in manufacturing by a quarter, and save 600,000 tons of raw materials.

Its chances of getting on to the statute book this session are almost non-existent. But Lord Beaumont said yesterday that he expected the second reading soon after Easter.

Strong opposition seems assured from industry, which argues that returnable containers cost jobs and create storage difficulties and says that it is proud of its national network of bottle banks.

Medical school may sue if merger goes ahead

By Nicholas Timmins

Westminster Hospital medical school may take London University to court if it insists on merging the school with Charing Cross Hospital medical school in Fulham.

On legal advice the school has told the university that it believes the merger could not be enforced without the governors' consent.

Mr Robin Forrest, secretary of the school, said yesterday that talk of legal action was premature. "We are still part of the university and it is unthinkable that we should start issuing threats of writs on what after all are our colleagues".

Westminster has said it will agree to an "association" with Charing Cross, maintaining separate identities.

Talks are to be held this week. Dr Fritz Starer, chairman of the Westminster Hospital defence committee, said: "If we can reach an agreement all will be well".

Failing agreement, the school might "test the ability of the university to force this through in the courts".

هكذا من الأصل



WHO GIVES YOU MORE?

Synonymous with the word fleet, is the word Ford. And if you're in the position of having to buy and maintain cars for an organisation, you're probably aware of this already.

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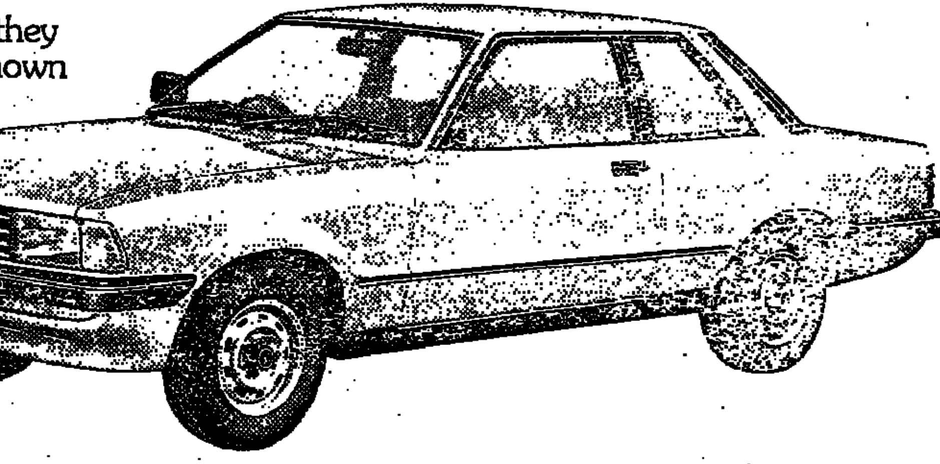
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Blunt British criticism of Soviet stalling tactics at Madrid talks

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, April 7

Britain spoke out in blunt terms at the European security review conference today about the Soviet Union's continuing refusal to honour the obligations it had assumed under the Helsinki Act and its delaying tactics over agreeing a final document to close the talks here.

"For all the attention the Russians have been paying to the Helsinki Final Act, it might as well not have been signed", Mr John Wilberforce, the chief British delegate, told reporters after his speech to the plenary.

Though Mr Wilberforce did not mention Poland by name, references to the continuing crisis in that country were frequently implied in his speech. Britain, not unexpectedly, has taken the frankest line yet against the Russians at a plenary before the conference adjourns on Friday for a three-week break.

The conference will reconvene on May 5 and efforts are being made to limit the session to a four-week duration. If substantial agreement between East and West is not achieved by then, the 35 nations attending the talks will simply fix the date for the next review conference, probably in 1983.

"We are not prepared to see this meeting carry on endlessly without any sign of substantial change for the better in Soviet behaviour", Mr Wilberforce said. "If we have to acknowledge failure, we can only regret it. In this event the ideals of the Final Act must be preserved, not diluted by verbal compromises. They must be kept in trust for the next opportunity to secure their realization."

The British delegate scarcely mentioned in his speech the draft-concluding document, which was presented last week by eight neutral and non-aligned countries as a last hope for salvaging something from the Madrid talks.

Mr Wilberforce reiterated the West's proposal on human rights, tabled before Christmas, and then he made a detailed review of the continuing Soviet obstruction of such provisions during the Madrid conference.

Altogether it was a bad day for the Soviet delegation. The Vatican representative also criticized the Russian performance, stating that if the so-called Helsinki process was to make any progress, there must be greater respect paid on freedom of religious practice and human dignity.

Yet, Mr Wilberforce said there had been a flat refusal even to discuss improved conditions for religious practice. Even the assertion by the Russians to do so would be a waste of time.

By recent arrests and the persecution of people like Dr Titiana Ossipova, a member of the Moscow human-rights monitoring group, who was sentenced to five years' hard labour to be followed by five years' exile, the Soviet Union was moving even further away from respecting the Final Act.

The Soviet Union had backed away from the initial commitment in Madrid to consider "in a businesslike way" family reunification problems.

Mr Wilberforce protested about the Moscow authorities' sudden increase in granting Jewish emigration applications last February before the Soviet Communist Party conference "simply as a security precaution, to be followed by a slump even below the level of last year".

He said: "All the odious discrimination against *refuseniks* [Jews who has been refused Soviet exit visas] and their innocent families goes on, including the interception of their mail."

The Soviet Union had recently reinforced its army in Afghanistan, and was going on "waging a despicable war against the people of an independent and non-aligned country," Mr Wilberforce said.

He underlined the protest, expressed by The Netherlands on behalf of the EEC last week, over hardly veiled Soviet attempts to make their agreement to holding the next follow-up conference dependent on what they regard as "positive results" (for instance, a disarmament conference) from the Madrid meeting.

This tactic is being openly referred to by Western delegates as blackmail.

Finns sensitive over Nato 'encroachments'

From A Special Correspondent
Helsinki, April 7

Out in the Gulf of Finland there lies an island called Bogskär, a black, frost-encrusted rock, the kind of freezing ocean protuberance upon which navies plant flags to test the mettle of their younger cadets.



Bogskär has, however, acquired a different kind of notoriety over the past few weeks as West German and French military aircraft, surveying the Soviet Navy's wanderings in the gulf, fly above the ice towards Leningrad.

As the crisis in Poland has heightened, so the Nato and Nato-associated countries of West Europe have become more interested in Soviet naval activity and particularly in the movements of the giant aircraft carrier Kiev.

As they will have observed, the Kiev has remained resolutely in the port of Leningrad; but the Finns, ever conscious of their Soviet-observed neutrality have taken exception to the allied flights up international waters.

Twice, without publicity, but with discreet reference to the main powers involved, they have formally protested to the West Germans and French about encroachments on Finland's sovereign territory.

The piece of Finland which has been aeronautically infringed, of course, is the gloomy mass of Bogskär. No one has taken the business too seriously; but the Finns have made their point.

The Nato powers put such sensitivity down to the notion that Finland's proximity to the Soviet Union, not to mention its unhappy alliance with the Third Reich in the second half of the Second World War, has placed it in a position of unacknowledged but genuine subservience to the Russians.

After all, they ask, what else can Finland do but complain about Nato's belligerence when its treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union permits the Russians to give it "the help required" to fight off an aggressor.

The latest stage in Poland's political revolution happens to coincide this week with the thirty-third anniversary of that controversial, but unviolated, treaty and, watching events farther down the Baltic coast Finns have been asking themselves just how cloying a commodity Soviet friendship might be.

The Warsaw Pact manoeuvres from Tallinn down to the Polish border have been watched with cold detachment by the Finnish military authorities although the country's communists have been acutely aware of the counter-productive effect the operations may have in Finland.

It is perhaps not surprising that the Helsinki Swedish-language community journal *Ny Tid* has just published a long article purporting to give details of a Nato war game in which Western and Soviet armies fought bloody battles across the Finnish "lake district", the swathe of fissured mountains and lakes north of Helsinki.

According to the paper—which allegedly takes its information from an Italian source—a Nato computer in Brussels suggested in an exercise codenamed Cimex 81 last month that a confrontation between naval units in the North Atlantic led to a general mobilization in Europe.

According to the paper, the Russians faced Nato armies in Yugoslavia and along the northern Norwegian border – all the way to the Arctic circle", thus proving that Nato, in the journal's words, "unquestioningly regards northern Finland as a deployment zone for the Soviet Union".

That, *Ny Tid* comfortingly concluded, proved "how the Nato generals play with Europe and the world".

In a country which still respects the Soviet Union's willingness to guarantee Finnish independence when the rest of East Europe has fallen under Russian domination, such articles might be expected to gain some credence. But Finland, while it may show rather too much deference to Russian sensitivities, is probably too proud of its freedom to compromise itself.

After all, the Finnish Government has reiterated its belief that Poland's problems should be solved by domestic means "without outside interference" and Finnish newspapers have carried far from uncritical articles from Warsaw on the strange new form of labour movement that has been created by Mr Lech Walesa.

Poland's crisis has begun to affect Finland economically—80 per cent of its coal came from the Polish fields and the entire supply has been temporarily cut off—and the Finns are aware that Polish refugees just might come drifting up the Baltic towards them.

It is true that the Finns cannot be expected to raise their voices if the Russians invade Poland. They are in no position to break off diplomatic relations with the Russians in the unlikely event that they should want to do so; and Marshal Mannerheim's instinctive understanding of Soviet strategic fears has been passed on to his political descendants.

Finnish television broadcast its own production of *The Good Soldier Schweik* not long ago and the adventures of that Czech warrior's consistently brave acceptance of adverse conditions turned the serialized drama into an overnight success.

President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union (centre) receiving a standing ovation at the Czechoslovak party congress in Prague yesterday from (left to right) Mr Milos Jakes, Mr Antonin Kapek, Mr Vaclav Hula, Mr Peter Colotka, Mr Alois Indra, Mr Vasil Bilak and Dr Gustav Husak.

King Husain talks tough with Mr Haig

From Christopher Walker
Amman, April 7

Any lingering hopes that K[ing] Husain of Jordan might [be] brought closer to the deadlock[ed] Middle East peace process h[ave] been dashed during the th[ird] leg of Mr Alexander Haig's f[irst] Middle East tour.

As the American Secretary [of] State left Amman for Riy[adh] today, it became clear that talks with King Husain been much the toughest enc[oun]tered on the tour so far. In euphemistic language of di[plo]macy, they were described Mr Haig as "frank in the W[est]ern sense of the term".

It is understood that King urged the American [Gov]ernment to use its influence prevent the continuing ex[pan]sion of Jewish settlements the occupied territories.

An unexpectedly strong st[ate]ment about the talks was iss[ued] at Amman airport this aftern[oon] by Mr Marwan al-Qasem, Jordanian Foreign Mini[ster], who told reporters that it been authorized by the K[ing] and the rest of the Governm[ent].

While Mr Haig stood at side looking faintly uneasy, al-Qasem said that during meeting, King Husain emphasized the urgent need a Middle East settlement b[ased] on an Israeli withdrawal f[rom] all the territories occupied 1967, including the ann[exed] sector of East Jerusalem.

In direct contradiction remarks made by Mr [Haig] during his earlier stopove[r in] Israel, Mr al-Qasem said the Jordanian monarch had [in]sisted that the Palestin[ians] should be represented by Palestine Liberation Orga[niza]tion, and that the peace pro[cess] should be put under auspices of the United Nati[ons].

It is understood American officials now t[hink] it unlikely that King Hu[sain] could be persuaded into kind of territorial negotia[tions] over the West Bank outline[d by] Israel's opposition La[bour] Party under the catchph[rase] "the Jordanian option."

Diplomatic break: Saudi Ar[abia] broke off diplomatic relat[ions] with the Soviet-backed gov[ern]ment in Afghanistan toda[y a] few hours before Mr [Haig] arrived in Riyadh (Re[uter] reports from Bahrain).

Lebanese shelling: des[pite] international appeals for ceasefire, fighting in Leba[non] entered its second week t[oday] and shelling hit the cen[tral] town of Shtoura, which ho[uses] the headquarters of the Syr[ian]-led peacekeeping force (Te[ddy] Mishlowi writes from Beir[ut]).

Leading article, pag[e]

Mr Brezhnev reaffirms his trust in Polish communists

The following is the partial text of the speech delivered by President Brezhnev at yesterday's session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress in Prague as supplied by the Novosti Press Agency:

Comrades, this year you will also mark the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Communista Party of Czechoslovakia. Your party is approaching its jubilee as a militant and mature social force that has accumulated a wealth of valuable experience of political struggle, of management of society. This experience is the guarantee of successful socialist construction in Czechoslovakia itself. It is also of great significance to other parties, to the international communist movement as a whole.

This experience includes . . . the victory over the forces of counter-revolution in 1968, the capability to draw profound political conclusions of durable significance from the events of that time—this is also a great contribution of the Czechoslovak Communists to the development of the world revolutionary process, the great service to all the fraternal countries.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is now confidently leading the Czechoslovak people along the lines of building a mature socialist society.

Cardinal problems of your country's social and economic development are resolved in a socialist way. You have ample grounds to take pride in the level of the material well-being of the masses achieved in Czechoslovakia. . . .

The countries of the socialist community resolve versatile and, naturally, increasingly deeper and more complicated tasks on the path of the further development of the society of mature socialism. And we have to do it in the conditions of mounting opposition and, sometimes, openly hostile actions on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

It can be said with confidence, comrades: a constant improvement of the performance of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and the Warsaw Treaty organization answers the vital interests of each of the countries of the socialist community.

However, our achievements leave class enemies restless. They are trying to do everything to block the advance of socialism, to erode it from inside. For that purpose they are using any means, such as economic pressure and blackmail, false propaganda, flattery, and demagogy, support and encouragement of counter-revolutionary forces where they still exist, and many other types of subversive activities.

All of this, comrades, you remember from your own experience. It has convincingly shown: the plans of reaction are without prospect.

Similar attempts are now being made with regard to the Polish People's Republic. But the Polish Communists with the support of all genuine patriots of Poland will be able, one should believe, to give a fitting rebuff to the designs of the enemies of the socialist system, who are at the same time the enemies of Poland's independence. They will be able to uphold the cause of socialism, the genuine interests of the Polish people, the honour and security of their motherland.

As to the Soviet Union, it was and remains a loyal friend and ally of socialist Poland. On this score, I am sure, we have a common stand with Czechoslovakia, just as with other countries of the socialist community . . .

Comrades! Guarding our socialist community, we are thus protecting the most invaluable asset of all peoples—peace and security. That is so, since the socialist countries today are making a decisive contribution to the cause of averting war, since they are the flag-bearers of the policy of détente and disarmament.

We, in the Soviet Union, recently put forward at the twenty-sixth congress of our party a number of absolutely concrete proposals aimed at settling the most acute and urgent international problems in the interests of peace and security of all peoples. They have sounded throughout the world and evoked a positive response on all continents . . .

Here, in the centre of Europe, I would like to dwell on just one of the new Soviet proposals.

The unbridled nuclear arms race in Europe is becoming lethally dangerous for all European people. In order to start in some way the practical solution of this problem, we propose that, for the time being at least, a line be drawn under what exists, that is to put an end to the further deployment of new, and replacement of both Soviet and Nato medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in Europe.

This includes, naturally, the American nuclear forward-based systems in that region. The moratorium could be valid until a permanent treaty is concluded on the limitation and, better still, on the reduction of the above-mentioned nuclear means of both sides in Europe.

Naturally, our proposal for the moratorium is not an end in itself. It has been made with the intention of creating a more favourable atmosphere for talks. We regard as the objective in this question — I stated this before and repeat it now — precisely the reduction by both sides of the amount of nuclear means accumulated in Europe. This is quite possible to do without worsening the conditions of security of either East or West.

Our proposal has met as is known, a very positive response in broad political circles and among the public in Western Europe. However, the reaction of those who apparently did not like it was not slow, either.

It is alleged the new Soviet proposal has the aim of consolidating a supposed advantage of the forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. This is certainly not so. I spoke about this in detail at the twenty-sixth Soviet party congress.

If one casts a glance at the nuclear potentials which both sides now have in the area of Europe, what is obvious is the approximate equilibrium of the forces of both sides. That was, by the way, repeatedly admitted in the West.

The Federal German Chancellor, Schmidt, for instance, in one of his public speeches in February this year, denied that the East-West equilibrium of forces in Europe had been violated. The Chancellor, however, expressed the apprehension, that the 'Russians might be on the point of violating it'. The United States Secretary of State, Haig, also recently spoke about 'the relative equilibrium and parity'. He expressed anxiety, however, that this equilibrium might allegedly change in the Soviet Union's favour by the middle of this decade.

With such an appraisal of the present-day situation and prospects of its development, leaders of Western countries should logically have jumped at our proposal. Instead, some of them are trying to diminish its significance, certainly not because the correlation of forces in Europe changed in a few days. They are doing so, since they would like to change it in Western favour and are unwilling to bind themselves with a moratorium.

But such attempts—and this should be clearly understood—will only impel the other side to take retaliatory steps. A vicious circle will be witnessed again—the situation in Europe will become more precarious to all. Is it so difficult for the governments of Western powers to understand that?

On the whole, comrades, our proposals mean settlement of the most topical international problems, which are of paramount significance for the consolidation of peace. We propose that the parties concerned should have business-like, constructive negotiations on these issues—at any level, without any preliminary strings attached. If anybody has other reasonable proposals, we are ready to consider them also.

But, frankly speaking, so far we do not see a particular readiness for negotiations on the part of the governments of Western powers. . . .

Meanwhile they demand as 'payment' for the Western consent to negotiations we should stop considering the interests of our own security and give no assistance to our friends when they are subjected to aggression or a threat of attack.

A strange stand, to say the least.

Let's suppose for a minute that the Soviet Union should declare: before opening negotiations on settlement of some overdue international problems, let the Western powers change their policy in the sphere which we, and many others, definitely do not like. Say, let the United States first withdraw its troops from such and such country, from such and such military bases abroad. And let it terminate support to and the arming of certain dictatorial terroristic regimes.

Would anybody seriously accept such an approach to the question of negotiations? That is hardly possible. We would be called simpletons

The experience of history, including of past decades, convincingly says: success in talks between states comes only when attempts to dictate its terms to each other are discarded, when there is a real will for peace, and mutual respect for the parties' interests. It is precisely on this basis that major international agreements which helped consolidate peace and peoples' security have been achieved.

Nato lists its options for retaliation

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 7

The Nato alliance has drawn up a detailed list of retaliatory measures which would form the basis for any Western response to Soviet military intervention in Poland, diplomatic sources said here today.

The decision to draw up the list was taken last December by Nato Foreign Ministers, who instructed their permanent ambassadors at Nato headquarters here to do the detailed preparatory work.

"We have a range of detailed measures on the stocks", one source said. "They involve a mixture of diplomatic, political and economic sanctions, and are being constantly updated. The particular measures chosen would depend on circumstances at the time."

Much importance is attached at Nato to keeping the Soviet Union guessing as to the exact nature of a Western response; direct military action is ruled out, though a stepped-up rearmament programme would certainly be one outcome.

An emergency meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers would be held within 48 hours of Soviet intervention in Poland, and action would be taken on the basis of the options outlined by their ambassadors.

US wants to continue Salt talks

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, April 7

The United States put its cards on the table today over the nuclear disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"The United States is not prepared to freeze through agreement a situation in which there is an imbalance favouring the Soviet Union", Mr Charles Floweree, the American delegate told the United Nations Committee on Disarmament. But it continued "to wish to pursue" Salt talks for reductions in nuclear weapons.

As an example of restraint, he said that the United States had curbed or cancelled big armament programmes. In the past 15 years, however, Soviet military manpower had increased by about one million men, including some 25 new divisions of ground forces.

In addition to modernized tanks, 1,400 more aircraft had been put on to the inventory of Soviet frontal formations, many for deep-strike missions into West Europe. The Backfire bomber aircraft could reach the United States itself and the pace of Soviet naval expansion was unprecedented.

In the past year alone some 80 new mobile launchers for the SS20 intermediate-range missile with three war-heads had been deployed in East Europe.

Mr Reagan recovery slows down

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 7

President Reagan contin[ues] to recover from a bullet wo[und] in the chest, but more slo[wly] than before. He suffers fr[om] intermittent slight fevers, temperature running up 103°F on occasion, and he [is] being given antibiotics.

The hospital spokesman s[aid] last night that "overall, [the] President has made a lot [of] progress" since he was sh[ot] but "he has reached a p[oint] where things are definitely m[ov]ing more slowly."

The morning bulletin sta[ted] that the President's condi[tion] "has improved further," [and] "his temperature returned near normal last night, and remained at this level."

The three men woun[ded] with the President contin[ue] their recovery: Mr Timo[thy] McCarthy, the Secret Serv[ice] agent, left hospital today. James Brady, the White Ho[use] press spokesman, continues [to] make good progress.

Police fear new turn in child killings

From Our Own Correspondent
Washingotn, April 7

With the disappearance of a second mentally-retarded man, police in Atlanta, Georgia, fear that the recent murders of black children in the city may have taken a disturbing new turn.

The force set up to investigate the murders and disappearances announced yesterday that they had added the name of Mr Larry Rogers, a retarded man, aged 21, to their list because of similarities between his case and some of the others. The number of cases now stands at 25, with 22 deaths and three disappearances.

According to the police, Mr Rogers, who is described as slightly retarded, probably got into an estate car driven by a black man with long, black hair and what looked like a false moustache.

On the day that Mr Rogers disappeared, the body of another mentally-retarded adult, Mr Eddie Duncan, was pulled from a river not far from where the body of a 13-year-old child had been found the day before.

Minister's son found hanged

Rome, April 7.—M Christian Henri Bonnet, aged 29, the son of the French Interior Minister, was found hanged in the Santa Chiara Monastery, where he was studying for the priesthood, police said.

Police said M Bonnet had left a letter in his room which stated that no one but himself should feel responsible for his death.



Protesters against nuclear weapons at the opening of the Nato defence meeting.

Nato exhorted on US nuclear missiles

From Frederick Bonnart
Bonn, April 7

The need to maintain the programme for the installation of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was the main thrust of a statement made by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, at the opening of Nato's nuclear planning group here today.

He said the new Administration considered the balance of forces to be shifting in favour of the Soviet Union and that they intended to try to halt and reverse this trend.

The meeting is being held in the West German Ministry of Defence. Demonstrators screamed slogans, blew whistles and beat drums when the ministers arrived.

Although officials said there was no divergence of views about the arms control aspect of the theatre nuclear weapons programme, there were differences in nuance between the Europeans and the Americans.

Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, said Soviet intervention in Poland would mean the end of détente, but that arms control would continue, even if in a different way, while American officials considered that in this event arms control negotiations "would be undermined".

However, there was agreement that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range missiles was unacceptable, as it would freeze the alliance in a position of inferiority.

British and American officials emphasized that both parties within the alliance had had an opportunity to understand each other's problems on arms control negotiations and were able to deal with them.

De Beers denies secret gems deal with Russia

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, April 7

Allegations made on *Panorama*, the BBC television programme, that South Africa and the Soviet Union were collaborating clandestinely to control the world market in diamonds, gold and platinum were politely rebuffed by De Beers, the South African diamond producer, in Kimberley today.

Mr George Louw, a spokesman for De Beers, said he had "never heard" of an agreement with the Russians under which his company undertook to buy most of the Soviet production of rough diamonds, nor did he know of any negotiations to draw up a new agreement.

Mr Louw had also not heard of a last-minute cancellation of a visit to Moscow by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, of which De Beers is part.

Mr Oppenheimer last night dismissed this story as an attempt "to cook up something where there really isn't much to cook". He also said: "Anglo American certainly does not have any secret deals with Russia."

Mr Gordon Waddell, an Anglo American director who was said by *Panorama* to have been seen with Soviet officials at a Moscow opera performance last November, said there was no truth in the "sinister and spectacular" inferences being drawn from his visit to the Soviet Union.

Sources close to the diamond industry in Johannesburg said that the BBC reports were partly an embellishment of press reports which had claimed evidence of cooperation between South Africa and Russia over precious and strategic minerals, of which the two nations have a near monopoly.

In December, 1979, *The Sunday Times* said that uranium from the Rossing mine in Namibia was being processed by Russia into usable reactor-grade uranium. The paper added that the South African Government was not party to this arrangement, but was aware of it.

It was alleged that the Soviet Union had made a deal with the Shah's Government in 1975-76 to enrich the Rossing uranium for Iran, and that it was also enriching Rossing uranium for West Germany.

30 shot in San Salvador

San Salvador, April 7.—Two car loads of men in uniforms and civilian clothes drove into a poor suburb here early today and pulled 23 people from their homes and shot them on the streets, while seven other people were killed in their homes, witnesses said.

Residents said the National Guard and policemen were the killers. The military authorities said they had heard there was "some disturbance in the area" and were "investigating".

The killings were the latest in teh strife that has claimed 5,000 lives this year, according to El Salvador's Human Rights Commission.—AP.

European MPs refuse to boost their own spending

From David Wood
Strasbourg, April 7

Proposals from the managerial bureau of the European Parliament for a 10 per cent increase in parliamentary spending next year ran into strong opposition today both from the budget committee and rank and file members.

By majority decision, the budget committee rejected the group leaders' expansionist plans and *insisted* that spending must be held and no more staff appointed during 1981-82.

Conservatives in the European Democratic Group took a prominent part in the demand for a Gladstonian candle-ends economy for the Parliament.

Mr John Mark Taylor, Midlands East, the group's deputy leader, welcomed the defeat of the managerial bureau: "Allowing for inflation we have achieved an actual reduction in the Parliament's budget. It is the right sort of discipline a[nd] gives us the moral authority [to] tackle other spending peo[ple] may have doubts about."

Senior members of the p[ar]liamentary staff react wry[ly]. There are now seven offic[ial] languages into which speeches and documents m[ust] be translated.

The president, vice-pre[si]dents, and group leaders w[ho] form the managerial bure[au] are also smarting from a defe[at] that hurts their self-esteem, an[d] hinders their ambitions [to] develop the European Parli[a]ment.

In 1980 the European Parli[a]ment cost £70m, and in 19[81] the cost is estimated at £120[m] with interpretation and transl[a]tion accounting for 40 per ce[nt] of the totals.

It is not unknown for tw[o] million pages of documents [to] be produced during one nigh[t] in seven languages.

Compromise called for to end Canada debate

From John Best
Ottawa, April 7

Proceedings in Parliament were suddenly adjourned this afternoon to permit House leaders to discuss a possible compromise formula for ending Canada's great constitutional debate.

The one-hour suspension was unanimously agreed upon after another extraordinary negotiatinp session on the Commons floor—the second in four days—between Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, Mr Joe Clark, the Conservative Opposition leader, and Mr Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party.

The unexpected turn of events came a day after the Liberal Government's decision to impose closure to hasten the progress of its embattled constitutional resolution through Parliament.

Whether the threat of closure is to be lifted depends on the outcome of the House leaders' meeting.

The details of the compromise discussed on the House floor are to be worked out in inter-party negotiations.

Italian success in arresting alleged Red Brigades leader linked to division within terrorists' ranks

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 7

The first attack by terrorists since Saturday's Milan arrests of alleged Red Brigades leaders came this morning in the Rome suburb of Torre Angela with the shooting of Signor Raffaele Cinotti, a warder working in the isolation wing of the Rebibbia prison.

Signor Cinotti had just left his home to go to work when several men stepped out of a waiting car, called out his name and opened fire as he looked back.

An anonymous telephone-caller told the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica* that the left-wing Red Brigades terrorist movement had "executed the torturer and exploiter-guard", adding a warning that the authorities were not to touch the men arrested in Milan.

The arrest on Saturday of Signor Mario Moretti, said to be one of the top Red Brigades leaders, was a blow to the terrorists. He is alleged to be both an organizer and an exponent of terrorism and he is facing 51 charges including the abduction and murder of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democratic Prime Minister.

In a brief comment this morning, Signora Nilde Jotti, the Communist president of the Chamber of Deputies, told Parliament that the killing of Signor Cinotti was a reminder that "terrorism is not yet defeated and spaces still existed for its plans for violence and negation of the fundamental values of life."

She called for a renewed pledge for intransigent and coherent struggle against subversion by all those who believe in democracy.

Though the terrorists have claimed a victim since the Milan arrests, the connexion between the two events is not exactly direct. In fact, the terrorists are trying to give the impression that Signor Moretti's arrest is not of great importance to them.

Signor Moretti himself is said to have told his interrogators: "I am not what you say I am." Renato Curcio, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, who is now on trial in Milan, described the arrest as "irrelevant".

Signor Curcio manages to keep in touch with events even though he is being held in conditions of maximum security, a reflection in itself of the unsatisfactory state of the system. What he says can be taken to represent the policy of the terrorist movement over which he still appears to have control.

One view explaining Signor Moretti's presence in Milan was that he was trying to deal with the divisions troubling the movement in the north. A group of activists was causing trouble for the movement through their indiscriminate shootings, which other sections of terrorist opinion, including Signor Moretti, seemingly rejected as going against strategic aims and counter-productive.

The example of a better thought-out type of action was the kidnapping last December of Signor Giovanni D'Urso, the head of the Justice Ministry's prison department. He was released after 33 days of "interrogation" by a "people's court".

The Red Brigades have their own anniversaries. Today is the second anniversary of a sweep by the police in Padua, one of the centres of left-wing violence, which resulted in a series of arrests of people allegedly involved in terrorism, who are still awaiting trial.

Signor D'Urso was kidnapped on the eleventh anniversary of the bomb explosion in a Milan bank which marked the beginning of organized political terrorism in Italy.

The terrorists who killed Signor Cinotti today left a document by the body referring the D'Urso kidnapping and the strategy for attacking the prison system. Prisons have a vital part in terrorist thinking: they are their recruiting ground, the area for cooperation with the underworld, as well as institutions they want to reduce to chaos.

What value then did the arrest of Signor Moretti have if terrorism continues as before? Signor Moretti appeared to have had a charmed life. He was on several occasions nearly captured, so his arrest ended this legend of a man constantly a move ahead of the police.

Investigators regarded him as a crucial figure in the movement. He was evidently an excellent organizer.

Under his leadership the "Rome column" was said to have moved from almost total inertia to firm action and to proselytizing activities in the south.

The day has not only brought terrorist violence. Signor Alfredo Mundo, a Christian Democratic provincial councillor, was killed near Naples. An official of the State Telephone Company was shot dead this morning in the firm's information office in Palermo.

The police success in arresting Signor Moretti has helped to balance an increasingly gloomy picture of growing violence and a failure to treat their causes.

The Catanzaro Court of Appeal had just quashed sentences of life imprisonment against three men earlier found guilty of being responsible for the Milan bomb explosion of December, 1969. This decision left total uncertainty about the authors of this seminal act

The perpetrators of the terrible bomb attack at Bologna railway station last August have yet to be punished despite frequent claims by the investigators that they were convinced they had the criminals under arrest.

Tang dynasty mosque saved by faithful from Red Guards' attack

China's Muslims benefit from liberalization

From David Bonavia
Xian,

In a compact district of Xian, a large city in north-western China, live some 30,000 people of whom 90 per cent have the same surname.

"The surname Ma comes from the adoption of the Arabic name Muhammad by Chinese Muslims", Imam Ma Liangji, Alias Muhammad Yusun, the leader of Xian's Muslim community, said.

Though mostly looking like Chinese, and speaking a dialect of Chinese, the Muslims of the north-west have clearly absorbed some of the genes of Central Asian nomads converted to Islam centuries ago.

The Mosque—built almost entirely in Chinese architectural style—preserves a stone plaque of the Tang dynasty (seventh to tenth century AD) telling of its foundation. Xian became a centre of Islam because of its position at the eastern end of the silk road to west Asia and Europe.

The mosque is well maintained and in process of restoration. Funds to support it traditionally came from the tenants of houses it owned in the city. Now the local housing bureau collects the rents and makes a grant out of them to the mosque.

The imam said that several hundred people came to pray at 5.30 am each day, and smaller numbers at later prayer sessions during the day and in the evening. The faithful observe Ramadan and Islamic dietary rules

During the Cultural Revolution the Red Guards tried to storm and vandalize the mosque, despite its being classified as a historic relic, but the tightly-knit Muslim community living around it resisted, and little damage was done.

The imam said he had to work on a farm for about a year between 1956 and 1967, then returned and resumed prayers at the mosque. He has several young pupils who may become imams themselves.

Last year, after the Chinese Government's sudden liberalization of its policy over religion, he was able to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and become a *Haji*. Only 15 other Chinese Muslims accompanied him, and it is unlikely that others will ever have the chance to make the pilgrimage except in small numbers.

The mosque's minaret is a small three-storey pavilion in Chinese style. "The people would not hear me if I called them to prayer from there," the imam said, "so I just stand in the courtyard and call them."

Most of China's Muslims are concentrated in Xinjiang, formerly eastern Turkestan, and belong to such ethnic groups as Uighurs, Kazakhs and Uzbeks. The Muslims of Xian and other parts of northern China are known as Hui, and their dietary needs are catered for by numerous restaurants and butcheries in Peking and other cities.

20,000 are listed as the elite of France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 7

If the latest edition of *Who's Who in France* is to be trusted, the country's élite is a relatively small band of about 20,000, to be precise, 19,975. The title of the French version of the famous British compendium is in English and although it is much younger—it was founded just under 30 years ago—it has become almost as much of an institution. There is at least as much competition to get into it and stay in as there is in Britain.

The *Who's Who in France*, which is double the format of the British one, also differs in two other respects: it appears only every other year, and those mentioned in it do not, as almost invariably in the parent work, leave it feet first, in the picturesque expression of its editor in chief, M Jacques Le Bodo.

In France one can cease to be famous or notorious during one's lifetime. And the publication of a new volume is rather like the search for the new stars or the missing ones in the new editions of celebrated guides to hotels and restaurants.

The cartoonist Piem illustrated the dilemma in a recent drawing for *Le Figaro* which shows a man running anxiously through the new edition watched by his wife, and saying: "Who's who or not who's who, that is the question".

This year 2,388 people have thus dropped out—which is more than the average 1,500 proscribed in previous editions—627 of them through death, and 1,761 because they have ceased to be members of the elite, either through retirement, or through unemployment. On the other hand there are 1,305 newcomers.

Many have tried to get in and failed. M Le Bodo insists that the two criteria which guide the 24 selection committees are the eminence of the position or of the responsibilities exercised in French society; or notoriety—otherwise Coluche, the comedian and candidate for the presidency, would not be in it.

Automatically mentioned are: members of Parliament, of the five Academies of the Institut de France, prefects and regional treasurers, ambassadors, and holders of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

In the 1981-82 edition, there are 133 senior officials, 92 diplomats, 299 chairmen and members of boards of companies, 189 businessmen and businesswomen, 41 doctors, 43 journalists, 23 actors, singers or musicians, as well as one butcher, one veterinary surgeon and three farmers.

The "elect" are asked to fill in a questionnaire, giving the facts of their career from birth, education, marriage, and promotions, as well as their works, titles, and decorations. But not their hobbies or the names of their clubs. The few (about 2 per cent) who try to cheat on their age, their titles or decorations, are almost invariably found out. The *Who's Who in France*, M Le Bodo insists, has experts unbeatable in tracking down false titles of nobility, or false decorations.

M Le Bodo calls his *Who's Who* a portrait of a slice of France—not a portrait of France. Given its unashamedly élitist criteria, it seems seriously lacking in only one particular—the small number of women who appear in it.

There are only 660 women, or 3 per cent of the total, though not through any mysogenist prejudice. In fact, the selection committees were encouraged by Mme Thérèse Laffitte, the founder of the *work, to broaden their recruitment* of women.

But they could not do better. French society, M Le Bodo claims, is like that. Only 1 per cent of the people in active life are women in positions of responsibility or eminence, and if actresses and musicians are added, up to 3 per cent is painstakingly reached.

Kangaroo havoc

Sydney, April 7.—Kangaroos have left a trail of ruined lawns and damaged cars in the mining town of Cobar. Hundreds of them had moved into the town during the recent drought, in a desperate search for food.

Christians viewed as patriots by Peking

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, April 7

"Most of my Chinese Marxist friends do not now argue that religion is the opium of the people", Bishop H. K. Ting, the head of the Chinese Protestant Church, told a press conference after a meeting of Asian Christian leaders in Hongkong.

"Also, the saying, 'one more Christian, one fewer Chinese' is no longer true. Chinese Christians before the communist takeover were not patriotic and stood aloof from the people and the country. But not now", he went on.

"The vast majority of Chinese Christians are patriotic and support our Protestant three-self principles—self-government, self-support and self-propagation."

Bishop Ting claimed that the number of Protestants in China had increased to at least one million from 700,000 at the communist takeover in 1949.

"More than 100 churches have been reopened in the past 18 months and more will open their doors soon. Last year 130,000 copies of the Scriptures—30,000 being New Testament—were printed. Publication will continue", he said.

Foreign scholars might be invited to teach at the Nanjiang Union Theological College and religious books may be imported. "Religion is not now considered 'foreign' by (political) cadres, intellectuals and the people because the church is not controlled by foreigners."

Bishop Ting's religious delegation to Hongkong was the first official Chinese church contact with Christians outside China since 1949.

A remote-controlled camera being positioned at Cape Canaveral to record the space shuttle launch on Friday.

US space launch may be delayed

From Michael Leapman
New York, April 7

Snags continued to crop up today in the countdown to the launch of the space shuttle Columbia, but officials were still bravely asserting that the reusable craft can be fired into space on Friday morning as scheduled. By mid-morning, the countdown had slipped by 10 hours—using up a third of the built-in cushion of hold time.

Only if new problems emerge to use up the remaining 20 hours of hold time will the launch have to be postponed, officials say. However, working in what were originally supposed to be rest periods is placing a strain on technicians which might make them less able to deal rapidly with subsequent difficulties.

The new delay occurred last night when gas contaminants were found in pipes leading to the fuel cells. These have to be cleaned to ensure that only pure oxygen reaches the cells.

Even if the countdown is completed on schedule, there are real doubts about the prospects for a Friday morning launching. These centre on the weather, especially the wind.

If there are cross winds stronger than 10 mph, as there were at Cape Canaveral yesterday and which occur there quite often, technicians will be *reluctant to give the go-ahead* for the flight.

An official at the centre yesterday said he thought that there was only one chance in eight for ideal weather conditions to prevail on Friday.

The Friday lift-off is timed for 6.50 am Eastern Standard Time (12.50 pm British Summer Time). It can be delayed up to six hours because of the weather, but if after that the space shuttle still could not take off, the launch would be postponed for at least two days.

If the decision to delay take off was taken after the astronauts had entered the cabin, further constraints would apply.

Old faces in Belgium's new Cabinet

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 7

Mr Mark Eyskens, who was sworn in last night as Belgian Prime Minister by King Baudouin, today pledged that his Government would pursue "a policy of vigorous economic recovery".

In a frequently heckled address to Parliament, he said all measures necessary would be taken to defend the parity of the Belgian franc.

Mr Eyskens replaces the hapless Mr Wilfried Martens, who resigned last week after disagreements within the Government over how to deal with the economic crisis. However, the coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists, over which Mr Martens presided, has been renewed under his successor.

Like Mr Martens, Mr Eyskens is a member of the Flemish wing of the Christian Democrats. Mr Eyskens's former post of Minister of Finance has been given to Mr Robert Vandeputte, a 73-year-old professor of economics and former governor of the National Bank of Belgium.

There are no other Cabinet changes. Mr Martens refused a job in the new Government, and returns to the back benches, an embittered figure

Mission to reassure black Africa

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Mr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State-designate for Africa, arrived in London yesterday for a brief visit before beginning an extensive tour of Africa.

He is due to have talks at the Foregin Office today with Mr Richard Luce, the Under-Secretary of State responsible for Africa.

During his 10-nation African tour the American diplomat will visit Angola, where Washington has no diplomatic relations, and South Africa.

There is particular concern among black African states about the American attitude to the Namibia problem, and the move to repeal congressional legislation that effectively prohibits American military intervention in Angola. Washington is anxious to reassure Africa of its good intentions.

Pretoria strategy: Mr Crocker has made it clear that he will be unavailable for comment when he is in Pretoria next week (Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg).

The South African Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the strategy for its meetings with Mr Crocker. Pretoria is likely to make maximum use of the Crocker visit.

Britain urged to continue aid to conservation body

By Kenneth Gosling

A Commons select committee yesterday called for Britain to withdraw its decision to end financial support for an international body based in Rome which is able "to respond quickly to earthquakes and other disasters".

Britain's contribution this year to the International Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, set up by Unesco in 1959, is £39,000—a figure so small, the Commons education, science and arts committee says in its report, that it should have been maintained.

The decision to withdraw *from the centre was announced* last December and takes effect at the end of this year. The Overseas Development Administration said its decision was for purely financial reasons.

In its report, the committee pointed out that the centre's work in conservation was important and should not be jeopardized. Withdrawal of the grant, it believed, would cause damage out of all proportion to the sum saved.

It called for immediate consultations between the Foreign Office, the Overseas Development Administration, and the Department of Education and Science, to decide how to continue membership of the centre.

Iran closes liberal newspaper

Tehran, April 7. — Iran's Prosecutor-General ordered the liberal daily newspaper *Mizan* (Scales of Justice) to cease publication today, silencing one of the country's two main non-government voices.

The closure came after the arrest yesterday of Mr Reza Sadr, the paper's managing editor and a former Commerce *Minister*. He is accused of slander, libel, disturbing national security and printing false reports through his editorials in *Mizan*.

President Bani-Sadr, apparently commenting on the *Mizan* closure, spoke today of great and serious dangers threatening Iranian society.

"We must defend freedom at any price, and especially freedom of the press. So, if a newspaper insults me, I do not want it prosecuted, because I know, and past experience makes it clear, that tyranny over the press is the beginning of complete tyranny."

Some 20 minor publications have been closed in recent months.—Reuter.

Rebels claim to have killed 200 Ugandan troops

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, April 7

A Ugandan guerrilla group today claimed to have killed 200 government troops in an attack on a military post at Kakiri, 18 miles north-west of Kampala. It is believed to be the biggest clash between guerrillas and the Uganda Army.

A spokesman of the People's Revolutionary Army, which is led by Mr Yoweri Museveni, a former Ugandan minister, said the attack was carried out successfully.

No figures for guerrilla casualties were announced. The rebel group has been active in this area for the past two weeks.

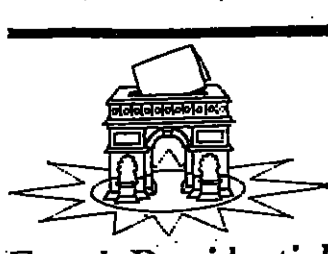
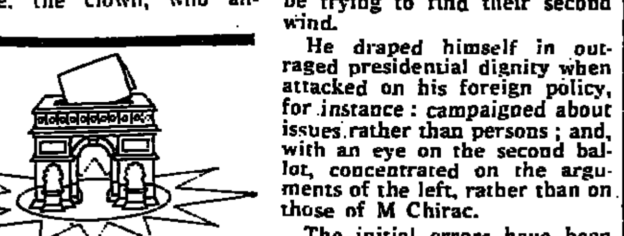
M Giscard regains his fighting form

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 7

Tonight at midnight is the deadline for the tabling of candidatures at the Conseil d'Etat in the presidential election supported by 500 signatures of members of Parliament, mayors, and general councillors drawn from 30 different departments which are needed to make them valid.

Out of some 65 would-be candidates, only 10, or two less than in 1974, are likely to get over this hurdle, which was raised from 100 signatures to discourage "fancy" candidatures.

One of the victims of the condition is Michel Colucci, or Coluche, the clown, who an-

nounced in Strasbourg today that he had failed to obtain 500 signatures.

The names of the candidates will be announced on Thursday, and the official campaign—unofficially, it has been in progress for months, if not years—will begin the next day

There has been a great deal in the French press in the past few days about the weariness of the ordinary voter with this interminable election campaign. But neither President Giscard d'Estaing nor M Jacques Chirac consider that there is any decline in interest.

Two factors have emerged from this rather dull campaign so far. The first is the emergence of what is called here a "Chirac phenomenon".

M Chirac has sought to give a new more responsible and also more liberal image of himself. He has abandoned an appeal to arms for an appeal to reason and reflexion.

He has made a distinct impact among the farmers, for instance, the craftsmen, the small shopkeepers and businessmen, discontented with the performance of M Giscard d'Estaing and M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister. His progress in opinion polls has been slow—about one point a week—but steady.

Correspondingly, M Giscard d'Estaing did not get off to the flying start that his experts expected once he entered the campaign actively, while his competitors were supposed to be trying to find their second wind.

He draped himself in outraged presidential dignity when attacked on his foreign policy, for instance: campaigned about issues rather than persons; and, with an eye on the second ballot, concentrated on the arguments of the left, rather than on those of M Chirac.

The initial errors have been the seasoned politicians of the Giscardian UDF like M Michel Poniatowski or M Jean Lecanuet from an active role in the campaign was also a mistake.

The initial errors have been corrected. The campaign headquarters has been shaken up. M Lecanuet proved effective on television last night, and M Poniatowski is about to weigh in, with his tactical skill.

M Giscard d'Estaing has imposed a more vigorous rhythm on his campaign. He has abandoned his rather Olympian detachment and descended into the arena, gone over to a vigorous counter-attack and demonstrated an effective pugnaciousness in denouncing the "few tired slogans" of M Mitterand, without ever naming him, however, and insisting that a left-wing victory would "ruin" the country.

Yesterday, he carried the war into a Communist stronghold, the suburb of Montreuil

M Giscard d'Estaing was back in his old form of 1974.

How Zimbabwe's white farmers came to support 'Good old Bob'

This is the third article by Nicholas Ashford in a series to mark the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on April 18. Here he discusses the attitudes of white farmers to the new leadership.

Centenary, Zimbabwe

One of the many paradoxes about post-independence Zimbabwe is that the country's 5,000 white commercial farmers, the group which more than any other was responsible for supporting Mr Ian Smith and his attempts to retain power in white hands, are now among the most enthusiastic supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

"Anyone but Mugabe" used to be the slogan which was bandied around during the pre-independence campaign. Now many farmers talk about "Good old Bob".

Mr Tom Stanning, a farmer near Centenary, about 100 miles north of Salisbury, said: "I have to admit that many of us were depressed and frightened when we heard the election result and some planned to leave the country; but we have been proved to be victims of our own propaganda. We must give Mugabe his due. He has proved to be a very capable leader."

Initial fears that the new Zimbabwe Government would take over commercial farms and introduce cooperatives were quickly dispelled by Mr Mugabe's reassuringly conciliatory broadcasts and his appointment of Mr Denis Norman, former president of the Commercial Farmers Union, as Minister of Agriculture.

Farmers also quickly appreciated the advantages of the peace which descended on the country after the ceasefire came into effect last year. They were no longer shot at or mined nor did they have to be away from their farms for three months of the year because of military call-ups.

But probably the main reason for the rapid restoration of confidence has been this year's abundant rains and bumper harvests—together with a sharp rise in the producer price of maize.

"The Prime Minister has reassured us on numerous occasions that he wants to retain a productive commercial farming sector", Mr Stanning said. "So long as you are farming properly I don't think their is any danger that the Government will come along and take over your land."

Mr Stanning is a good farmer, the sort that Mr Mugabe wants to encourage to stay in Zimbabwe. He owns more than 2,000 acres of what is said to be the best tobacco-growing land in the world. However, like many other Rhodesian farmers after UDI, he has diversified from tobacco and is now producing maize and cotton and is introducing coffee.

He makes a good living from his farm. He has a fine house, drives a Mercedes and has a private aircraft. Other farmers in the area are also prosperous because the land is good and they are efficient. It was because they were making a good living that none of them decided to leave when the guerrilla war started hotting up, and why they are still determined to stay.

Some of them, like Mr Stanning, have started investing in new projects since the fighting ended. He has built a new dam containing 100 million gallons of water, at a cost of about £100,000, which will enable him to go ahead with his plans to produce coffee.

"Mugabe has shown confidence in us, so it is now up to us to respond", he said. "If we are going to stay, then we might as well get on with the job and do it properly."

Mr Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers Union, whose 4,960 members produce 90 per cent of the agricultural produce which is traded in Zimbabwe, said the renewed confidence of the farming community was tinged with apprehension. Some of their fears were those experienced by farmers everywhere and involved pricing, fuel costs, availability of fertilizers, transport problems and a chronic shortage of spare parts.

But they were also concerned about standards of health and education for their children, and security. A number of white farmers have been murdered since independence, five of them during the course of one week last month. Although Mr Sinclair said he was generally satisfied with Government's attempts to maintain law and order he was still worried by the continuing incidents of violence.

Remarkably, white farmers do not seem unduly disturbed by two government moves which affect them directly—the introduction of a minimum wage for agricultural workers (£20 but soon to be increased) and the Government's programme for acquiring under-utilized land for the resettlement of black smallholders.

"We are in favour of a minimum wage", Mr Sinclair said, "so long as it is based on a fair price for the producer." As for the land settlement programme, he believed there was plenty of land already on offer to government to satisfy its requirements for the next few years. "I am convinced the land settlement programme can go ahead without affecting the viability of the commercial sector. I just wish the Government would get on with it."

Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the confidence in the farming community is the presence of Mr Norman as Minister of Agriculture, the only white face in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

A former English farmer who still retains a slight Oxfordshire accent, he was responsible for getting the Government to take the politically unpalatable decision of raising the maize price, and is now attempting to do the same with other commodities such as wheat and beef.

The increase in the maize price (and good rains) has led to a doubling of maize production this year. This has meant that not only has Zimbabwe avoided having to import maize from South Africa, but it will have more than a million surplus tons to sell to its northern neighbours.

Production of cotton and soya beans has also done well this year. "Our main problem", Mr Norman conceded, "has been to keep pace with the huge increase in consumption which has taken place since the ending of the war."

Higher prices have not just benefited commercial farmers but smallholders in the tribal areas as well. Mr Norman reckons that a million acres of maize was cultivated by smallholders this year. Many of them were planning to improve their output.

This year, for example, 23,000 obtained loans for the first time from the Agriculture Finance Corporation, which has introduced a small-scale assistance scheme. This figure is expected to double by 1983.

Mr Norman envisages the integration of the white and black farming sectors within a decade. Already the country's two agricultural colleges have been fully integrated and plans are in hand to fuse the black and white farmers unions into a new organization.

"My main concern is to ensure we do not have food shortages in this country", Mr Norman said. "When people do not have enough to eat there is always the danger of political unrest."

Next: Melsetter village

Mugabe remarks set off harsh political debate

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, April 7

Although Zimbabwe's Parliament is in recess, a debate that started in the House of Assembly yesterday has continued with an asperity that suggested at times that the future of the present multi-party democracy was at stake.

Discussion in the House at a seminar organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association on the role of Parliament has produced reactions as animated as many provoked by controversial government Bills.

However, there is a strong element of seriousness in the debate. Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, set the tone for government speakers yesterday with criticism of the multi-party political system, although he stopped short of advocating a one-party system for Zimbabwe, as he has done in the past.

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Health, said a single party could represent the will of the majority and still be said to be representative.

The task the Government has set itself—to reconcile groups that were at conflict while establishing an egalitarian state—has been cited by a number of speakers in argument against "Western politics of negativism".

"Under such circumstances", Dr Ushewokunze said, "Opposition parties operating in a Western style are destructive and place at risk the entire project of creating Zimbabwe."

Mr Simon Muzenda, the Deputy Prime Minister, pointed to modifications of British parliamentary tradition that had been introduced in Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania.

The Rhodesian Front party (RF) and the entrenchment under the constitution of racial representation for 10 years were rigorously criticized. Mr Simba Mumbengegwi, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said the very existence of the RF under its old name was provocative and he derided the party's opposition to legislation that was "clearly in the interests of the vast majority".

Tekere bar: Mr Edgar Tekere, a former Zimbabwe minister, was picked up by Kenyan security forces and prevented from speaking to students in Nairobi after he told a newspaper that he was proud of the killing of a white Zimbabwean farmer for which he was charged and acquitted.—Agence France Presse.

Residential Property

A house for the sports enthusiast

Inland travelling is becoming so expensive these days that house buyers with sporting interests are becoming keen to find properties reasonably close to places where they can pursue their pastimes.

Golfers are a case in point, but sailing enthusiasts are more restricted in their choice, even though the number of reclaimed quarries is increasing.

Unusually well placed for those who favour sailing are two properties in the Crouch estuary which are on sale through the Chelmsford office of Strutt and Parker.

The two houses are quite dissimilar in character. One is The Old Cottage, at Creeksea, Burnham-on-Crouch, which is thought to be one of the oldest houses on that part of the river. It has a grade two listing for architectural or historic interest and is built of lath and plaster on a timber frame.

Its origins are thought to be 14th century, but work was done on it in the 16th century, as shown by a date on a cistern. There are two reception rooms and four bedrooms. It stands in about 1¼ acres of garden with a direct river frontage. There are moorings available and it is adjacent to a sailing club. The price is £87,500.

Not with a direct frontage but close enough to have unusually extensive views over the river and estuary is Latchingdon Hall, at Latchingdon, a somewhat larger property. This was built in the second half of the 19th century, of red and blue bricks, and is typical of the Victorian gothic style.

The main accommodation in the house consists of three reception rooms, six bedrooms and two bathrooms. There is also a small adjacent guest cottage or annexe linked to the house at first floor level. The whole property extends to about four acres and includes outbuildings suitable for boat storage. The price is £125,000.

Another house with fine marine views is one called Park Hill, in Daddyhole Road, Torquay, south Devon. This overlooks the harbour and Torbay. It is thought to have been built some time in the 18th century, constructed of stone with quoining and a slate roof and has a grade two listing. Oak-panelled walls, moulded ceilings and cornices are some of its features.

Accommodation includes three reception rooms, five bedrooms, two bathrooms and a large cellar. The garden of about 1.3 acres has a number of semi-tropical trees and shrubs and there is planning permission for a four-bedroom house in part of the kitchen garden.

Offers in the region of £130,000 are being asked through Cluttons, of London, and T. R. F. Bentley, of Exeter.

A house with a long historical interest is Fryermayne House, at Broadmayne, near Dorchester, Dorset, which is on a holding recorded in *Domesday*. The present house, which occupies the site of the former medieval manor house, is largely Jacobean, although the three-storeyed porch and some stone carvings have earlier origins.

The accommodation is fairly extensive and includes three reception rooms, a study, five main and three secondary bedrooms, plus two dressing rooms and two bathrooms, and in addition there is a staff annexe.



Fryermayne House, near Dorchester, Dorset: historical interest for sale at £145,000.

Gardens and grounds, which are lightly wooded, total about 8.3 acres, including some 2½ acres of paddocks. Offers of about £145,000 are being asked for through the Wimborne office of Savills.

The London office of the same agents is handling the sale of an interesting property closer to London. This is Bedwell Lodge, at Essendon, Hertfordshire, in a rural area but close to good rail communications.

Formerly part of the Bedwell Park Estate, the house is thought to date from the seventeenth century and has some good exposed timbering. It has three reception rooms, a main bedroom and bathroom suite, six further bedrooms and another two bathrooms. Just across the stableyard is a cottage with two rooms and a bathroom.

The whole property runs to about 5½ acres and there is an extensive range of outbuildings around the courtyard. Offers of about £160,000 are being asked.

With origins possibly in the fourteenth century is Chimney House, at Hitcham, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, which has a grade two listing and is of the usual lath and plaster construction on a timber frame and with a thatched roof.

The whole house has been modernized recently, particularly the kitchen at an extra cost of about £7,000. The accommodation includes a reception hall large enough to be a study, two reception rooms, each with a large inglenook fireplace and with some good exposed timbering, and four bedrooms. The house stands in about two acres of gardens and an orchard. It also has a large duck pond. The property is for sale at £65,000 and the agents are Abbotts, of Stowmarket.

In contrast, The Coach House, in Binton Lane, The Sands near Farnham, Surrey, is a conversion from a coach house which was built about the turn of the century. It is of brick-and-tile construction and was converted some years ago. There are two main reception rooms, both nearly 20ft long, a study and a large combin kitchen and breakfast roo Upstairs are a main bedroo bathroom and dressing roo suite, two further bedrooms a second bathroom.

The property adjoins Far ham golf course and t gardens extends to about thr quarters of an acre. Offers about £79,500 are being ask through Pearsons, of Farnham.

With plenty of character Pitt House, at Highclere Hampshire, near Newbu which is thought to be at le 200 years old. The front is in t Queen Anne style, though ol parts are thought to be ol and some additions were ma at the end of the last century.

It has three main recepti rooms, a study and five m bedrooms. In addition there two further bedrooms, second bathroom and a sm kitchenette, which are at p sent used as a small separ flat, but which could easily incorporated into the m house.

There is a good range outbuildings which include s eral garages and three kenne There is also a partly-ti terrace and the whole gar runs to just under 1½ acr Offers over £120,000 are bei asked through Lane Fox a Partners, of London.

Gerald

Residential property

Cluttons

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NOTICE

هكذا من الأصل

PARLIAMENT, April 7, 1981

Government not planning action in wake of court ruling on paying for school music lessons

House of Commons

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science said he was considering whether the court judgment against the charges for music lessons made by the Hereford and Worcester local education authority called for Government action. But he had no current proposals for legislation.

He also said that local education authorities which now charged for instrumental music tuition would need to examine the terms of the judgment in consultation with their legal advisers.

Mr Timothy Brinton (Gravesend, C): The recent case he mentions, brought with the backing of the NUT, has gravely imperilled music teaching in many schools.

Will he confirm that he is urgently seeking, if legislation is necessary, to ensure that parents can pay part or the whole of the voluntary fees for instrumental tuition?

Mr Carlisle (Runcorn, C): I agree. That case has put at risk a lot of instrumental teaching in schools because there is nothing new in charging for instrumental music teaching. Over 40 education authorities do so now.

Clearly, they are all now having to review this provision. I am considering what guidance or help I might give, but I have no plans to bring in immediate legislation.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Hereford and Worcester education authority, in whose area this case arose, is certainly of the view that amendment of the legislation is necessary to enable charging to continue so they can provide new instruments, apart from employing peripatetic music teachers.

Mr Carlisle: I know that view is expressed by many people, but one has to consider carefully before deciding to change the law here. We are giving it a lot of thought.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Before he utilizes the judgment in the way he is doing, the man who brought this case has since accused the authorities of cutting even more deeply than they were cutting and of using the judgment to curtail music teaching all over the place by reactionary authorities. It is known that the judgment is being used to do that and they would cut and cut anyway, judgment or not.

Mr Carlisle: I am not utilizing that judgment in any way. In many parts of the country it has been accepted practice to charge for individual instrumental tuition. Many authorities are seeing now if they can continue that service.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C): The priority, as recommended by the Gulbenkian report, should be to help that limited number of specialist musical schools. The Purcell school at Harrow on the Hill is one example. At these schools the orchestras and musicians of the future will develop.

Mr Carlisle: We have recently announced that we are grant aiding places in the three major music schools which were not grant aided under the previous proposals.

Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Bedwellty, Lab): Music and music tuition standards are jeopardized much more by the cuts in peripatetic teachers in addition to other music teachers than by any judgment in the Jones case.

Some of us think that authorities making charges for music lessons in music theory or instrumental music are breaking Section 53 of the 1944 Education Act.

Is he intending to bring before us a new miscellaneous Bill to change the law in a way acceptable to Tories and abominable to anyone who cares about music and music tuition?

Mr Carlisle: If local education authorities are providing music tuition which is part of the curriculum within the school, in a similar way to that at Hereford and Worcester, the court judgment applies in their case. That was a judgment on provision of musical tuition in the particular circumstances of that case.

I have no current proposals for bringing legislation before the House but I am reviewing the whole situation. One has to accept that if an authority was attempting to retain the service and get some of the income by modest charges, that has been prevented and so the service becomes at risk.

Labour councils accused of being big spenders of other people's money

It would be "altogether calamitous" if Labour were returned to power at the Greater London Council, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

She was answering Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C) who asked if she had had time to study the clear intention of the London Labour Party to increase the rates of every householder in London by £1 per week if returned to power.

Does this not demonstrate (he added) Labour's disregard for the interests of ratepayers?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): I have no doubt that should there be the unfortunate occurrence that Labour is returned to the GLC there would be higher spending, higher rates and intolerable new burdens on industry and commercial enterprises upon which we rely for jobs. Many of these increases would be passed on in higher prices.

Altogether it would be calamitous and it would be far better to vote for good housekeeping of the kind we shall give. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

Mr Michael Foot Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): Can the Prime Minister tell us what are the increases in rents and rates in London for which her Government has been responsible? (Labour cheers.)

Could she find time to meet TUC representatives from the Northern region where the unemployment level has nearly doubled since May 1979?

Mrs Thatcher: Rates in the GLC have been less over the last four years than the increase in inflation. On rents, I assume Mr Foot would not wish to perpetuate indefinitely a situation in which income from rents was less than half the cost of maintaining local council housing.

On the deputation, I see individual members if they have a particular problem but not general deputations.

Mr Foot: Will she not reconsider the matter? All through this week there are going to be lobbies coming to the House to make representations about the rising unemployment.

It is nowhere worse than in the Northern region and would she not try to see some of them during the week?

What has she to say about a situation where in the first quarter of this year company failures have been at a record high figure, and about 51 per cent higher than a year ago? Will she say when she is going to do something about that?

Mrs Thatcher: I have some highly competent friends who will receive the deputations. The number of bankruptcies is a measure of the lack of competitiveness and overmanning with which the country has had to deal.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford East, Lab): It is unfair to blame Labour councils for vast rent and rate increases which are caused by this Government.

Mrs Thatcher: Labour councils put up rates far more than Conservative councils. This is due to their attitude towards public expenditure. Labour authorities think they can spend people's money better than the ratepayers themselves.

Later, Mrs Thatcher said: Labour councils are big spenders of other people's money.

Manchester marchers must give notice

Public order measures and processions ought to be dealt with in national legislation and not in local legislation and piecemeal measures, Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) said when moving an amendment on the report stage of the Greater Manchester Bill, which is a private Bill dealing with a number of local measures relating to Greater Manchester.

The amendment sought to leave out Clause 36, which requires people to give notice of processions.

He said he did not object to the giving of notice, which was good practice, but there were many occasions when it was difficult to do so. It was particularly hard to require an individual person to give notice.

The number of bans imposed in recent months was disturbing. He understood the reasons why people went for bans because of the possibility of breaches of order where certain groups had been threatened if they demonstrated, particularly groups with strong racialist attitudes. But these bans were dangerous, particularly blanket bans for a period of a month or more.

Mr Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove, C) said much of the criticism directed against this clause was misconceived. The proposal was modest and he hoped it would stand.

Mr Stanley Orme, for the Opposition (Salford, West, Lab), said it must be borne in mind that this was legislation basically by chief constables.

The Bill's promoters should take the clause away on the grounds that the matter was being discussed by the Home Office, presumably in consultation with chief constables and all the bona fide organizations concerned.

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C) said that in different parts of Manchester there were different periods of notice. He would have thought it made sense to have a uniform period for the whole of Greater Manchester.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab) said he could understand measures of this kind where there had been a great deal of disturbance, but here that was not the case. This was a matter of sensible, responsible people acting together to convey their views.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C) said that, faced with the problems which processions could cause to the police and the community, it was not unreasonable that those wishing to process should have to give notice to the police.

It is our view (he said) that the police sponsors have on balance made out a case for a provision of this sort. But it must be for the House to decide

He could not say when the minister would be able to publish the results of the review of the Public Order Act. It would not be right to shelve this clause or take it out of the Bills on the grounds alone that the Government's conclusions on the matter were imminent. MPs could not conclude that legislation would follow immediately

The amendment was rejected by 167 votes to 103—majority, 64.

The report stage was concluded.

EEC textiles crisis: stability needed by ten year agreement

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The decline in the competitiveness of the European textile industry compared with other industrialised countries was a warning signal for the European Community, Viscount Etienne Davignon Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for industrial affairs, said in a debate on the renewal of the multifibre agreement.

He said that the Commission argued that the Community could not have a multifibre agreement without a comprehensive vision of the Community's textile industry. Individual EEC governments could not consider their textile industries without discussions with the Commission because there were so many interests at stake.

Government had at least realized that an ad hoc selective policy could not meet the Community's needs. There had to be a global and strategic policy, which was why the meeting of Industry Ministers would be discussing the more general problems. The textile strategy was part of an overall parcel.

There was no such thing as a textile industry. Within textiles there were different activities—from clothing to the manufactures of fibres, which could not be compared. The Community could not create a homogeneous sector.

The multifibre agreement had been devised to give the European textile industry a breathing space because the *Commission* had thought it was necessary for economic, social and regional reasons to preserve important major textile activities in the Community. The *Commission* wanted a policy of adjustment which would enable the Community to maintain its textile activities.

Over the past four years (he continued) the multifibre agreement has worked viz-a-viz the developing countries, but our competitiveness has declined with respect to other industrial countries. This is the warning signal for the community.

There had to be a change of attitude towards research and development programmes, which should not be shaped by policies formed sector by sector, but should be part of a multipronged approach. A comprehensive approach was needed.

The debate was held on a report on the renewal of the multifibre arrangement drawn up by the Committee on External Economic Relations, which recommended that the Commission should seek a ten-year extension of the multifibre arrangement to give the textile industry in the developed and developing countries a much needed period of stability.

The report recommended that the Council of Ministers and the Commission should draw up proposals for developing exports of textiles and clothing to markets outside the EEC.

It also urged the Commission to conduct the negotiations for the renewal of the multifibre arrangement on new principles which should take account of the foreseeable evolution of consumption within the Community and each member state, a fair opening up of third country markets and the need to maintain the present level of international trade.

In the interest of expanding trade, bilateral partners should be requested to grant improved access to their domestic markets under the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The purpose of a new multifibre arrangement should be to restore free trade in the textile sector.

Mr Michael Welsh (Lancashire, Central, Ed), rapporteur for the committee, said that the MFA represented the most developed area of Community commercial policy. The committee felt that it was not possible to produce a position which would satisfy the industry, trade unions, retailers, consumers and EEC partner countries. A consensus had to be found around which the various interests could rally.

The textile industry throughout Europe had suffered more grievously than possibly any other from industrial adjustment. In the United Kingdom over 60,000 people had lost their jobs in the last nine months and their needs could not be undervalued. There was a crisis. The most important thing to do was to improve the Community's understanding with the United States.

It is critical (he continued) that the United States should be induced in these negotiations to take an increased share of low cost imports, thus easing the pressure on Community markets.

The measures proposed in the report depended on the ability of the United States and other OECD countries to take a fairer share of the burden. The bilateral partners had achieved a significant share of Community markets, and the right thing to do was to ask them to exercise some restraint in their own interests.

We all believe (he said) in the open trade system. We are all committed to the restoration of growth, but if certain countries are determined aggressively to capture all that growth for themselves, if they are determined to swamp our markets and put our people out of work, we have to face the fact that we will no longer be in a position to defend the open trade system.

I say to those representatives of Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia and Brazil, and other newly-developed and industrial countries building up massive textile exports, in your own interests do not force us to put up protectionist barriers which will slow down the recovery of world trade. That will neither be in your interests nor the interest of our workers.

The EEC's bilateral partners should accept a freeze on exports at their current levels for a three-year period.

Mr Barry Seal (West Yorkshire, Soc) said that in Bradford, once the heart of the wool textile industry of the world, the point was being approached when there would be nothing left of that industry. The EEC and the Commission should follow the excellent example of Belgium and France in the approach of their governments to the textile industry. The size of the industry must be decided and then maintained.

The Commission should be more aggressive about promoting textiles produced in the EEC. The EEC's share of the market in the rest of the world had remained constant for the last five years, and that was not in line with the increasing demand for textiles throughout the world.

One in three textile garments sold in the EEC was made outside, while in the United States the figure was one in five, and in Japan only one in 10.

Our approach (he said) must be to secure a framework in which our textile industry can be allowed to survive, and then to reorganize and expand. The level of access to the EEC must be determined only by the state of our Community market.

Unless action was taken now there would be no British wool textile industry by the time the next multifibre arrangement was negotiated.

Signor Renzo Filippi (Italy, EPP) said that the Commission's policy had resulted in more unemployment in the textile sector.

We have not been elected (he continued) to create a Europe which produces unemployment. We have to find remedies.

Sir John Stewart-Clark (East Sussex, ED) said that Parliament could not, and would not, allow its great textile industry to be so beset by difficulties as to risk its future.

The Commission must be asked to ensure that the conditions were created which would help the industry to further reorganize itself and improve its competitiveness.

There should be no easing of import quotas. The ultimate aim of trading policy was to achieve a growth in world trade through the progressive reduction of world tariff barriers and the encouragement of free trade.

It would be wrong and hypocritical to encourage developed countries and also to refuse to buy their products.

M Georges Frischmann (France, Comm) said that in France in 10 years 200,000 jobs had disappeared in this sector. The prospects for the future were bleak because employers intended to cut back between 100,000 and 250,000 jobs.

The report was agreed to.

Circular to be issued on school curriculum

The Department of Education and Science is to issue a circular to draw its schools curriculum document to the attention of local education authorities. Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at question time.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Liverpool, Garston, C) had asked what requirement there would be upon local education authorities and schools to implement the document.

Mr Carlisle (Runcorn, C): None, but I shall shortly be issuing a circular which will invite authorities to formulate a policy for the curriculum in their area; to make themselves aware of current provision in their schools; and to plan future developments in the light of the guidance in our statement.

Mr Thornton: Many parents, teachers and employers are concerned that some local education authorities may choose to ignore the guidance issued in this document.

Mr Carlisle: I have no reason to think that any local education authority will ignore the document, which has generally been widely accepted, but we will be issuing a circular to draw it formally to their attention

Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Bedwellty, Lab): The document which was published was described in *The Times Educational Supplement* as verbiage.

Why is he publishing a document like that and seeking to impose new obligations either by circular or law upon local education authorities, just six weeks after HM Inspectorate published a document showing that the curriculum is being significantly damaged as a result of cuts in Government expenditure?

Mr Carlisle: If money is short, all the more reason to make sure that it is spent to the best possible value and to give more thought to the planning of the curriculum.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C): The document was widely welcomed throughout the educational establishment. The only regret is that it was not published some years ago

Mr Carlisle: Other than in *The Times Educational Supplement*, on the whole it got a good press.

No changes in LEAs

The Government had no intention of making any changes in the distribution of responsibilities for education at present, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at question time. It was right to have a period of stability, he said during exchanges about the transfer to county councils of powers relating to education previously held by city or district councils.

More than £300m to help jobless youngsters

Hundreds of thousands of young people faced the traumatic experience of constant rejection of applications for jobs at a time when they were at their most immature and emotionally unstable, and many of them would carry the scars of that bitter experience throughout life, Mr John Grant, an Opposition spokesman on employment, said.

He was moving a motion condemning the Government for creating unprecedented youth unemployment, continuing anxiety to school leavers and their parents and frustration to educationists, and for wasting the human resources vital to the regeneration of the economy.

Mr Grant (Islington, Central, Lab) said the Government's efforts, for all the brave words, were increasingly being exposed as inadequate to deal with problems that its policies had done much to create. The message offered to young people was not of hope but of despair and despondency.

Whatever the wishes of the Secretary of State for Employment and his colleagues, however much they might talk of their good intentions, they shared collective responsibility in a government which was governing not with guts but with guilt.

It knew what it was doing to the country but lacked the guts to own up and take the right kind of action. The Secretary of State was unable to put his money where his mouth was because the Prime Minister and Chancellor would not let him.

Expanding the youth opportunities programme was a worthy objective but the budget was a major obstacle to implementing the sort of ideas about which the Secretary of State had been talking. Employment ministers had not got a clue about when they could reach their target or when resources would permit them to do so and while they fiddled and failed to persuade their colleagues there was a growing danger that the existing YOP would come to grief.

The yough aid review had stressed growing concern over job substitution and the abuse of the scheme by some employers and the difficulty of finding YOP trainees jobs after completing the scheme, and it underlined the difficulty for employers in making work experience places available.

The biggest difficulty of all was the sheer weight of numbers which the YOP was expected to carry. Its original purpose was being undermined, the jam was being spread more and more thinly and more and more young people were having to compete against each other for fewer and fewer jobs. Rising unemployment threatened to swamp the expansion of the YOP.

It was an admission of the desperate situation that the Government turned to military training, albeit voluntary, as some kind of answer. Irrespective of the merits or demerits of the idea, it could really only be a drop in the ocean and would do nothing to tackle the problems faced by young people.

A lasting solution lay in the regeneration of the British economy and a change of course by this hide-bound Government. A change of approach by the Youth Opportunities Programme was needed. It had to be built on to produce a full-scale 12-month programme of vocational preparation and further education for all 16 to 18-year-olds who wanted it. Britain did far less in this way than any other industrialized country and had every reason to do far more.

Unemployment among young blacks was growing faster than unemployment generally. These young people had to face discrimination in the job market as well as other disadvantages. There had been no worthwhile Government initiative in this area since the last election. There was a dangerous complacency among ministers in what was potentially a volatile and explosive area and a clear Government lead was needed.

Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary of State for Employment (Clitheroe, C) moved a Government amendment that the House regretted the high level of unemployment among young people during the present economic recession, but welcomed the Government's massive expansion of the youth opportunities programme and the new undertakings given by the Manpower Services Commission to provide young people with opportunities on the programme, strongly reaffirmed that only through the Government's economic strategy could a lasting improvement in the economy be achieved and much-needed new and secure jobs be provided for young people.

He said to be out of work must always be a terrible misfortune. For young people it must be far worse. There must be greater bitterness arising out of ambition thwarted, great frustration and crushing boredom and the humiliation of not being able to bring home a wage to help one's family.

If an easy cure for youth unemployment was there, no government would fail to write the prescription. So hated was youth unemployment among all thinking people, that the political disadvantages of refusing to do something when something could be done were obvious.

The Opposition treated the public like fools. The British people knew there was no easy way out, no soft option, and that the laws of mathematics operated as much in government as in the corner shop and pub.

They knew that if the productivity of a country's industry went up by 15 per cent while the earnings of the country's industry went up by 300 per cent—Britain's record over the past 10 years—that country was living on borrowed time as well as borrowed money and had better sort itself out.

We have (he said) to emerge from this recession in a position to compete in the markets of the world. If we exercise restraint, master inflation and cure some of the deep-seated ills in our economy we will succeed and youth unemployment will drop dramatically. If we don't it won't.

The Government had backed the youth opportunities programme to the hilt. It was not just a way of cushioning young people against the hopelessness of prolonged unemployment. By providing opportunities for training and work experience it gave them a chance of improving their prospect of obtaining a satisfactory permanent job at the earliest moment.

The youth opportunities programme could be abused. Entrants could be regarded as cheap temporary labour. The Manpower Services Commission was constantly on the watch to see that sponsors did their duty and all the evidence indicated that the vast majority did just that. A few bad sponsors had been got rid of; others, at the insistence of MSC, had provided new arrangements.

It was not all training on the job. Two years ago only 17 per cent of work-experienced trainees received off-the-job training; now, it was around 40 per cent and increasing all the time. Off-the-job training was often important to cope with the problems of numeracy and literacy and other work-related basic skills. The MSC was concerned to improve the quality of training and fit the opportunities to the young person's needs and capabilities.

YOP was doing a good job. As a result the Government had decided to increase the size of the programme for 1981-82 so that it would be able to offer up to 450,000 places, a 40 per cent increase over last year, with 160,000 young people involved at any one time. It meant an increase in spending from £209m in 1980-81 to £320m in 1981-82.

Those figures were remarkable when this Government was for ever being depicted as a Government lacking in compassion and unable even to bring itself to spend money when that money was needed for social purposes of this kind. The impact made by this programme would not just be transitory but might be of lasting benefit.

The great majority of school leavers who found jobs even in times of recession were often forgotten. Of the 700,000 young people leaving school without work last summer, only 20 per cent were still on the register at the end of the year.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, West, Lab) said that unemployment among young people in Newcastle rose by 28 per cent in 12 months.

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden, C) said the serious and worsening youth unemployment was causing great anxiety among all MPs. They needed something more drastic, imaginative and wide ranging than anything so far devised. The problem would remain however well the economy recovered.

Mr David Young (Bolton, East, Lab) said Government policy was eroding the industrial base of Bolton. Industries were moving out or were closing down and none were being attracted into the town. Consequently, no jobs were available for the young.

Sir William Elliott (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North, C) said there was too much despondency. A bit of optimism, well-founded optimism, was needed. New industry was coming to his region and would bring work for many young unemployed.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) said unless they took measures to tackle the problems of young unemployed people youngsters would be more and more susceptible to extreme left and right wing organizations who would use the cynicism, bitterness, anger and frustration of young people to pull them in.

Mr John Lee (Nelson and Colne, C) said they should think about broadening the YOP to embrace many more voluntary and community organizations, and they must examine the questions of early retirement, work-sharing and reducing overtime.

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab) said some employers saw the youth opportunities programme as a method of getting cheap labour. The trade unions had made a mistake on the introduction of the YOP by not insisting that the youngsters joined trade unions. There should be greater union supervision of the YOP.

The Government should reintroduce the youth employment subsidy.

Mr Nicholas Scott (Kensington and Chelsea, C) said there should be a planned move to earlier retirement and still more training for young people. The Army, Navy and Air Force could play an additional role in training the young in catering, motoring and all the other skills that formed part of the modern armed forces.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said the first task in getting youth back to work was to create jobs through a change in economic policy. The proposed military solution was not an option at all. It was not their job to create a nation of militarists but of people in decent civilian jobs.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab) said recent studies showed there was a connexion between delinquency, criminal activity, and unemployment. But the true guilt must be laid with the policies which forced youngsters out of work.

Parents were desperately worried about their children's prospects. The tragedy was that if the Government did not act quickly the position would worsen.

The problems of youth unemployment could not be solved by existing schemes. It was getting too big to handle by existing arrangements. What was intended to be a relief for short-term problems was now unable to carry the burden of the deepening crisis.

If the problem was not tackled urgently the social and psychological impact on the country's way of life would be devastating.

Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secretary of State for Employment (City of Chester, C), said in 1981-82 they would be spending £100m on the youth opportunities programme than they did in 1980-81.

The Opposition attitude on military training was extraordinary. It seemed to think the Government wanted to bring back compulsory training. That was not at all the case. If they were to have a pilot scheme with 1,000 going into the Army on a voluntary basis he believed employers would want in future to take them on. He knew of a lot of school-leavers who would like the opportunity to do that on a voluntary basis.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 288 votes to 238—Government majority, 50, and the Government amendment agreed to.

Tax treatment of British ports company

Associated British Ports, the new company to be set up under the Transport Bill which denationalizes the British Transport Docks Board and transfers it to the private sector, would be treated for taxation purposes as if it were a Companies Act company, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary for Transport, said.

He was moving a Ways and Means resolution which he said would pave the way for this technical taxation change to be made in the Bill.

The Government intended that the relationship between Associated British Ports and its holding company would be treated for most purposes as if they were both Companies Act companies.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab) said it became clear at the committee stage of the Bill that the Government had no *intention of being bound to a position* in which it would retain 51 per cent ownership but that it wanted to move to a position where it could sell ultimately 100 per cent to the private sector. It would be a total denationalization proposition.

The resolution was carried by 168 votes to 93—Government majority, 75.

Moves to end evasion of duty by 'butter ships'

The amount of duty-free butter sold from the so-called butter ships which sail into the North Sea and return to their original North German port to evade duty corresponds to more than 1 per cent of the total butter consumption in Germany, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner with responsibilities for budget and financial control, said.

Mr Tugendhat said that this was a serious abuse which had to be brought to an end. Butter ships were ships which left port and then returned to it without calling at a port in a third country. The essential difference between that enterprise and buying duty free goods at an airport like Heathrow was that at Heathrow one did not fly into the air and then land again at Heathrow. The butter ships sometimes spent no more than an hour at sea.

The debate was held on a report from the committee on agriculture which approved the proposal of the Commission to repeal a regulation which would in effect end abuses resulting from the sale of agricultural products on board ships.

Mr Eisso Woltjer (Netherlands, Soc) the Rapporteur, said that the abuses concerned 6,000 tonnes of butter, 1,600 tonnes of cheese and 1,000 tonnes of meat for which the Community had paid millions of pounds through refunds.

The report was agreed to.

The report by the Legal Affairs Committee recommending that Parliament should not waive the immunity from prosecution in Italy of Signor Anselmo Gouthier (Italy, Comm) was adopted unanimously. The report was debated yesterday. (Monday.)

Government gets its way on business names register

House of Lords

The Government proposal to abolish the register of business names was carried by 121 votes to [illegible] when the report stage of the Companies (No 2) Bill was resumed. The victory reverses a decision made during the committee stage of the Bill when the Government's original proposal was rejected.

Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Trade, moving the amendment to abolish the register, said it was far from perfect and in many situations could be positively misleading.

When the House had thoroughly debated a matter and determined it in committee, they did not lightly reconsider it, but the merits of the Government proposal had not been fully appreciated.

The present register had nothing to do with company law or company registration and was not a register of all businesses, merely one of those trading under names other than their proprietors' names.

Even to that extent it was deficient and there were innumerable examples of businesses which should have registered but failed to do so. There could be no guarantee that information in the present register was up to date.

The register, so far as the requirements were properly observed, should answer the question: "In a dispute, who do I sue?" The Government's proposed alternative to the register would enable customers to have that key question answered on the spot because the relevant information would be displayed at the business premises, on business documents and business contacts would have a right to ask for it to be supplied in writing.

That was not second best but in many respects superior to the present imperfect arrangements.

It would be impossible, virtually, to amalgamate the present registers of companies and of business names because the first was computerized and the second manually maintained. Putting the two on the same basis would take many man-years.

Lord Ponsonby (Lab), for the Opposition, said it was often only through the central register that a consumer could find out who was behind a business with which he was dealing. He hoped the House would decide to retain the register.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L) said he thought discussion of the register would best have been left to the elected House. Countless representations had been made to the Government and the abolition of the register had drawn howls of anguish from users of the service.

Abolition would make it easier for firms to hide their real identity. Anyone who set up in business had a duty to say who he was and where he could be reached.

The register, imperfect as it was, was a useful and inexpensive tool.

Lord Wigoder (L) said he knew of no precedent in recent years where a Government sought to overthrow at report stage an amendment carried against it in committee.

He hoped that Conservative peers convinced by the Government's arguments would hesitate a long time before supporting them in the lobbies because the reputation of the House of Lords was far more important than the future of the registry of business names.

Lord Spens (Ind) said he would support the Government on the merits of the case. To impose the register of business names on to the companies register would make bad matters chaotic.

Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) said the register should not be done away with just because it was badly run. It was right there should be the register which was available for anyone who wanted to consult it.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP) said consumer organizations were most distressed at the thought that what the Government was proposing should be carried into effect.

Viscount Colville of Culcross (C) said there was a clear requirement that people who traded other than under their own name should use on their documentary material, such as invoices and letters, their names. The names should also be displayed at their premises.

Lord Bruce of Donington (Lab) for the Opposition, said there had been fewer occasions in recent years when there had been such unanimity among the accountancy and legal professions and business and consumer organizations. They had put views which were firmly against the abolition of business names register.

The Government had put forward the novel doctrine that because a law was not complied with to a considerable extent it did not serve a useful purpose and should be abolished.

He believed Lord Trefgarne should be compared to Rumpole of the Bailey. As many peers would be well aware, Rumpole of the Bailey from time to time complained that he had to comply with the wishes of "She who must be obeyed".

Peers knew perfectly well that an edict had gone forth from No 10 Downing Street that there had to be economies in manpower in all Government departments—and the Department of Trade had its quota.

Consultations had taken place within the department very much, he feared, on the style of *Yes Minister* as to where the economies should be made.

Eventually it had been decided that the least offensive way of doing it would be to eliminate between 100 and 150 in the register's office in order to comply with requirements.

The Government amendment proposed nothing more than a crooks' charter as had been proved from time to time on the BBC *Checkpoint* programme.

Lord Trefgarne said the register contained 2,600,000 names and it was estimated that about half were out of date, inaccurate, or recorded names of companies which had failed.

The Government proposals provided a precise and accurate means of conveying to consumers, suppliers and those who had a legitimate business with the enterprise concerned, the precise information they required

That was a substantial improvement on existing, out of date and inadequate arrangements.

The Government's general policy had been to roll back the apparatus of Government and to reduce the extent of Government machine involvement in the affairs of small businesses. The Government's proposals formed part of the main thrust of the Government policy. They put an end to the charade of business names.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, moved a Government new clause which, he said, was a legislative innovation. It would enable the Queen, by Order in Council, to make amendments to the Companies Acts and other Acts relating to companies in order to enable a satisfactory consolidation of the whole or greater part of the Companies Acts to be produced.

He said that the purpose was to pave the way for consolidation of the Companies Acts, preparation of which was already in hand. Those Acts were urgently in need of consolidation but the jungle of legislation requiring amalgamation into a consolidation Act was such that it could not be accommodated within the framework of the present consolidation procedure. There were 750 pages in the present Acts.

Such a proposal could not proceed without a general consensus. He had consulted several peers and overwhelmingly, opinion was in favour. There were four safeguards: amendments enacted would only be those recommended by the Law Commissions of England and Scotland; the amendments would come into effect only with the consilidation measure or measures; the power would then lapse; the procedure would require resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said they should accept the new clause.

The amendment was agreed to.

The report stage was concluded.

The Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill was read the third time.

The Interpretation of Legislation Bill passed the report stage.

House adjourned, 8.15 pm.

Student loans

A statement will be made shortly on the question of a student loans scheme to replace the existing students grants scheme. Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said. He made it clear that it would not be the Government's intention to change the arrangements for students already at university.

Purchase of flats

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill to give powers to residents of flats in private ownership in purpose-built blocks and in certain conversions jointly to purchase the premises of which their flats were part.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Debate on developments on EEC, July to December, 1980.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Debate on effects of expenditure cuts on those dependent on government and local authority services. Prayer Book Protection Bill, second reading.

Science report

Contraception: Congenital abnormality

By our Medical Correspondent

"Barrier" contraceptives, such as sheaths and caps, are generally considered safer than the pill and intrauterine devices, because they seem to have no effect on the health of users. A research study in the United States has suggested, however, that the spermicidal jellies and creams which are commonly used with barrier methods might increase the chance that a baby conceived will have congenital defect.

The research was carried out by the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program, which has great experience in assessing drug side effects. Several earlier reports had suggested a possible association between congenital defects and spermicides, so the Boston Group looked at the practice records of some women in Seattle whose medical data had been entered into a computer system for at least 600 days before the birth of their babies.

There were 4,665 women who had given birth to live infants and 107 who had had miscarriages. Of those 4,772 women, 790 (17 per cent) had collected a prescription for a spermicide in the 600 days before they gave birth and could, therefore, have been using a spermicide at the time they became pregnant.

Fifty-six of the babies had substantial congenital defects (minor skin blemishes, hernias, and functional conditions such as clubfoot were not included). The frequency of those defects was twice as high (2.2 per cent) in the infants born to mothers using spermicides as in the remainder 1 per cent). Ten of the 763 infants in the spermicide group had what the Boston group describe as "unusual and serious" congenital disorders, three cases each of Down's syndrome and limb malformations and two each of penile malformations and cancers. Only two such cases occurred among the 3,902 infants in the control group, and both Down's syndrome and limb malformations have been associated with spermicides in earlier reports.

The report is careful to point out that the results leave considerable room for doubt. Drugs, chemicals, and other agents such as rubella virus that cause congenital defects usually cause a specific syndrome; in this study the absence of a single, well defined abnormality among infants whose mothers used spermicides makes a causal connexion less likely. The investigators were unable to determine in retrospect when the women concerned had used spermicides.

Women who chose that method of contraception may have shared some other characteristic. With so many questions unanswered, the report concludes, the results should be considered tentative until confirmed by other data.

Women using barrier methods should not, therefore, be too alarmed at the findings. The chance of unintended pregnancy is low when a barrier method is combined with a spermicide; in the event of such a pregnancy the risks of fetal abnormality would be small; and extra tests could be arranged for the early detection of Down's syndrome and some other defects.

Source: *Journal of the American Medical Association* (April 3, 1981, p 1329).

Football

Possible absence of Souness unlikely to hinder Liverpool

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

If Liverpool continue to be a prominent power in European football by coming through tonight's home European Cup semi-final round, first leg against Bayern Munich with a lead sufficient to give hope of a place in the final, Ipswich Town will give them full credit. Ipswich, themselves involved in a formidable Uefa Cup tie with Cologne at Portman Road, are following Liverpool's traces in a programme of unenviable intensity.

Liverpool have often experienced Ipswich's problems. Indeed, despite their past knack of avoiding injuries, they have never achieved the treble of a European trophy, league championship and FA Cup, although they came frustratingly close in 1977 when the FA Cup eluded them. Ipswich, having just lost the league leadership and suffering several annoying injuries, increasingly appreciate the problems involved in a triangular challenge.

The European season so far has brought both teams impressive victories. In only one tie, Ipswich's 3—2 win over Bohemians Prague, did either side fail to score an aggregate of at least five goals, but it would be expecting too much to see such comprehensive results come out of games at this late stage.

Bayern Munich are much altered from the team who preceded Liverpool as European Cup holders between 1974 and 1976, but Bundesliga champions always demand high regard, even now, a time when local critics of that powerful league are making a familiar complaint that standards of individual skill have fallen.

To judge Bayern through their past could be as misleading as to read great confidence into Liverpool's sound record against German clubs, including two defeats of Borussia Mönchengladbach and one over Bayern. The present Bayern have had an unreliable league season and are not yet the superbly balanced and authoritative team of the early and mid-70s. Liverpool, while retaining many more experienced players, have had their setbacks but seem to have survived a crisis of confidence.

Bayern's three particularly talented players are Breitner, an unconventional captain now preferring midfield to defence, Rummenigge, European Footballer of the Year, and Dieter Hoeness, brother of the manager, Uli. That is not to underestimate Duernberger and Nidermayer. Liverpool's midfield is expected to be stretched and if it snaps the defence could be exposed.

The fact that Liverpool won the Football League Cup replay without Souness in the crucial midfield section probably encouraged them to worry less about the possible absence of the strong Scot from tonight's game. However, they will be delighted if, as now seems possible, he overcomes a back strain and appears against Bayern. Yesterday Bob Paisley, Liverpool's manager, was mildly optimistic.

Recalling the three inspiring goals that Souness scored against CSKA Sofia in the last round at Anfield, and considering Breitner's obvious intention to dominate midfield, the return of Souness would be a special bonus for Liverpool.

Ipswich will hope that Cologne's reputation for inconsistency and a list of injuries longer than their own will ease their task. Bobby Robson, the manager, understandably said after beating St Etienne that it was not necessary to fear any of the other survivors. The situation is slightly changed now that pressure has taken a toll and tonight there is no guarantee that the talented Dutchman, Thijssen, will play because of a hamstring injury and Mariner's bruised heel has kept him from training this week.

In selecting his team Mr Robson has to bear in mind Saturday's FA semi-final against Manchester City, which is probably why he will have Beattie as a substitute, despite a claim that he "looks brilliant". A persistent knee injury has "settled down" but Beattie's general fitness would not stand two hard matches in four days.



Thijssen: Ipswich may be without his decisive influence.

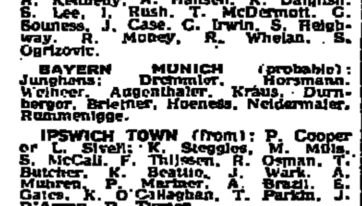
The absence from the Cologne team of Bonhof, whose free-kicks alone can change the course of a game, is a considerable hardship. However, under the guidance of Rinus Michels, the architect of Ajax, Barcelona and the 1974 Dutch international team, they are capable of causing Ipswich serious problems. Woodcock, the England international, and Muller, are the principal attackers and well known to British followers, Botteron is a fine midfield player and Cullmann a sturdy defender.

A feature of today's European Cup semi-finals is that none of the teams can assume a place in the competition next season unless they win the final in Paris next month. Liverpool have all but given up their outside chance of retaining the championship, and Bayern are still third in the Bundesliga. The other semi-final, a similarly enticing game, is between Real Madrid, who began the season badly but are closing in on the leaders (Real Sociedad) and Internazionale, whose defeat by Bologna at the weekend questioned their hopes of winning the Italian League.

Ipswich may regard Sochaux, of France, as the less intimidating of the pair in the other Uefa Cup semi-final. Sochaux's appearance at this elevated stage is a surprise and they are not expected to defeat the Dutch League leaders AZ'67 Alkmaar.

While Sochaux have been giving French football a pleasant surprise, two of the leading clubs, Olympic Marseilles and Valenciennes are in grave financial trouble.

Olympique are near the bottom of the French second division and attract a few hundred spectators. Only nine years ago they achieved the league and cup double and they have won the cup nine times. Now it is likely that they will not even finish their remaining fixtures.



LIVERPOOL (from): R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, T. McDermott, G. Souness, J. Case, C. Irwin, S. Heighway, R. Money, R. Whelan, S. Ogrizovic.

BAYERN MUNICH (probable): Junghans; Dremmler, Horsmann, Weiner, Augenthaler, Kraus, Durnberger, Brietner, Hoeness, Neidermaier, Rummenigge.

IPSWICH TOWN (from): P. Cooper or L. Sivell; K. Steggles, M. Mills, S. McCall, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, K. Beattie, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates, K. O'Callaghan, T. Parkin, J. D'Avray, R. Turner.

COLOGNE: Schumacher; Strack or Prestin, Konopka, Botteron, Gerber, Cullmann, Engels, Kroth, D. Muller, Woodcock, Littbarski.

Squash rackets

Precocious talent taken for granted

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The original field of 112 for the British Open championship, sponsored by Audi, has been reduced to a final that was generally predicted and has dramatically satisfying implications. Geoff Hunt (Melbourne), seven times champion, will play Jahangir Khan (Karachi), challenging for the second time, at the Churchill Theatre, Bromley, tomorrow evening. Today they can rest and think about it.

Jahangir, aged 17, is half Hunt's age. It is astonishing that Jahangir should reach the final—and a testimony to his precocity that we should take such an achievement for granted. Yesterday he beat Qamar Zaman (Quetta), once champion and three times runner-up, by 9—5, 9—5, 9—7 in forty eight minutes. Hunt took a minute longer to beat Jamal Awad (Alexandria) by 9—10, 9—1, 9—0, 9—0.

Awad, who depends a great deal on the spring in his legs, reckons that but for the stiff muscles on the outside of his shins he could have sustained a serious challenge. As it was, Hunt's ball control was so erratic in the first game (his forehand volley was particularly costly) that the little Egyptian had plenty of chances to go for his shots—and raced to a 6—1 lead before Hunt began to settle down and sort out his length. With the help of a few errors from Awad, who seemed to need a breather, Hunt had game balls at 8—6 and 9—8. But he had another patch of interminate squash and put a backhand volley in the tin to give Awad the game—the first Hunt had conceded in this year's championship.

The remaining three games, combined, lasted no longer than the first. Awad led 1—0 in the second but lost 27 consecutive points for the match and, in the process, was in hand only five times. The bounce had gone out of him and Hunt was now displaying unwavering concentration and superb ball control. Awad was no longer being granted easy points and was no longer good enough to win the hard ones.

It was no surprise that, on this big occasion, Zaman set about Jahangir with a more consistent sense of purpose than was evident in two of their recent matches. Zaman began with a stream of winners, scoring six points in one hand while Jahangir was shaking the tension out of his mind and muscles. Then Jahangir was suddenly on his toes and had a run of eight. After that both played well—which meant that Zaman was second best.

Jahangir did have a loose spell on the backhand in the second game. Zaman, though, was hitting more down—and had to mask his intentions perfectly (no one does better) to make much progress. Zaman always had to take risks, because Jahangir had the anticipation and agility to ride most of Zaman's punches, and the skill to land plenty himself. All the other ways Zaman explored were blocked. He was playing a boy may have it in him to become the greatest of all squash players.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: G. Hunt (Australia) beat G. Awad (Egypt), 9—10, 9—1, 9—0, 9—0; Jahangir Khan (Pakistan) beat Qamar Zaman (Pakistan), 9—5, 9—5, 9—7.

Cricket

Botham's decision denies England the chance of beating Jamaica

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, April 7

England were obstinate enough to opt for batting practice here today when they had a perfectly good chance of beating Jamaica. A declaration soon after lunch would have given them something over three hours in which to bowl Jamaica out on a turning pitch. Instead they batted through to the bitter end.

Matches should be played to be won. Botham, though, felt that even this late in the tour his batsmen were in need of as much time at the wicket as they could get, even if the bowling bore little comparison with anything they will meet later in the week. In the event, Gooch made his third first-class 100 of the tour, Butcher his second 50 and Gatting 42 to add to his 93 of the first innings. Botham, shorter on runs than anyone, made 14.

Gooch's last appearance at Sabina Park was 10 years ago, for the England Young Cricketers. He batted No 8 then, after the innings had been opened by W. Snowden, who later captained Cambridge, and Grahame Clinton. Now, having gone up in the world, Gooch made sure that England had all the runs they would have needed for a worthwhile declaration.

After lunch, having passed his 100, he looked towards the dressing rooms as though expecting one. And then, being appraised of what was happening, he got himself out.

Though disappointed, I dare say, by the English tactics, the Jamaicans kept at it this afternoon, in scorching heat. Since the Shell Shield (the inter-island competition) started in 1966 they have won it only once, in 1969. But there are some young and useful players in theri present side. Two of them, Chang and Tucker, will be seen in league cricket in Dublin this summer, and I shall be surprised if Neita and Dujon do not, one day, play for West Indies.

A good, composed innings from Gooch is now expected of him: he gives the comforting impression of being able to take care of himself. Athey looks, if anything, even younger than he is: he still has the appearance of a very promising boy cricketer.

Seeing him come in to bat in the Test match in Antigua, to face the West Indian giants, was a little like watching Luke White or Donald Carr, when they were still at school, playing in one of the Victory Tests after the last war.

This morning Athey needed to play well after three small scores in a row and for an hour and a quarter, albeit in a low key, he did so. He was then leg before sweeping, having failed to heed numerous warnings that if he continued to sweep, he would be out.

The Jamaican bowling was by then being done by an off spinner, Tucker, at one end and an orthodox left-arm spinner, Malcolm, at the other. After Tucker had accounted for Athey, Malcolm, in the next over, had Gower caught at short leg first ball, off bat and pad. At lunch, 40 minutes later, England were 123 for three.

Although Boycott had a net this morning, his laryngitis being better, he was hoping not to have to bat in today's match—which suggests that he is not entirely himself. Of the others who have been unwell Downton's wicket-keeping has been proof of his recovery and Miller is also practising again. Not so Old, who seems unlikely now to add to the 6 first-class overs he has bowled the tour.

When, this afternoon, the [illegible] for a declaration passed, Gatting made way for Gatting, who by teatime had made 42 of the [illegible] he had added with Butcher. Soon afterwards Gatting was caught [illegible] the wicket, making room to [illegible] an off-break from Mattis [illegible] off side, whereupon Botham [illegible] and took his turn.

Having taken nearly three [illegible] to reach 50, Butcher was stumped. With a return catch, Emburey gave Mattis a third wicket; and Botham, with a drive to cover point, a fourth. This much against his wishes, brought in Boycott for the few remaining minutes.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 41[illegible] (G. Boycott 98, M. W. Gatting 93)

Second Innings

P. R. Downton, l-b-w, b [illegible] Williams
G. A. Gooch, c A. B. Williams, b Austin
C. W. J. Athey, l-b-w, b Tucker
D. I. Gower, c Austin, b Malcolm
R. O. Butcher, st Dujon, b Mattis
M. W. Gatting, c Dujon, b Mattis
I. T. Botham, c Malcolm, b Mattis
J. E. Emburey, c and b Mattis
R. D. Jackman, not out
G. Boycott, not out
Extras

Total (8 wkts)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—[illegible], 3—78, 4—106, 5—237, 6—264, [illegible], 8—285.

JAMAICA: First Innings

R. A. Austin, c Butcher, b Emburey
A. B. Williams, c Gooch, b Botham
E. H. Mattis, b Jackman
L. G. Rowe, l-b-w, b Botham
J. Dujon, b Emburey
H. S. Chang, run out
M. Neita, st Downton, b Emburey
M. A. Tucker, l-b-w, b Emburey
D. Malcolm, c sub, b Emburey
[illegible] Williams, not out
P. Tomlinson, st Downton, b Emburey
Extras (b 1, lb 5, nb 10)

Total

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—[illegible], 3—[illegible], 4—153, 5—187, [illegible], 7—[illegible], 8—335, 9—336, 10—368.

BOWLING: Old, 6—1—20—[illegible]; Botham, 25—2—111—2; Emburey, 31—[illegible]—[illegible]—6; Jackman, 21—6—[illegible]—1; Gooch, 16—3—58—0; Gatting, 3—1—10—0.

Umpires: L. Bell and J. Gayle.

Marathon

Day that brought out only the good thing

By Michael Coleman

Judging from the shoal of letters still pouring into County Hall, the recent London Marathon, sponsored by Gillette, was the most exhilarating experience since the capital celebrated VJ Day.

Even for youngsters, whose memories do not go back that far, and for the race rejects (14,000 of them), March 29 appears to have gone down as the day the world and his wife came together, not just to run but to celebrate peace and the brotherhood of man. This is the simple message of the letters.

"In the middle of all the terrible things happening in the world, unemployment, self interest, Poland, guns, bombs, God knows what! the marathon gave us that bit of hope" Havard Swindells, a reject, of Fulwood, Sheffield, writes. "The attitude of the crowd, willing people on, crying for them. I was so moved by what I saw."

For a competitor, Lieutenant Commander Brian Clarke, RN, of HMS Hermes, only one word can describe the feeling of the race and that is "love". This emotion was also felt by Peter Gray, a 51-year-old bank manager, who got round the 26-mile course in 4hr 6min.

One theme emerging is that for hundreds of people the Gillette race had been their first opportunity to achieve a lifelong yearning—to run a marathon and not feel totally outclassed. The family of Margaret Keeling from Petworth, West Sussex, had to wait an hour longer than those supporting Mr Gray but "when I finally made it the welcome was quite overwhelming."

The finishing list of the London Marathon supplied by *Running Magazine*, which will publish the list in full in its May/June edition, shows that 203 women completed the full course. They were:

J. Smith, aged 43, 3hr 29min 57sec; G. Drake (New Zealand), 45, 2:38:57; G. Adams, 25, 2:40:44; K. Moll[illegible]; (United States), 27, 2:42:26; S. Strauss (US), 21, 2:42:42; K. Goldhawk, 31, 2:43:28; S. Hassan-Morris, 24, 2:43:28; J. Barleycorn, 25, 2:45:33; M. Marot, 29, 2:46:51; M. Luckley, 33, 2:47:29; L. Watson, 33, 2:48:06; B. King, 22, 2:48:55; A. Turland, 25, 2:50:51; A. Bland, 38, 2:51:56; J. Hulbert, 22, 2:53:07; R. Wright, 33, 2:54:10; F. Ashmole, 28, 2:56:06; C. Rodgers, 29, 2:56:50; J. Pearson, 27, 2:57:56; F. Mudway, 32, 2:58:20; L. Pfeiffer, 36, 2:58:31; A. Frew, 28, 2:58:39; A. Franklin, 29, 2:58:50; B. Hogge, 33, 2:59:21; P. Welch, 39, 2:59:23.

E. Hassall (New Zealand), 21, 3:00:28; P. Day, 42, 3:00:37; E. Sloane, 33, 3:01:06; M. Chambers, 36, 3:02:23; Y. Lohachatt, 31, 3:02:35; C. Readdy, 28, 3:02:53; E. Bartlett, 36, 3:04:40; M. Thoms, 27, 3:06:42; E. Popplewell, 42, 3:07:22; S. Green, 35, 3:07:35; J. Davies, 32, 3:10:06; D. Chettle, 26, 3:10:53; C. Flynn, 27, 3:12:30; M. Barlow, 37, 3:12:38; A. Thomas, 36, 3:13:27; R. Paul, 21, 3:15:22; W. Orrowe, 27, 3:16:10; C. Barrett, 32, 3:16:54; J. Glass, 41, 3:16:55.

K. Emmerson, 33, 3:17:10; R. Harrold, 25, 3:17:30; P. Tarry, 29, 3:17:44; I. Peats, 25, 3:18:12; B. Brown, 30, 3:18:25; K. Fitzgibbon, 21, 3:18:35; M. Chamberlain, 21, 3:19:25; P. Davies, 46, 3:20:21; M. Jones, 27, 3:20:31.

P. Shore, 26, 3:21:20; J. Hollowell, 22, 3:22:04; M. Gibbs, 33, 3:22:36; J. Hunt, 21, 3:23:14; J. Beardsley, 31, 3:23:14; M. Rosen, 31, 3:23:27; T. Hayes, 27, 3:24:05; Y. Crawley, 21, 3:24:51; T. Minting, 30, 3:24:57; J. Brown, 31, 3:25:54; U. Hosterey (Sweden), 29, 3:25:54; A. Hancock (Ireland), 29, 3:26:26.

G. Bottoms, 28, 3:26:33; N. Usiskin, 34, 3:26:38; E. Murtha, 29, 3:29:04; J. Lorham, 30, 3:28:11; J. Pi[illegible] (US), 34, 3:28:11; B. Sumner (US), 37, 3:28:11; B. Dohse (Sweden), 4[illegible], 3:31:23; A. Lott, 32, 3:31:35; J. Kimber, 37, 3:31:52; S. Kenurick, 3[illegible], 3:32:50; J. Stehelin, 24, 3:33:08; F. Poland, 26, 3:33:15; C. Rothero, 28, 3:34:31; D. Dessons (France), 34, 3:34:50.

D. Williamson, 27, 3:35:06; S. Smith, 27, 3:35:06; N. Reilze, 32, 3:37:45; M. Smith, 24, 3:38:01; A. Bent, 28, 3:41:25; A. Curtis, 27, 3:41:31; A. Bankowska, 26, 3:42:00; J. Croft, 26, 3:42:24; K. Wartnaby, 39, 3:42:51; B. Hammond, 3[illegible], 3:42:36; S. Hollingworth, [illegible], 3:42:41; D. Stainfield, 23, 3:45:01; D. Leekey, 24, 3:47:16; A. Pugh, 26, 3:47:27; C. Hargrave, 31, 3:47:3[illegible]; T. Alderwick, 36, 3:47:57; C. Carroll (Ireland) 43, 3:48:12; C. Gould (US) [illegible], 3:48:11; E. Kelly, 34, 3:49:30; Bladh (Sweden), 36, 3:49:40; [illegible], 27, 3:51:04; M. Bl[illegible], 55, 3:51:[illegible]; C. Sharples, 25, 3:51[illegible]; R. Evison, 30, 3:51:04; P. W[illegible]cock, 34, 3:51:10; V. Musgrove, 3:51:26; J. Lenton, 25, 3:51:2[illegible]; Woodhouse, 27, 3:51:32; J. Pri[illegible], 32, 3:51:32; E. Roche, 3:51:52; Christian, 35, 3:51:52; J. Laliem[illegible], 3:52:02; M. Galvin, 30, 3:52:02; Alston, 36, 3:52:04; E. Osborne, 3:52:09; M. McElvoy, 28, 3:52:30; Houghton, 36, 3:52:59; N. Cresset, 3:53:41; K. Yates, 52, 3:53:5[illegible]; Lloyd, 42, 3:55:27; H. Forbes (Ireland) 25, 3:55:40; D. Jacobson (US), 3:55:42; M. Darlington, 14, 3:56[illegible]; F. Parker (US), 28, 3:56:11.

R. Dudle, 23, 3:56:24; Y. Daw[illegible], 38, 3:56:54; U. Sanders, 26, 3:57[illegible]; D. Bullard, 39, 3:59:52; P. [illegible] (Ireland), 38, 3:59:52; P. Grant, 3:59:52; J. Corbett, 25, 4:00[illegible]; M. O'Driscoll, 27, 4:00:20; Gartson, 34, 4:00:27; G. Sears, 4:01:01; R. Newman, 37, 4:01[illegible]; P. Laufer (US), 39, 4:01:56; Tucker, 35, 4:02:12; M. Hyman, 4:04:48; E. Scorer, 51, 4:06[illegible]; P. Wilson, 39, 4:07:02; M. Jor[illegible] (US), 32, 4:07:28; M. Brignall, 4:07:28; S. Ibrahim, 21, 4:07[illegible]; S. May, 35, 4:07:57.

J. Menager, 40, 4:07:42; A. T[illegible]dell, 30, 4:08:18; M. Bray, 4:09:21; S. Jennings, 19, 4:09:41; Vlasto, 35, 4:10:19; C. Shipley, 4:10:31; S. Adams, 27, 4:10:31; Spelman, 30, 4:10:55; J. Beckley, 4:12:08; J. Hamilton, 25, 4:12:52; Dennehy, 21, 4:14:10; I. Spiegel, 4:14:29; V. Saxton, 25, 4:14:2[illegible]; Philip, 39, 4:14:35; V. Belton, 4:14:35; G. Howe, 36, 4:14:52.

M. Curran, 30, 4:15:33; J. Jar[illegible], 41, 4:17:18; F. Lilley, 2[illegible], 4:17[illegible]; P. Dye, 46, 4:17:25; P. Pemb[illegible], 4:18:25; S. Pawsey, 37, 4:18:59; Sayer, 35, 4:18:43; J. Greenhead, 4:19:41; I. Askew, 4[illegible], 4:19:51; Wood, 38, 4:20:32; C. McGill, 4:20:50; S. Whittaker, 35, 4:21[illegible]; D. Daw, 23, 4:21:08.

C. Ahean (Netherlands), 4:22:27; D. Souchet, 28, 4:24:19; Hackett, 27, 4:21:46; C. Souc[illegible], 27, 4:24:46; R. Chappell, 4:24:52; L. Tennyson, 4:27:30; Morrill, 42, 4:27:34; R. Curley, 4:28:05; A. Chaney, 40, 4:28:32; Jackson, 27, 4:28:42; J. Richards, 4:30:51; D. Cook, 28, 4:30:52; McNicol (New Zealand) 24, 4:32[illegible]; S. Meiling, 43, 4:35:54; E. Best, 4:36:15.

L. Stacy, 28, 4:36:26; S. Whal[illegible], 45, 4:36:50; A. Yates, 34, 4:37[illegible]; D. Berry, 40, 4:38:47; A. Scurry, 4:39:11; H. Hart (US), 22, 4:41[illegible]; J. Whitby, 32, 4:41:37; P. Coult[illegible], 26, 4:42:45; S. Jenson, 28, 4:43[illegible]; G. Victor, 27, 4:43:37; J. Heathc[illegible], 45, 4:44:22; T. Lovell, 42, 4:44[illegible]; M. Nyberg (Sweden), 55, 4:46[illegible]; B. Starr, 32, 4:46:24; S-J. Robins[illegible], 56, 4:46:25; S. Brennan, [illegible], 4:46:56; A. Roberts, 22, 4:47:63.

Shaw left out in favour of a less tired man

Aston Villa's manager, Ron Saunders, has left the young footballer of the year, Gary Shaw, out of the team for tonight's derby game with West Bromwich Albion at Villa Park. His place in the league leaders' attack goes to Geddis.

"The lad is not dropped, he is rested" Mr Saunders said. "To put it plainly he is shattered. We have played a lot of important, tiring games recently and the younger players find this harder to take than the older, stronger ones. I felt Shaw needed a rest because being tired means he cannot give of his best."

Manchester City's manager, John Bond, has next season in mind as he approaches Saturday's FA Cup semi-final against Ipswich. City have gone off the boil in recent weeks and Bond admitted "our form since we got into the semi-final leaves a lot to be desired. But I suppose it is understandable that certain players have eased off".

Mr Bond is looking to strengthen the team and two men on his wanted list are Brian Talbot, of Arsenal, and a former City player, the Scottish international Asa Hartford, of Everton.

Peter Shilton, the England goalkeeper, yesterday reaffirmed his wish to leave Nottingham Forest, despite the club's decision not to let him go.

Shilton reported for training as normal and said: "I feel the position is the same as it was at the weekend. I still want to move. It is a difficult time for everyone concerned.

Yesterday's results

Third division

Barnsley	(2) 3	Colchester	(0) 0		
McHale, Parker 2		13,283			
Chesterfield	(0) 2	Swindon	(1) 2		
Crawford, Birch		Kamara, Carter			
		5,222			
Gillingham	(0) 0	Barnley	(0) 0		
		4,362			
Huddersfld	(1) 5	Exeter	(0) 0		
Harvey, Lillis 2, Stanton 2		12,009			
Hull City	(0) 0	Fulham	(0) 1		
		Brown			
		3,152			
Newport	(1) 1	Walsall	(1) 1		
Moore		Caswell			
		5,446			
Sheffield U	(2) 2	Chester	(0) 0		
Garner, Givens		10,027			

Scottish first division

E. Stirling (0) 0 Berwick (0) 0

WELSH CUP: Semi-final, first leg. Wrexham 2, Swansea 2.

FA YOUTH CUP: Semi-final, second leg: Manchester City 1, West Ham 2 (Aggregate 1—7). West Ham meet Tottenham in final.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 0, Corby 1; Barry 0, Bromsgrove 1; Redditch 1, Bridgend 1; Stourbridge 4, Milton Keynes 0; Trowbridge 2, Wellingborough 0. Southern division: Basingstoke 0, Canterbury 2; Dartford 1, Dorchester 1; Dunstable 2, Bognor Regis 2; Gosport 3, Ashford 2; Hastings 1, Hillingdon 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 0, Goole 1; Morecambe 1, Gateshead 0.

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 1, Glenavon 1; Distillery 0, Larne 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 1, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Barking 3, Hitchin 3; Dulwich Hamlet 2, Leytonstone and Ilford 2. First division: Finchley 1, St Albans 1; Hampton 2, Clapton 0; Hertford 0, Walton and Hersham 0; Maidenhead United 1, Bishop's Stortford 0; Ware 3, Wembley 2. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 2, Egham 3.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Hayes 0, Cheshunt 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton 0, Chertsey 1; Burnham 3, Marlow 1; Grays 3, Haringey Borough 0; Hoddesdon 0, Basildon 1; Ruislip Manor 0, Windsor and Eton 5; Uxbridge 0, Harefield 1.

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Coventry 25, Cheltenham 8; Glamorgan Wanderers 37, Abertillery 16; Newbridge 19, Neath 0.

HOCKEY: London League: Play-off semi-final: Southgate 2, Guildford 2 (after extra time, Guildford win 3—3 on penalties). Home countries schools tournament (at Midland Bank Sports Ground New Beckenham): England 11, Wales 1; Scotland 0, Ireland 5; England 3, Scotland 0; Ireland 2, Wales 1. Under 16 international (at Crystal Palace): England 2, Scotland 2.

Today's fixtures

EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-final round, first leg: Real Madrid v Inter Milan (7.45); Liverpool v Bayern Munich (7.30).

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Semi-final round, first leg: Dinamo Tbilisi v Feyenoord; Carl Zeiss Jena v Benfica.

UEFA CUP: Semi-final round, first leg: Ipswich Town v Cologne (7.30); Sochaux v AZ'67 Alkmaar.

FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa v West Bromwich Albion.

FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay United v York City.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dumbarton v Motherwell; East Stirlingshire v Berwick Rangers.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Forfar Athletic v Arbroath; Montrose v Stranraer; Queen of the South v Cowdenbeath.

BEDFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: Berton Rovers v Sandy Albion (at Dunstable FC).

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Semi-final replay: Thame United v Witney (at Oxford City FC, 6.00).

ARMY CUP: Final: SEME Bordon v 28 Amphibious Engineer Regiment, RE (at Aldershot).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Feltham v Hornchurch.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Scarborough v A.P. Leamington; Yeovil v Worcester.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Enderby v Kidderminster. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Aylesbury; Fareham v Margate.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry v Matlock; South Liverpool v Mossley; Southport v Runcorn.

BUSF INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (at City University): Ireland v West Germany (2.0); Britain v Belgium (4.15).

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Bedford v Northampton (7.15); Ebbw Vale v Aberavon (7.0); Maesteg v Llanelli (7.0); Pontypridd v Penarth (7.0); Wasps v London Welsh (5.45).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army v Territorial Army at Aldershot (3.0); Thames Valley Police v Gloucestershire Police.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Barrow v Halifax; Featherstone Rovers v Warrington (6.30); Hull K.R. v Oldham; Wakefield Trinity v Hull; Widnes v Leeds. Second division: Bramley v Wigan; York v Huddersfield (6.30).

HOCKEY: Army Cup final (at Aldershot, 2.30).

Second division nearer for Huddersfield

Huddersfield Town, of the third division, maintained their push for a highly convincing 5—0 win over the FA Cup giant killers Exeter City. Huddersfield took the lead after 18 minutes when Cowling's free-kick fell for Hanvey to head home.

Exeter did well not to go in at half time more than one behind, but after the hour Robbins sent a through pass to Lillis, who pushed the ball home as the goalkeeper, Nute, came out. Lillis also scored Huddersfield's third with a far post header

Stanton drove fiercely past Nute from 22 yards for the fourth goal after 83 minutes and hit the fifth three minutes from the end.

Barnsley kept their promotion hopes alive but pushed Colchester United dangerously close to relegation. Two goals in the first half of a scrappy game gave Barnsley a commanding lead. The first came in the thirty-first minute when McHale ran on to a through ball into the Colchester area. Parker added the second six minutes later. Parker sealed the points with his second five minutes from time.

Swindon Town, threatened by relegation, took a deserved point in a 2—2 draw at Chesterfield, virtually ending the promotion ambitions of the home side in the process.

In the FA Youth Cup semi-final, second leg West Ham United won 2—1 at Manchester City to go through to the final on a 7—1 aggregate. They will play Tottenham Hotspur.

Real Tennis

Ronaldson faces Angus for world title

By Roy McKelvie

Christopher Ronaldson (Hampton Court) will challenge Howard Angus, the holder, for the World Real Tennis Championship, sponsored by Unigate, on April 16, 18 and 20 at Queen's Club. Ronaldson beat his United States rival, Barry Toates (Boston), 6—1, 6—1, 6—4 in the third leg of their eliminating contest at Queen's yesterday. Ronaldson's winning margin was seven sets to four.

The first two points gave a clear indication of Ronaldson's intentions. He volleyed Toates's services, cutting fiercely into the corner. From then on, until he led 3—0 in the third set, Ronaldson played with a severity and a determination previously lacking.

In the first two sets Ronaldson found the grille and dedans, two winning openings, 12 times. Toates did not register until the second set and then only twice. In the third set, Ronaldson led 3—0.

Toates attacked the ball and Ronaldson began to over-hit. From 0—3, Toates led 4—3 with two points for 5—3 but made unforced errors and lost.

ELIMINATING CONTEST: C. J. Ronaldson (Hampton Court) beat B. A. Toates (US) by 7—4 (3—4, 6—5, 5—6, 6—1, 6—5, 6—4, 5—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4).

Hockey

Clift hits four in 11-goal feast before lunch

By Sydney Friskin

If, like Alice, one could think of six impossible things before breakfast, it was difficult to imagine 17 goals before lunch on the first day of the home countries schoolboys hockey championship in the under-19 category. On the Midland Bank sports club grounds at New Beckenham yesterday, England beat Wales 11—1 and Ireland beat Scotland 5—0 eventually to finish the day with two victories each.

Everything went right for England against Wales. Clift, a bright young prospect, scored four goals, one from a penalty stroke; Durban, a fine striker of short corners, slotted in three, Maskery two, Clark and Grimley one each. Their 5—0 lead was reduced about midway in the second half by Adrian Matthews, after which England became much too fast and clever for Wales.

Ireland were slow into their stride against Scotland and led by only 1—0 at the interval with a goal by Towey from open play. But after the interval the Scottish defence could not cope with Ireland's stick work and acceleration, leaving no doubt about the result when goals came in quick succession from Towey, Lockhart, Willis and Lockhart again. Brown failed to convert a penalty stroke for Scotland late in the game.

England took a second minute lead in the afternoon against Scotland through Clift helped by Grimley but lost the initiative after some spirited resistance from the Scots. A goal by Welch on the follow-up from a short corner and another by Clift from a similar award in the second half made England's position more reassuring, although Clift's ill-directed shot was deflected into goal by a defender.

Finally, Ireland struggled to beat an improved Welsh side 2—1, Lockhart winning the match for Ireland by converting their seventeenth short corner. He had earlier given them the lead which was neutralised by Matthews who in the last few minutes missed a penalty stroke for Wales.

Snooker

Davis makes the first century of championship

Steve Davis, favourite for the Embassy world professional title, took a 4—2 overnight lead in his first round match against the 18-year-old world amateur champion, Jimmy White, in Sheffield. Davis from Plumstead, made a break of 119—the first century of the championship—in the fifth frame.

White's Tooting stable mate, Tony Meo, also led a former United Kingdom champion, John Virgo, 4—2

David Taylor and Graham Miles had to work hard to take 5—4 leads in their 19-frame first round matches. Taylor, the sixth seed from Manchester, won the first three frames against Cliff Wilson, of Caldicott, but then lost the next four.

FIRST ROUND: G. Miles (Birmingham) leads A. Knowles (Bolton), 5—4: Scores (Miles first) 81—30, 84—27, 4—78, 63—15, 57—68, 84—32, 46—77, 56—45, 14—56. D. Taylor (Manchester) leads C. Wilson (Caldicott), 5—4. Scores (Taylor first) 74—10, 78—34, 84—14, 30—62, 30—95, 41—57, 50—75, 70—28, 69—17. S. Davis (Plumstead) leads J. White (Tooting), 4—2. Scores (Davis first) 72—32, 68—22, 46—70, 90—0, 124—8, 56—65. T. Meo (Tooting) leads J. Virgo (Rushden), 4—2. Scores (Meo first) 47—61, 54—32, 14—89, 68—43, 75—37, 69—33.

Athletics

Juniors receive aid from British Meat

British athletes will be helped to prepare for the 1994 Olympic Games in Los Angeles through a £300,000 sponsorship deal backed by British Meat. This year British Meat will provide £85,000 and are putting a special emphasis on the juniors, they announced yesterday.

It is the fourth year that British Meat have sponsored athletics and they will be backing three senior events — the Scottish AAA and WAA championships at Meadowbank, the international match against West Germany and Poland at Crystal Palace and the inter-counties championship in Birmingham.

Swimming

Why Lowe was not picked

British team selectors found themselves in a controversy yesterday over Zimbabwean, David Lowe, who swam for Britain in the Moscow Olympics. Lowe has not been picked for the match against West Germany and the Netherlands at Leeds on April 25-26 because his British passport which expired last November, has not been renewed. But Andy Morton, the team manager, was unable to say how Lowe could represent Britain in the European Cup in December and not be picked for the three nations event.

Jane Adams, a 21-year-old secretary from Stoke Poges, who goes into hospital today for tests on a blood disease, was given a tonic yesterday by the news that she had been retained in the British team. There are eight new caps for women in the team and five new men internationals.

MEN: Freestyle 100 metres and 200 metres: M. Taylor (Cardiff), M. Reynolds (Barnet) 400 metres: J. Davey (Manchester), C. Dale (Beckenham); 1500 metres: P. Easter (Norwich), D. Stacey (Norwich); 4 x 200 metres relay: Taylor, Reynolds, Dale, G. Wilson (Aberdeen); 4 x 100 relay: Taylor, Reynolds, R. Burrell (Southampton), N. Cousens (Plymouth); Backstroke: 100 metres: G. Abraham (Southampton), J. Randall (Leicester); 200 metres: M. Fenner (London), Randall. Butterfly 100 metres: Abraham, I. Collins (Wolverhampton); 200 metres: Collins, P. Morris (Southend). Individual medley 200 metres and 400 metres: Randall and Davey.

WOMEN: 100 metres freestyle: J. Croft (Wigan), H. Turk (Gloucester) 200 metres: Croft, J. Willmott (Southend), 400 metres: Croft, S. Kerswell (Nottingham); 800 metres: Croft and Willmott. 4 x 100 metres relay: Croft, Turk, K. Lovall (Leeds), C. Foot (London). Backstroke 100 metres: H. Jameson (Liverpool), B. Rose (Glasgow) 200 metres: J. Adams (Stoke Poges), Jameson. Breastroke 100 metres: S. Brownsdon (Royal Tunbridge Wells), J. Seymour (Manchester); 200 metres: Brownsdon, K. Jones (Pontypool). Butterfly 100 metres: A. Osgerby (Wigan), J. Grayshmark (Hatfield), 200 metres: Osgerby, L. Criddle (Brixham); Individual medley 400 metres: Kerswell, L. Tate (Leeds); 4 x 100 metres relay: Jameson, Osgerby, Brownsdon, Croft. 200 metres individual medley: M. Scott (Fleetwood), L. Tate (Leeds).

Rugby Union

Duncan in line for New Zealand place

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland XV 33 Comb Services

A Scotland team selected mainly from the ranks of those near full honours but still uncapped beat a keen but, towards the end, ragged Forces XV at Murrayfield last night.

The Scots won by five goals and a penalty goal to a goal and two penalty goals. The Scots scored [illegible] points in the last quarter. The [illegible] Scottish tries were scored by Burnett, Lillington and Gossman all three converted by Dods. Harker scored a try for the Services, converted by Tomlin.

In the fourth minute Services went ahead, following a lineout infringement. The scorer was Tomlin. They kept the pressure on Scotland but Duncan broke away for an individual try which Dods converted. Duncan beat four men on his run and with similar efforts later in the evening put himself in line for a New Zealand place.

Dods is already in the party for the tour and showed why with some competent fielding under pressure and accurate kicking both of the dead ball and to touch. Soon after converting Duncan's try he kicked a 40 yards penalty goal.

Still, the Services kept going. There was reward near half time when Tomlin kicked another penalty goal. The Services continued to press and A'Hearne struck a corner flag while trying for the line. Had he succeeded the score would have gone some way towards nullifying one shortly before when Armstrong scored a try in the corner for Scotland, which Dods converted.

SCOTTISH XV: P. Dods (Gala); M. Duncan (West of Scotland), R. Burnett (Heriot's), J. Gossman (West of Scotland), A. Armstrong (Jordanhill); K. Wilson (Boroughmuir), L. Hunter (Selkirk); T. Ramage (Selkirk), R. Cunningham (Gosforth), R. F. Cunningham (Gala), D. Gray (West of Scotland), D. White (Gala), R. Paxton (Kelso), P. Lillington (Durham University), A. Brewster (Stewart's Melville FP, captain).

COMBINED SERVICES: P. Bate (RAF) (sub C. Youldon (RN)); K. A'Hearne (Army), P. Lyrollis (Army), P. Tomlin (RN), J. Harker (RN), [illegible] (captain); J. Price (RN), G. Davies (Army), M. Jones (RAF), R. Joy (RN), L. Watson (RN), J. Orwin (RAF), J. Campbell-Lamerton (Army), M. Copleoat (RAF), A. Beatson (RN), C. Christopher (Army).

Referee: G. Anderson (Glasgow).

Cox is top seed

Mark Cox is the number one seed in the men's singles in the Cumberland Club hardcourt tournament, sponsored by British Home Stores, which opens the new season at Hampstead on Monday. Richard Lewis, a member of Britain's Davis Cup team which deefated Italy in a first round tie last month, is the number two.

West Country students lose their inspiring coach as Martin Underwood stands down

Time for a break during era of change

In January, 1962, a blond player from the West Country, Martin Underwood, won the first of his five caps at Rugby Union for England. His selection followed a glorious sequence of events which might make players of today blink, were they not aware that selectors are sometimes less than perfect.

Underwood was a centre of St Luke's College, Exeter, and subsequently when he joined Northampton. He played in that position in England's first trial at the end of 1961, was dropped for the second trial and enjoyed the exalted position of touch judge for the third (which followed his club's game against Blackheath when he scored three tries). Quite evidently he was the man to play on England's right wing throughout that season's international championship.

At the end of this season the same Underwood, now 40, will relinquish, if only temporarily, his connexion with rugby in favour of his family and his work. He has spent the last 18 years involved in the game at weekends and in midweek, most of them as voluntary coach at St Luke's and, when that famed physical education college crept beneath the wing of Exeter University, to the university XV which is still based on the St Luke's campus. "Do you know," he says reflectively, "I have only once watched my son play rugby?" Players are not the only people to find rugby taking up a disproportionate part of their lives.

Underwood's intention is to take a two-year break from active participation in the game, allowing him to concentrate on his job as a lecturer in education at the university. His absence coincides with the beginning of what may be an era of change in English rugby, depending on how far the Rugby Union follows the advice of their playing committee chaired by John Burgess.

It is an interesting coincidence that Underwood is by no means certain that the proposed changes are all for the best. He finds in the Burgess proposals a conflict between the interests of players of the first rank—those seeking a more competitive structure to ensure a successful national XV—and those players seeking an enjoyable run-around on a Saturday afternoon.

He feels there is increasing evidence that youngsters are becoming disillusioned by the amount and the nature of the rugby they have to play. He is also sharply aware of the decreasing number of incentives for schoolboy players maturing into young men.

Nowadays boys may come into contact with rugby when they are as young as eight or nine via mini-rugby—which is not always so well-controlled as the Rugby Union would like—and if they play in a good school XV they may find themselves on tours to the Continent or, indeed, to the far side of the world. Then, if they seek higher education they may become involved in two or three cup or merit table competitions, so by the time they are 20 there may not be much left for the average player to aim at.



Underwood: Exeter rugby coach.

"We are getting some students, certainly here, who have had enough of rugby football at school level," Underwood said. "What is left for them after years of activity? The excitement and the incentives might have gone." Acknowledging the need for a more competitive structure for the leading echelon, Underwood suggests this can be superimposed on the existing county structure, given a sufficiency of reasonable coaches.

Good coaches, however, are not so easy to come by in quantity. The irony is that Underwood, an inspiration to Exeter students over nearly two decades, is one of the few first class coaches who was also a back. Most of the rest are forwards, including three of the four home national coaches. The exception is Tom Kiernan (Ireland) and he took over from a forward at the start of this season.

Underwood, a keen analyst of the game, was always an excellent motivator for the important occasion, according to another England wing of more recent vintage, Mike Slemen, a student at St Luke's in the early 1970s. "He was always looking for something a bit different", Slemen said. "Once we had the basics right he would look for something new and he would encourage the lads who were teaching to develop new ideas."

Slemen himself is a tribute to the independence of thought and initiative encouraged by Underwood who, his own time for in-depth coaching being limited, regularly gave to his students a proportion of the coach's functions. This tradition among the captain and senior players will be maintained; to help them, however, they will have the assistance of a former St Luke's captain, Geoff Rees, who also propped for Cambridge University and London Welsh. A teacher near Plymouth, Rees can still call on Underwood's experience if required and in two years' time, if Underwood returns to coaching, their complementary skills could weld a formidable student unit.

David Hands

For the record

Rackets

BRITISH OPEN: Second round: N. A. R. Cripps (Eton) beat C. B. Hull (Tonbridge), 15—6, 15—0, 15—5; T. S. Whatley (Clifton) beat T. M. Brudenell, 15—1, 15—5, 15—7; W. R. Boone beat P. C. Nicholls, 15—1, 15—4, 15—2; A. N. W. Beeson beat R. H. Wakeley (Marlborough), 15—12, 12—15, 15—10, 18—13.

Hockey

KUALA LUMPUR: Inter Continental Cup: Belgium 4, Japan 1; Canada 2, Italy 1; Singapore 4, Zimbabwe 4 (Singapore won on penalties); Wales 2, France 0.

Tennis

HOUSTON.—B. Manson (US) beat J.-L. Clerc (Argentina) 3—6, 6—1, 7—5; R. Krishnan (India) beat Vijay Amritraj (India), 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; M. Purcell (US) beat H. Gildemeister (Chile) 6—3, 7—6; J. Higueras (Spain) beat F. Taygan (US) 6—0, 6—3; R. Meyer (US) beat A. Amritraj (India) 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; B. McKown (US) beat F. Gonzales (Puerto Rico), 6—4, 6—4; R. Fagel (US) beat S. Stewart (US) 6—2, 6—2; V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat H. Pfister, 6—1, 6—4.

NICE: Y. Noah beat C. Freyss, 6—1, 6—2; T. Tulasne beat J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—2; S. Simonsson (Sweden) beat G. Goven, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; F. Luna (Spain) beat G. Urpi (Spain), 3—6, 7—6, 6—1; B. Taroczy (Hungary) beat D. Bedol, 7—5, 6—7, 6—3; P. Torre beat P. Proisy, 6—7, 6—1, 6—4; A. Jimenez (Spain) beat J. Potier, 6—2, 6—4; B. Boileau (Belgium) beat P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia), 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; M. Martinez (Bolivia) beat G. Toulon, 6—3, 6—2; R. Cano (Argentina) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 7—5, 6—7, 7—5; T. Allan (Australia) beat H. Simonsson (Sweden), 6—4, 6—2.

Equestrianism

Miss Schwerdt makes her mark at Ermington

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Turbulance, a nine-year-old chesnut mare by Entanglement, who finished second for Mrs Phoebe Alderson at Wyle three-day event last September was the winner of the Open/Intermediate class at Ermington horse trials, near Ivybridge yesterday. In a field of 39, the 17-year-old Devonshire rider, Polly Schwerdt, did well to finish second with her 15-hand Irish horse Dilan II, by Princess Brew, who won at Powderham Castle meeting last autumn.

Miss Schwerdt, who intends to make horses her career and aspires to teaching, has already won the second novice section on Treble Gold by two points from Karen Russell, daughter of Lord and Lady Hugh Russell, on Tornado, who was bred near her grandmother's home on Bodmin Moor by the previous stallion Tormento out of a Moor pony. Signora Marina Tanturri, riding Bugsy Malone for Italy, had a fall in the open intermediate class and was eventually taken to hospital by ambulance.

Abandoned last year because of the waterlogged course, this excellent meeting which is run by Captain and Mrs Bill Peek, on Mr Anthony Mildmay-White's Flete estate, attracted nearly 200 entries in spite of its proximity to Badminton, where the riders briefing and course inspection takes place today in the village hall.

Lucinda Prior-Palmer who has four horses entered has said that she favours most as her two committed rides Falmouth Bay (formerly, as Foxy Bubble, ridden by Jane Holderness-Roddam) and the 1979 winner Killaire whose last Badminton this will be.

MIDLAND BANK NOVICES: Section A: 1, Miss L. Stevens, Happy Go Lucky, 43 points; 2, H. Jane's Cintrim 45; 3, Miss S. A. Singleton's Gives Justice, 50. Section B: 1, P. Daly's Treble Gold (Miss P. Schwerdt) 42; 2, Lord and Lady Hugh Russell's Tornado (Miss K. Russell) 44; 3, A. E. Hill's Sam Maria (R. Gove) 45. Section C: 1, G. A. Rossi di Medilana's, Moon River (Miss A. Herring) 34; 2, Mrs J. A. Woodhouse's Stour Prince (Miss J. Cooper) 35; 3, M. Tucker's General Bugle, 36.

MIDLAND BANK OPEN/INTERMEDIATE: 1, Mrs M. Welman's Turbulance (Mrs P. Alderson) 57; 2, Miss P. Schwerdt's Dilan II, 65; 3, Miss R. Medill's Cresta Run III, 66.

Golf



Ballesteros: man of the spectacular cannot be ruled out.

A bed of bent grass for Augusta's rites

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Augusta, April 7

The Rites of Spring have begun here. An otherwise undistinguished corner of Georgia is once again the Mecca of the international golf fraternity, whether players, officials, or administrators. The weather has been kinder of late than last year, the azaleas and dogwood are in bloom and, under a benign sun today, all seems right with the world. For a week at least the President's health, the Prime Minister's tribulations and the Praesidium's intentions over Poland have been cast aside. The only important issue of the moment is who will win the Masters.

The least regarded member of the field stood modestly beside the practice green this morning, waiting, it seemed, for something to happen rather than preparing to make it happen. He was Duncan Evans, a 22-year-old Welshman, who leapt from obscurity last year to win the British Amateur Championship and so claim a place in this exalted company. The ties between Augusta and Britain are so strong that our amateur champion, be he ever so humble, is given an automatic invitation.

As he gave his awed first impressions of Augusta ("A fabulous, super place"), the holder of the title, Severiano Ballesteros, appeared on the first tee and, five minutes later, disappeared into a bunker to retrieve a wayward drive. It was all too reminiscent of his play at Greensboro last week, and while a man of his reputation for the spectacular can never be ruled out, I cannot think that his game at present is in the right shape for such a demanding occasion.

Nor can his continuing quarrel with the authorities at home, the European Tournament Players Division of the PGA, give him the serenity of composure he needs. The acrimony springs from the TPD decision to ban all appearance money, as is the system here in the United States, but Ballesteros, who has been privileged in this way in the past, will not countenance such a change. His demands are extreme, running into perhaps £25,000 a tournament, so far as it is possible to put a figure on the fringe benefits and exemptions.

His threat is serious, so far as I could learn from a spokesman on his behalf today. According to a member of his management team, he is considering withdrawing altogether from European competition. It may, of course, be a bargaining ploy or tactical kite-flying, but there can be no doubting Ballesteros's intention to cash in on his special appeal. One suspects that an accommodation will be reached before the European season opens in Madrid later this month, but this is surely no way to prepare for such an important occasion.

Evans's worries are of a different kind, not for him the dream of donning the Masters' Green Jacket, or indeed of offering any kind of serious challenge. The summit of his ambition, he said today, was to play four rounds here, in other words to be among those who survive after the guillotine comes down with two more rounds to play on Friday night.

He has, he says, thought of little else but Augusta all winter and regrets that he has not been able to play in some stroke-play tournament as preparation. The most he was able to achieve was seven days of practice recently in Spain. Other than that, he has been taking lessons from Gavin Christie, the highly respected professional at Kedlestone Park.

Evans played his first round here on Sunday and was encouraged by a score of 70. Yesterday he went out with Sandy Lyle, appearing here again by virtue of leading the parade in Europe last year, and was disappointed wih a 74. It could not, he said, be explained away by a gusting wind. Lyle was able to show him some of the wrinkles of Augusta, where the placing of the teeshot is crucial.

The greens, so far, do not seem to have taken on the daunting character that the reputation of bent grass, newly sown, had foreshadowed, but it is much too early to form an opinion. By the end of the week, if the weather stays fine and the wind blows, any conclusion drawn now may be discredited. No one should place too much trust in bent grass, with its sinister undertones of an unprincipled police informer.

Most valuable pro-am

The most valuable one-day pro-am golf event in Britain—the Bruce Forsyth Classic, sponsored by Chef and Brewer—will take place at Moor Park on July 20. The sponsors, who will offer prize money of £15,000 to 40 invited professionals, hope to raise £50,000 for charity.

Basketball

England captain has more time for recovery

By Nicholas Harling

England have not progressed beyond the qualifying round of the European championship since it began in 1955. Their chances of doing so for the first time in this year's tournament, which begins in Jersey today, depend to a large extent on the fitness of Dan Lloyd, their newly appointed captain.

Lloyd spent his first full day in Jersey yesterday in bed resting a strained archilles tendon. The legacy of playing on an over-hard floor in Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, on Sunday in the match against Scotland.

Had England's first game been today, as originally scheduled against Libya, Lloyd would probably have missed it; but now that Libya have withdrawn for political reasons he has an extra day to get fit for the opening fixture against Ireland tomorrow. Vic Ambler, the England coach, believes that if England retain the form that brought victories over Holland and Scotland at the weekend, they should comfortably dispose of Ireland. Denmark and Norway on successive nights before facing Austria on Sunday.

Everything may be at stake in the last match, since only one country goes through to join Greece, Belgium, Finland, Turkey and Hungary in the final qualifying round in Istanbul early next month. It would be a surprise if it was not England or Austria, who have had several close encounters during the last decade. Neither has established supremacy but it does seem to be England's turn to succeed.

"The way we're playing, we've certainly got a chance", Ambler said. "We're very cohesive and mobile. Everybody has fitted in very well. Dan Lloyd is a good leader and motivator, as well as a scorer."

Lloyd's brother, David, is also likely to be in the starting five together with McCauley, his Sunderland colleague, Tatham, of Solent, the second division champions, and Richards, of Doncaster. Richards, a new cap, and one of four dual nationals in England's squad, has been a revelation, bucking off his disappointing club form to finish top scorer in both weekend matches.

One of England's 10 players on trial is Burns, Solent's seventeen-year-old who on Saturday excelled against a player two inches taller than himself, Goodmundsonn, of Iceland. "Burns was really an insurance policy against another side turning up with a giant, but he's proving more than that", Ambler said.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME: 2.30, opening ceremony; 3.30, Norway v Denmark; 5.30, Austria v Ireland.

Fishing

Authorities seek to offset their losses

By Conrad Voss Bark

The end of the reservoir trout fishing boom has brought severe financial problems to the fishery managements of the regional water authorities.

At least two water authorities—Anglian and Severn and Trent—have considered leasing out some of their fishing to private operators to try and offset their fishery losses, which in the case of one reservoir alone—Grafham—are running at something like £50,000 a year. The South West authority is unable to guarantee the continuation of some of its trout fishing in Devon and Cornwall.

About a month ago officials of the Anglian authority presented a detailed report to its fisheries and recreation committee about the losses on their fisheries and the committee decided to consider it at the next meeting in May. Their dilemma deserves sympathy.

Public water authorities have a long-standing duty to provide recreational facilities at their reservoirs—sailing and fishing are the main ones—and the thought of having to lease out their fishing to some private operator or syndicate to try and make it pay is an admission of failure that will hurt. Several big coarse fishing clubs in the Midlands will sniff the air and look interested.

Coarse fish breed naturally in reservoirs. Trout do not. All trout supplied to reservoirs come from hatcheries and the cost of the supply works out at something like £1 or more a fish, and it is rising.

The only Anglian reservoir which seems to be safe at the moment is Rutland Water. It made a loss of only £9,000 last season and could—according to one account—break even in 1981. It opens on April 24 and advance bookings are reasonable compared with some other reservoirs, where they are not.

The general recession, unemployment, and short time working—particularly bad in the Midlands—are at the root of the problem, but it has earlier origins. For many years, especially the boom years of the 1950s and 1960s, the water boards were happy to subsidise trout fishing and "lose" the figures in the labyrinth of their balance sheets; indeed, quite a number of people had no idea that they made a loss at all.

Inflation and falling demand have forced a considerable review of all the recreational facilities provided for the public. The fishing is to be leased to private enterprise, sailing may suffer the same fate.

Racing

Derring Rose's form should stay in bloom

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

A good programme of jumping awaits spectators at Ascot this afternoon. Twelve months ago the Long Distance Hurdle was won by Derring Rose and it should be won by him again. The way he ran away with the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle on the first day of the Cheltenham festival had to be seen to be believed. To put 30 lengths between himself and his nearest pursuers towards the end was an astonishing performance.

Before that Derring Rose had been almost as impressive at Kempton Park, but earlier in the season he had twice given the impression that he had a mind of his own. In the last couple of months, though, he and John Francome appear to have come to terms and now that they have struck up such a fine understanding it is folly to oppose them.

The fly in the ointment is obviously Heighlin, who started second favourite for the Champion Hurdle. In the event he ran badly, too badly to be true I am sure. Being an out and out stayer on the flat, Heighlin should relish the much longer distance of today's race, but while his star seems to be on the wane, for the time being at least, that of Derring Rose is very much in the ascendancy.

At the end of the day Francome should also win the Hen Harrier Novice Hurdle on Bee Sting, who ran so well in the Sun Alliance Novice Hurdle at Cheltenham. Not even Francome, however, may be able to conjure a victorious effort from his old favourite, Midnight Court, in the Peregrine Handicap Steeplechase.

Midnight Court looked a shadow of his former self when he finished last in the Gold Cup and I wonder whether he or any of the others near the top of the handicap will be able to give as much weight as they must to Fairy King, who was going like a winner at Liverpool last Thursday when he misjudged the third last fence and fell.

Two other horses who ran in this year's Champion Hurdle—Starfen and Mount Harvard—have stood their ground for the Kestrel Hurdle, which is a handicap with a limited weight range. In finishing fourth at Cheltenham, nine lengths behind his distinguished stable companion, Sea Pigeon, Starfen did much the better and he deserves to win a consolation prize such as this.

However, his task is anything but easy because he must give 16lb to Mount Harvard and weight as well to Random Leg, News King, Run Hard, who won the race 12 months ago, and Walnut Wonder. None of these is to be trifled with when on song.

Harwood set to win with big guns still in reserve

By Michael Seely

Heron's Hollow will be out to gain revenge for his defeat by Saher in the Lincoln Handicap by winning the Playboy Bookmakers' Spring Cup at Newbury on Saturday. Guy Harwood said that the four-year-old, who was apparently beaten by the draw at Doncaster, is none the worse for that effort. "Heron's Hollow has put back on all the weight he lost after the race and is a 90 per cent certain starter at Newbury."

The Sussex trainer is keeping his big guns in reserve for Newmarket next week when To-Agori-Mou, the new 2,000 Guineas favourite and Kalaglow go on trial in the Craven and Heath Stakes respectively. Yesterday Harwood received further evidence that his three-year-olds are in tremendous form when Greville Starkey rode Welham Green to a decisive victory over Ganimede and Lester Piggott in the Headingley Stakes at Nottingham.

The sight of the four-day acceptors for Newbury whetted the appetite for the treats that lie just around the corner. Disappointingly, there were only seven declared for the Clerical Medical Greenham Stakes, but they include Beldale Flutter, who will be partnered by Yves Saint-Martin, Age Quod Agis, Bel Volide and Cut Throat.

An enthralling race is promised for the John Porter Stakes for which the ten acceptors include Light Cavalry, the St Leger winner, Nicholas Bill, Cracaval and Shoot a Line. Dick Hern has not yet decided on Shoot a Line's future programme. But this marvellous filly, which achieved five victories from six starts last season, is reported to be well forward in condition.

Still on the Newbury front, Michael Stoute has accepted with both Marwell and Exclusively Raised for Friday's Fred Darling Stakes. The Newmarket trainer said yesterday: "Marwell will only run if the ground is good. If it is no worse than soft Exclusively Raised might take her place."

The 25-1 on offer against Exclusively Raised for the 1,000 Guineas represents good value and should be taken.

Fighting Fit has been made 10-1 favourite with the sponsors to repeat his 1979 win for Ken Oliver in the William Hill Scottish Grand National at Ayr on Saturday.

At Ripon today, Say Primula and Edward Hide are fancied to win the Spa Welter Stakes for Bill Watts. And the new partnership of Stoute and Walter Swinburn can strike a blow with their first runner of the season by capturing the Studley Royal Handicap with Sharsha.

STATE OF GOING (official): Worcester: Soft, finishing straight heavy. Ripon: Soft. Ascot: Chase course, good; Hurdle course, good to soft. Tomorrow: Taunton. Good to soft.

Outsider comes in first

From Desmond Stoneham
Paris, April 7

Layalina, a 9-1 outsider, won the seven furlongs Prix Imprudence at Maison Laffitte this afternoon by a length and a half from the odds-on favourite, Ukraine Girl, but the race was marred by a slow pace until after the half-way point. There was a deadheat for third place between Marie du Mont and Enigma, who finished two lengths behind Layalina.

Trained by Mitri Saliba and ridden by Alfred Gilbert, Layalina took the advantage just over a furlong from home and the pair had little trouble in holding Ukraine Girl who Yves St Martin found difficult to relax during the early stages of the event. There is no definite plan for Layalina but Ukraine Girl will contest the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches (French 1,000 Guineas) at Longchamp on May 3.

Dynamic new racing partnership with a string of potential champions

Light Cavalry swings into action

One of racing's newest partnerships, that of Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott, will swing into action for the first time this season at Newbury next weekend. Cecil has 140 horses in his care at Warren Place this year and it does not need a particularly vivid imagination to see them as the most dynamic pair in racing in this country.

Cecil is eager to become the champion trainer again, while nothing would give Piggott more pleasure than to become champion jockey at the age of 45, after a 10-year gap. Cecil's string out at exercise is a sight worth seeing as I can testify, having just been to Newmarket. No horse has done better physically during the winter than last season's St Leger winner, Light Cavalry, who begins his four-year-old career in the John Porter Stakes, at Newbury, on Saturday.

Light Cavalry has let down nicely since last Autumn and is a perfect example of a mature thoroughbred. He gets his looks from his female family— his dam, Glass Slipper, is a half-sister to the 1967 2,000 Guineas and Derby winner, Royal Palace—but in drawing up a middle distance programme for him this season Cecil is banking on him having inherited sufficient speed from his sire, Brigadier Gerard, to hold the best over a mile and a half.

Since last season Sacrilege has been acquired as lead horse for Light Cavalry and the fact that as much as 30,000 Guineas was spent on Sacrilege at Newmarket in December, shows how important it is, in Cecil's opinion, for Light Cavalry to have a good pacemaker, not only in his gallops, but in his races.

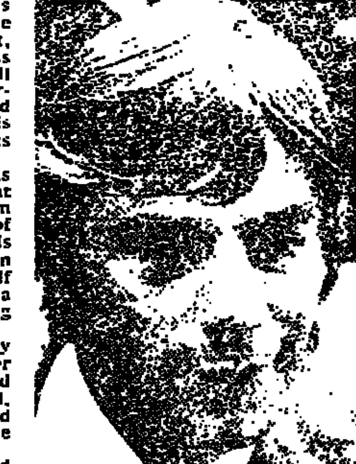
Apparently Light Cavalry's home-work, leading up to his runaway victory in the St Leger was something of a revelation. And he has continued to thrive. In fact, he has done so well that his trainer now fears that he will probably need the race on Saturday. He says that no one should be surprised if Light Cavalry is beaten by lack of condition this time.

Light Cavalry was bred by his owner, Mr Jim Joel, and for that great sportsman, who has been such a staunch supporter of English racing so long, 1981 holds boundless possibilities because in Light Cavalry's younger half sister, Fairy Footsteps, he owns a filly thought capable of winning another classic or two for him.

Fairy Foosteps went into my short list for this year's Oaks after I saw her win the Waterford Candelabra Stakes, at Goodwood, last August. Now she is mentioned as the possible winner of the 1,000 Guineas as well.

Cecil was sure that she possessed sufficient speed for the Guineas even before she worked so brilliantly over only seven furlongs at Newmarket last Saturday and now he says that the Rowley Mile will suit her at the end of this month. Before then Fairy Footsteps will be given an opportunity to put her trainer's thoughts into deeds by running in the Nell Gwyn Stakes at the Craven meeting.

The Nell Gwyn Stakes promises to be an absorbing race because Bruce Hobbs intends to run Tolmi too, and Tolmi was favourite to win the 1,000 Guineas all winter until support for Fairy Footsteps gained momentum. Discussing Fairy Footsteps yesterday, Cecil said he would not exchange her for any other three-year-old filly in training. By taking a line through Pushy, who was in his



Cecil: eager trainer.

care all last season, Cecil reasons that Fairy Footsteps has the beating of the Cheveley Park Stakes winner, Marwell. "Pushy was a sweet, genuine filly, but she was not in the same class as Fairy Footsteps", he said.

Clear Verdict, who was given 8st 12lb in the Free Handicap, is the stable's most likely runner in the Derby at this moment and it will be interesting to see who comes off best when he meets Guy Harwood's Epsom hope, Kalaglow, in the Heath Stakes, at Newmarket, in eight days' time. The Vatcher is another to bear in mind even though it was only at Great Yarmouth that he managed to win last year. Cecil regards him as a possible winner, at Royal Ascot.

Ackerman, The Dissident and Vaslav are three three-year-old maidens worth watching. With Ardross now in his stable, Cecil has a successor to Le Moss and Buckskin, those fine stayers with whom he won many lucrative races. In fact, Ardross was runner-up to Le Moss in the Ascot Gold Cup, the Goodwood Cup and the Doncaster Cup last year but was never beaten by very far. Now that Le Moss has been retired to stud it is easy to see Ardross carrying all the season's principal long distance events.

With no fewer than 90 two-year-olds in training at Warren Place this season, it will be surprising if Cecil does not have a few outstanding runners among the comparatively unknown and untried. So as two-year-olds form the majority there this season I feel bound to mention a few for the notebook. Bronowski and Rhesus, who are both by that successful American stallion Raja Baba, should not be long coming to hand. Adonis Rex, The Diceman, Match Winner, Victory House, Padalco and Wultalk are other two-year-old colts in the same category.

Come the autumn Simply Great could well be on many a lip. He is a nice colt by Mill Reef. By then Celestial City and Lettre D'Amour should have made their mark in good races for fillies.

Michael Phillips

Ascot NH programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.35, 3.05 and 3.35 races]

2.0 MERLIN CHASE (Hunters: £2,236: 3m)

102 312210 Dancing Brig (CD), (T. Clay), Clay, 10-12-1 ...... T. Clay
103 00-011f Double Negative (D) (Mrs R. Knipe), R. Knipe, 11-12-1 ...... E. Woods
104 1112-10 Mr Mellors (D) (Mrs A. Villar), Villar, 8-12-1 ...... —
105 43/1111 Persian Scimitar (D) (Mrs V. Robertson), Robertson, 8-12-1 ...... N. Bush
107 2224-00 Royal Air (C,D) (Mr Fear), Fear, 10-12-1 ...... R. Fear
110 10221- Swift Wood (D. Wales), Wales, 7-12-1 ...... W. Whales
111 1p-b Cadgo-A-Lift (D) (J. Grant-Ives), Grant-Ives, 7-11-11

2.35 KESTREL HURDLE (Handicap: £4,045: 2m)

3.05 PEREGRINE CHASE (Handicap: £5,041: 2½m)

3.35 EXP-O-TEL SUPERSPORTS HURDLE (£6,677: 3m)

401 122211 Derring Rose (CD) (P. Savill), F. Winter, 6-11-12 ...... J. Francome
403 121022 Celtic Isle (C,B) (D. Timothy Ltd), F. Rimell, 7-11-5 ...... Mr E. Woods
404 023112 Celtic Rambler (D) (J. Curtis), F. Rimell, 6-11-5 ...... S. Morshead
405 000004 Farmer (C) (R. Hawker), Hawker, 6-11-3 ...... E. Wallc
406 213411 Killer Shark (Lord Cadogan), G. Pritchard-Gordon, 6-11-3 ...... S. Smith Eccles
409 113140 Ascencia (D) (C. Hents), P. Bailey, 7-11-0 ...... R. Davies
410 f4f p03 Deacons Girl (Mrs R. Murdoch), Murdoch, 9-11-0 R. Goldstein
411 032200 Dropshot (G. Moses), G. Balding, 6-11-0 ...... P. Scudamore
412 021/003 Fethard Festival (P. Luff), M. Oliver, 7-11-0 ...... P. Hobbs
413 031124 Fort Belvedere (D) (P. Deal), Mrs J. Pitman, 6-11-0

4.10 GOLDEN EAGLE CHASE (Novices: £4,116: 2½m)

4.40 HEN HARRIER HURDLE (Novices: £2,978: 2½m)

Nottingham results

2.0 (2.3) OLD TRAFFORD STAKES (2-y-o: Maiden fillies: £897: 5f)
GREENWOOD LADY ch f by Mallinowski—Chantry Pearl (Greenwood Homes Ltd) 8-11
P. Cook (15-8 fav) 1
Martini Time .. B. Rouse (16-1) 2
Martintide ...... T. Ives (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 13p, 15p, 35p. Dual F: 32p. CSF: 85p. G. Harwood, at Pulborough. 1½l, 10l. Disco (100-30) 4th. 13 ran.

4.0 (4.3) TRENT BRIDGE HANDICAP (£1,300: 2m)
LADY BANTEGNA, b f, by Andrea Mantegna—Grand Central (Mrs L. Flowers), 4-8-6
J. Reid (10-1) 1

Worcester NH programme

2.30 HIMBLETON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: abt 2½m)

3.0 NEWLAND CHASE (Handicap: £1,080: 2m)

3.30 DIGLIS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,994: abt 2m)

4.0 READY MIXED CONCRETE CHASE (Hunters: £1,528: abt 3m)

4.30 STOURPORT CHASE (Handicap: £1,566: abt 2m)

5.0 HIMBLETON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: abt 2½m)

Sable Pieces, L. Tory, 5-11-10 ...
Cornilse, D. Ancil, 5-11-7 ...... King
French Hobby, D. Greig, 5-11-7 .. Richards 7
Irish Dwarf, M. Oliver, 5-11-7 ...... —
Mandy's Princess, H. Cuttins, 5-11-7 .. Lynley
Matela, R. Pocock, 5-11-7 ...... Mr Hobbs 7
Rose Standish, B. Cambidge, 5-11-7 ...... Mr Cambidge 4
43 2231 July The Fourth (D), I. Balding, 4-11-2 ...... Mr Mackie 4
48 0000 Sandbay, R. Harlop, 4-10-9 ...... Adams 7

Symphony, 3-1 July The Fourth, 7-2 Quite A Roll, 12-1 Sable Pieces, 16-1 Mortar, 20-1 ... 25-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Worcester selections

By our Racing Correspondent

2.30 Raemac. 3.0 Pine Brook. 3.30 Jakaroo. 4.0 Sparella. 4.30 Flash Harry. 5.0 Super Symphony.

Hereford NH

Sedgefield NH

4.45 (4.46) OPENCAST CHASE (Div II: £1,180: 3m 60yds)
NASIR, b g Arabian Sky—Special Offer (A. Becker) 10-11-10
R. Barry (2-1 fav) 1
Anything .... C. Fairhurst (9-2) 2
Arnel Gilder T. V. O'Connell (30-1) 3

TOTE: win, 25p; places, 11p, 20p, 58p. Dual F: 61p. CSF: £1.31. C. Crossley, at Noston. 7l, hd. Tunnel Master (15-1) 4th. 11 ran. N.R.: Loch Giver and Ran Robin.

5.15 (5.17) ROAD SHOW HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £345: 2m)
MARINE CADET, ch g by Marine Corps—Markspring (H. Proud) 5-10-10 .. G. Bradley (14-1) 1
Coral Gold .. S. P. Grant (9-1) 2
Comorce .. Mr D. Kinsella (9-4) 3

TOTE: win, £1.12; places, 18p, 46p, 11p. Dual F: (first or second with any other horse) 36p. CSF: £13.49. J. Charlton, at Stocksfield. 4l, 10l. Carl's Wager (2-1 fav) 4th. N.R.: Olre's Folly, Avantie and Northern ...ing. PLACEPOT: £13.75.

Ripon programme

2.45 HACKFALL HANDICAP (Apprentices: £862: 6f)

3.15 DANBY SELLING HANDICAP (Selling: £1,051: 1m)

3.45 STUDLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,886: 1¼m)

4.15 FOUNTAINS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,805: 5f)

4.45 GREWELTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,651: 5f)

5.15 SPAR WELTER STAKES (£1,735: 1m 1f)

2 000000- Dark Hope (P. Shilton), 4-9-2 ...... Paul Eddery 5 8
3 Deadly Smile (K. Haran), 4-9-2 ...... J. Higgins 3
4 24- Golden Reef (R. Greenwood), 4-9-2 ...... J. Reid 7
5 Gun (R. Fisher), 4-9-2 ...... J. Errington 4
6 00- Pepper Wine (A. Hamilton), 4-9-2 ...... R. Sidebottom 5 12
7 040040- Pelham Venture (J. Dick), 4-9-2 ...... P. Young 11
8 000- Shurland (G. Lealham), 5-9-2 ...... T. Lucas 6
9 00000-0 Go Lightly (Lt. Col. J. Scott), 4-8-13 ...... T. Lucas
12 St Cordelia (Mrs O. Pitt), 4-8-13 ...... O. Gray 10
13 2-1 Say Primula (Karli), 3-8-5 ...... R. Cochrane 5 2
16 23- Middlin Thrang (W. Barker), 3-8-9 ...... E. Hide 7
17 0003- Noble Legend (D. Gorton), 3-8-0 ...... J. Lowe 5 / M. Birch 1

2-1 Say Primula, 5-2 Middlin Thrang, 7-2 Noble Legend, 5-1 Golden Reef, 8-1 St Cordelia, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Ripon selections

By Michael Seely

2.45 Cover-Girl's Choice. 3.15 Eyelight. 3.45 Sharsha. 4.15 Haverhill Lass. 4.45 Hello Cuddles. 5.15 SAY PRIMULA is specially recommended.

By our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Covergirl's Choice. 3.15 Jagatek. 3.45 Sharsha. 4.15 Haverhill Lass. 4.45 Central Carpets. 5.15 Golden Reef.

Ascot selections

By our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Persian Scimitar. 2.35 Starfen. 3.05 Fairy King. 3.35 Derring Rose. 4.10 Crozurry. 4.40 Beesting.

THE ARTS

Coward's impossible theatrical dream is realized once more

More than thirty years after the first and to date the only professional stage production in Britain of his *Cavalcade*, Noël Coward found himself at a fork lunch in London the only man in possession of a knife. "But, of course, dear boy" he explained to an impressed reporter (me), "after all, I did once write *Cavalcade*". And indeed if Coward is to be considered in the light of any one single technical achievement in the theatre, then *Cavalcade* is undoubtedly the one. Not because it is a very remarkable drama, nor yet because it offers to the literature of the theatre any new or stunning thoughts, nor yet because of its chances of survival (its size and scope have until now, fully fifty years after the première, defeated all thoughts of revival), but rather because of the massive, almost numbing scale on which it is conceived.

From one single ambitious notion, born one afternoon in Foyles when Coward was leafing through some bound back numbers of the *Illustrated London News* and happened upon a photograph of a troopship leaving for the Boer War, grew a grandiose show in three acts and 22 scenes covering thirty years of English upstairs-downstairs history; it was to cost an almost unprecedented thirty thousand prewar pounds to stage, and to keep a cast and backstage crew of four hundred people employed at Drury Lane for well over a year playing to a total box-office take of around three hundred thousand pounds. It was, in short, an epic.

But apart from two disappointing film versions (the first with Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in 1933, the second a heavily cut CBS television movie in 1956) and the perennial success of the one "modern" song Coward wrote for it ("Twentieth Century Blues") almost all traces have disappeared and even the once much-quoted toast "that one day this country of ours, which we love so much will find dignity and greatness and peace again" is now best-known for its use by Mrs Thatcher (unacknowledged) in her last pre-election address to the nation.



Photograph from the Raymond Mander and Joe Mitchenson Theatrical Collection

Waiting for Bleriot's flight across the Channel: scene from the 1931 performance at Drury Lane

The wonder of *Cavalcade* (and most overnight reviews in 1931 were more stunned than ecstatic) was its ambition and scale; for Coward, then only a year away from *Private Lives* and seven years away from his initial success with *The Vortex*, to have conceived something on this historical scale was almost as if Alan Ayckbourn were now suddenly to write and stage *Ben-Hur*. But to have seen it in professional stage production you would now have to be well into your fifties. No one until now has dared to restage it. The National felt that it was too dated, the RSC that it was too lavish, West End managements that it would be commercial suicide.

It does, therefore, do considerable credit to the management of the Redgrave Theatre, Farnham that tomorrow they will be opening the first professional British revival of *Cavalcade*. That it should be happening at all also says a good deal for the courage and ingenuity of the Redgrave's director, David Horlock, who, having decided he would like to do it and that it would be financially impossible to cast, went to Equity and asked on what terms they would consider the problem. Equity eventually agreed that as long as the 12 principal roles were professionally cast, no fewer than 370 players from local amateur and schools groups could be drafted in for the crowd scenes. The result will be on show in Farnham for a month and is unlikely to be less than spectacular, though hopefully also rather less accident-prone than the original first night at the Lane.

On that occasion the cast (which included the playwright Arthur Macrae and a young John Mills) all crowded on to one of the specially-installed hydraulic lifts for one of the many scene changes; it jammed, and the orchestra had to play a particularly repetitive period waltz ("Lover of My Dreams") for fully fifteen minutes until it unstuck and the show could go on. During that wait, somebody in the stage box put a reassuring hand on Coward's shoulder. It was wringing wet, the sweat having already soaked through the padding of his dinner jacket.

That delay, and the feeling of suppressed panic it caused among the company, affected the rest of the performance to such an extent that at the evening's close, despite the applause, Coward and his manager Charles Cochran went home uncertain whether or not they had a success. By ten o'clock next morning, when Cochran tried to phone the Drury Lane box-office to see if they were doing any business, there was already a queue stretching down as far as the corner of the Aldwych.

Coward had a triumph, but not for the reasons he had hoped; instead of being hailed for its sheer theatrical ambition (scenes range from Mafeking Night through the Titanic to the General Strike) *Cavalcade* was hailed for its patriotic appeal. Reviews were headlined "Coward's Call to Arms" or "A Message to the Youth of the Nation"; what Coward had overlooked, in his usual total absorption in rehearsal, was that he was opening in October 1931, shortly after Britain had come off the Gold Standard and a fortnight before an election was to return a National Government, in a mood of near-hysterical patriotism. His timing had as usual been impeccable, and by making a curtain speech concluding "It is, even in these difficult times, still a pretty exciting thing to be English" Coward had clinched it.

Yet he had intended *Cavalcade* to be about a great deal more than a mindless concept of patriotism. It is an epic devoted to the wider concept of duty that runs through much of his other work: duty not only to country but to family, friends, talent, circumstances, ideals—a duty, in fact, to behave correctly in all situations from world wars to the sinking of unsinkable ships, a duty that Coward had always seen and was always to see as a condition of life itself.

In among the crowd scenes is actually a much smaller play, one entirely concerned with the fortunes above and below stairs of one cross-sectional English family from 1899 to 1929; but rather than leave it at that domestic convention (one pioneered by Galsworthy and running through to Priestley) Coward decided that an audience battered by the General Strike and the Depression might like to spend their money on something a little more lavish—hence the whole of Queen Victoria's funeral and a noisy night-club finale deliberately designed as a counter-attraction to the then-new wonder of talking pictures. Having watched all of this, plus a troop train pulling out of a stage replica of Victoria Station, George Grossmith (then manager of Drury Lane) complained to Coward that he still saw nothing in the show to appeal to the children at Christmas. "We shall", replied Coward acidly, "then be adding a harlequinade." Which is just about the only thing *Cavalcade* does not seem to have.

Two weeks after the opening, on the election night of October 28, 1931, King George V with Queen Mary and the entire royal family were in front and the audience rose to join the cast in the singing of the national anthem; rumour even had it that Coward was that night, in the royal box, to become Sir Noel. For that honour, in the event, he had to wait another 40 years; but, when it did come, there were those who believed that *Cavalcade* still had a lot to do with it.

Sheridan Morley

Book review

The Cottage Garden

(*Allen Lane*, £9.95)

By Anne Scott James

A pig, some bees, a scatter of herbs and perhaps a hon suckle were traditionally staple ingredients of English cottage garden. G is the backyard pig, becau states Anne Scott-Ja simply, it is too much trou But technology has brou other changes. Few garder these days would grow t own tobacco; one of the id of the nineteenth-cent reforming gardener John C dius Loudon who campaig to win land for the p Fewer would concoct as r fied a compost as goose d steeped in bullock's bl mixed with portions of bak sugar scum, night soil and low loam (preferably the cast up by moles): a re scorned even in its own da 1815 as too rich.

Nonetheless, small gard today fit into a history cottage gardening, the au argues, which dates back the Medieval fenced in y with subdivisions to stop cow eating the herbs, thro to the 18th and 19th centu when the image of the i English cottage garden with mass of flowers and neat r of nourishing vegetables, blend of beauty and use ness, was a reality. Anne Sc James sets out to show despite the romanticized i of the cottage garden sm ered with wisteria and ro the real thing did exist nor just for the wealthy.

Her history is neatly simply laid out; well-stoc with attractive illustration paintings, drawings engravings—and, like the fect cottage garden itself, isfies usefulness, with such recipes as lettuce and ba salad or mead wine, as wel pleasure; in such passages the fictional account by Geo Borrow (1857) of how drinks mead for the first ti

The author's own love gardening and gardens der from 40 years' experience her own cottage ("I sit un a mature walnut tree whic planted as a nut") and book may appeal most those who like herself, ad cottage gardening at week-en

Frances Gi

Chorus Girls
Royal, Stratford East

Irving Wardle

Barrie Keeffe and Ray Davies's Aristophanic knees-up was first written for the National Theatre (featuring a character called Peter Hall), and now arrives at Stratford East with an even statelier personage in the lead. It has also been transformed into a complete Theatre Workshop show, with the same point-blank local references, the same radical music-hall energy, and the same ramshackle quality of Joan Littlewood's outgoing productions.

Taking its cue and its best situations from *The Poet and the Woman*, *The Chorus Girls* opens as a command performance on the theatre's last night before being bulldozed into a jog centre. The girls kick off with an unscheduled protest number which brings the manager and the local constabulary out in spots, but arouses only languid approval from the royal box ("Jolly amusing little song"). Prince Charles then descends to shake hands with the chorus line, and vanishes down a trap, where he remains for the rest of the show, while the nation gathers around its television sets and the SAS springs into action against the kidnapping of the century.

In fact, HRH has merely banged his head and forgotten who he is. In the meanwhile he likes being surrounded by these jolly girls and makes friends all round (except with Charlotte Cornwell's activist dance captain). It is he who invents the kidnapping story, but switches on the protocol at full strength at the arrival of his crawlingly official bodyguard and other would-be rescuers.

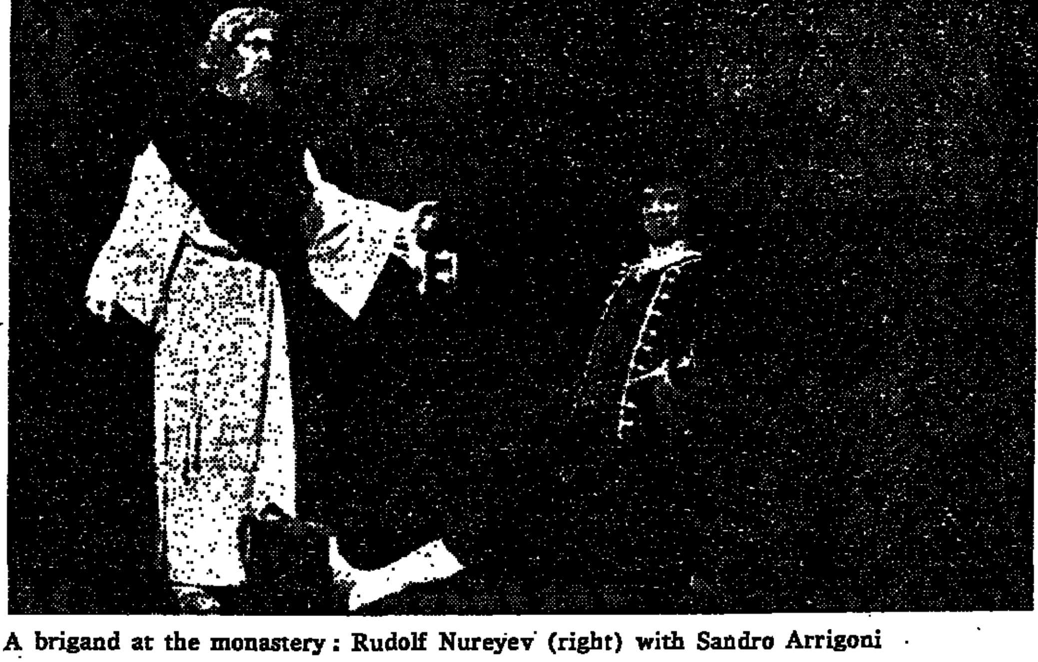
The funniest of these is the Mayor of Newham (lifted from Aristophanes's Mnesilochus), who drags up as a tea-lady with the purpose of disrupting the all-female gang. They promptly rumble the deception and strip him from the wig down.

The other is Mr Keeffe's invention: a thrusting Newham policeman with aspirations to the job of princely bodyguard, whose every bid for attention, from offers of mint chocolates to his descent through the roof, is greeted with yet another royal snub. As Michael Elphick barks and smirks the part, Sniffer is a welcome comic addition to Mr Keeffe's gallery of rogue cops.

But with this subject it should have been a funnier show. The trouble is that, once the chorus girls and their royal visitor wind up under the stage, there is no clear line of comic direction.

Nor is it clear what the authors are making fun of: class privilege, civic planning, or male supremacy. Subjects and narrative alike operate in detached sections. Adrian Shergold's production misses several obvious opportunities: there is no sense of occasion when the royal party arrive; no sense of surprise when HRH falls down the trap.

What does look promising, though, is the Keeffe-Davies collaboration which regularly rises to moments of comedy uniting song, dance, and speech (such as the phallic pantomime "Glorious Sight") where the Aristophanic spirit bursts right into the open.



A brigand at the monastery: Rudolf Nureyev (right) with Sandro Arrigoni

L'elisir d'amore
Covent Garden

Paul Griffiths

Donizetti's comedy is not the most obvious choice for a children's outing, yet even in this very adult-frolicsome and cocksure specimen the spell of opera was heard to work more surely than Dulcamara's love potion at the Royal Opera House's Schools matinée on Monday. The early whisper of excitement ebbed away, and the blazered platoons fell into a silence which seemed to owe more to close interest than to bemusement or the feared "shushes" of shepherding teachers.

No wonder, when the performance was so bright and musical, lively yet avoiding the fatal error of exaggerating what the performers imagine will appeal. It would have been very easy, for instance, for Sir Geraint Evans to have made his portrait of the mountebank large and outrageous, but in fact he kept all the wit, delicacy, and underlying wisdom of one of his finest impersonations. He also sang the words as if he expected each one to be understood.

The Nemorino was Carlo Bergonzi, new to this production and not yet quite at home in it, though his stiff movement does add a certain conviction to his portrayal of the hero as open-mouthed simpleton. Even if this can stand, however, he will need to come to some arrangement with the conductor, Claudio Scimone, who was clearly expecting to be moving at a slicker pace. In his first solo, and again still more so in "Una furtiva lagrima", one could almost hear Mr Scimone wondering when to bend the time for one of the lingering, soft, middle notes that, nevertheless, added much to a gentle and good-natured performance. The Romanza was particularly touching, despite a quick descent into sentimentality at the end.

The other newcomer, indeed making her debut in the house, was Adriana Anelli, replacing Daniela Mazzucato, whose dismissal for late attendance at rehearsals was reported in *The Times* on Monday.

She entered the production with great verve, even having so little notice, though, singing as she did, nobody could have complained if she had stood stock still and left all the drama to her voice. Her command of the bel canto style is a rare joy, with every skittering embellishment perfectly placed and sounding utterly natural. Her knowledge of her own resources, too, is sure: there is shining warmth here as well as hard purity, everything needed to convey Adina's quick moods. No doubt she will be back before Monday's audience have put away their latin grammars.

Philharmonia/Rattle
Festival Hall

Barry Millington

Elgar's Enigma Variations have served for generations of schoolchildren to identify the musical portrayals of the nimble-fingered pianist, the Malvern architect, and all the other friends of the composer "pictured within". There were parties of children at the Festival Hall on Monday; they would have spotted William Meath Baker slamming his door, and Sinclair's bulldog, Dan, performing. But they would also, very probably, have been impressed by the power and eloquence of Simon Rattle's performance with the Philharmonia.

Several of the movements had a depth that brought their namesakes alive, not so much in the superficial sense of the depiction of external characteristics; more in the strength of personality or warmth of friendship that meant so much to Elgar. Nimrod unfolded from a very hushed opening (a shade melodramatic) into an expansive climax worthy of the composer's close friend Jaeger, while Mr Rattle seized on the intensely melancholic central section of the Romanza as if to convey the special affection for Lady Lygon possibly hinted at in the penultimate variation.

The concert began with Janacek's Sinfonietta, the kind of work Mr Rattle does so well. The score was propelled, and bound together section by section, with firm, well-sprung rhythms; the jagged edges of the melodic line were razor-sharp. As the finale culminated in a blaze of trumpet fanfares, one was made aware of the skill with which those concluding pages were measured, the authority with which they were invested.

In Ravel's G major piano concerto, the conductor and Imogen Cooper lacked no drive or animation in the presto, but here it was the slow movement that gave most pleasure. Miss Cooper's exposition of the opening melodic material was cool, with a feeling for the long phrases sustained over several bars. The flute was guided in by Mr Rattle with the delicacy of a born accompanist.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Marco Spada
Teatro dell'Opera, Rome

John Percival

I could not recommend rushing to Rome to see Rudolf Nureyev as Marco Spada; eight performances proved too few even for local demand and all sold out in advance. Mark you, his effervescent performance and Pierre Lacotte's spectacular production are both worth an effort to see, and there are no definite plans to show the ballet again after this short run, except three performances for schools, by a local cast without guest stars, at the end of this month. Somehow I doubt, however, that it will have to wait 124 years for a revival, as it did after its first production.

Nureyev plays a brigand so skilled at his trade that he lives in princely luxury, and so full of bravado or artistic pride that he leaves his signature at the scene of his crimes. That habit leads to his unmasking and seems likely to prevent his daughter's marriage to a noble admirer, but by means of three abductions, the enforced marriage of a rival and a barefaced denial that she really was his daughter, Marco contrives a happy ending for her and a marvellous death scene for himself.

If you look up the ballet in the history books, you may be surprised to find it providing a part for Nureyev at all, let alone a role so meaty that it gives him even more to do than his own *Sleeping Beauty*. The title part originally was mainly mimed, and the whole point of the ballet in 1857 was to show off the two reigning ballerinas of the Paris Opéra, Amalia Ferraris and Carolina Rosati, who, unusually for those days, agreed to appear together in one ballet.

The plot was adapted by the original choreographer, Joseph Mazilier (born Giulio Mazarini), from that of an *opéra comique* which Daniel Auber had written in 1852 to a libretto by Eugène Scribe. Auber quickly devised a ballet score using material from that and other operas of his.

Some readers will know the quality of the music from a disc of excerpts which Bonynge recorded a few years back. Others know from Ashton's *Les Rendezvous* and Gsovsky's *Pas Classique* how well Auber's music serves for dancing, with an abundance of attractive and varied melodies that are always full of life whether the mood is gay, sentimental or dramatic.

The surviving manuscript of the full score proved to be in poor condition, in one or two places almost illegible, and a piano transcription did not always correspond. There was also far more music than needed; after cutting out about a third of it, the ballet's running time is still 140 minutes plus two intervals. Alberto Ventura, musical director of the production in Rome, has made an enchanting treatment of the score for which he and the Rome Opera Orchestra are, deservedly, cheered every night.

Pierre Lacotte, who both designed and produced the ballet, is a specialist in the romantic period, but this is not an instance, like his Paris *Coppelia*, where an authentic reconstruction of the original was possible, or even one, like *La Sylphide*, where much evidence existed of general outlines and some details. So he has drawn on his background knowledge for an imaginative paraphrase of how the story might have been treated in those days.

He has also elaborated plot and characters for more thrills and more fun, the chief beneficiary of course being the title role. Nureyev grasps his chances with enormous zest. Making his first entrance while villagers are denouncing his depredations and the governor of Rome is announcing a price on his head, he is quickly at work with a comic pocket-picking solo, and crowns that by relieving the treasurer of the local monastery of the collection which he took up among the same populace.

Marco looks sinister and disreputable when engaged in brigandry. Arriving home, his wig and moustache come off, his black clothes are changed for more splendid garments, and he is able to receive on equal terms the governor and his party who have lost their way. That sets in train the amorous entanglements involving Marco's daughter Angela, the governor's daughter and two gallant young men.

Along the way, a village wedding, a dancing lesson, a grand ball and a celebration in the brigands' camp afford one excuse after another for set dances, quite apart from the tendency of the leading characters to burst into a solo without even waiting for an excuse, on any likely and some unlikely occasions. Even the mime is choreographically developed in some fascinating passages for the chorus.

Local colleagues tell me that Lacotte has managed to show the Rome *corps de ballet* at its best, and the dancers certainly perform with spirit, in their ensembles and in many small solos. A *pas de deux* for two villagers showed off, at different performances, the talents of several soloists including both the young men who are understudying the title part. They have quite a job on their hands, but in this smaller role Raffaele Paganini and Luigi Martelletta each showed plenty of slightly rough promise. Paganini especially, a 22-year-old who also alternated with Michaël Denard in the romantic male lead, dances with a fiery temperament.

Also notable among the local dancer is Alfredo Rainò, who dances nimbly and achieves a nice balance between comedy and sentiment as a captain of dragoons who loves and (thanks to Marco's plots) eventually marries the governor's daughter. She is played by Francesca Zumbo with ravishing charm and a technique so precise and musically phrased that it is a constant joy to watch.

Ghislaine Thesmar, the other guest ballerina, starts prettily enough as Marco's well-bred daughter who does not know her father's occupation, and faints away even more prettily on learning it, but reaches her best scene only at the end when she decides to join daddy's happy band of bandits. Then she dances with a wit and sparkle that are entirely beguiling.

So *Marco Spada* is far from being a ballet for one star alone, but it now justifies being named after its hero in a way that it can hardly have done before. Nureyev plays him with exuberant humour and a sense of irony that enables him, for instance, to get full value from a dying solo as melodramatic as Giselle's mad scene and even more action-packed. The only objection to his interpretation might be that he dances with such sustained energy and varied virtuosity that it is difficult to believe him old enough to have a grown-up daughter. Well, can you think of a fault you would rather see?

Records

A brilliant company

The Dude. Quincy Jones. A&M AMLK 63721.
Intuition. Linx. Chrysalis CHR 1332.
My Life in the Bush of Ghosts. Brian Eno/David Byrne. Editions EG EGLP 48.
Face Dances. The Who. Polydor WHOD 5037.
Spirit of St Louis. Ellen Foley. Epic EPC 84809.

Quincy Jones is a clever old bird. He picked up the art of bandleading from Lionel Hampton in the early Fifties, spent the rest of the decade trying to keep his own orchestra afloat, passed the Sixties composing music for films and television (*In the Heat of the Night*, *In Cold Blood*) and turned in the Seventies towards a very up-market brand of pop-soul music, of which he is now, thanks to his production of Michael Jackson's phenomenally successful *Off the Wall*, the acknowledged master.

With the exception of "Stuff Like That", a disco single, Jones's own recordings have never been as popular in Britain as in America, where they have entire radio networks devoted to his kind of music. The hundreds of thousands of Britons who purchased *Off the Wall*, though, will love *The Dude*, which pursues a similar aim: thoughtful, beautifully textured dance music which responds as well to high-grade audio equipment as it does to the speakers of portable radios.

As usual, Jones assembles his brilliant repertory company of musicians and singers; among the latter, Patti Austin's mobile, intelligent voice is joined for the first time by the equally flexible delivery of James Ingram. The songs come from a variety of sources: the veteran team of Barry Mann and Cynthia Weill provide Ingram with "Just Once", a luminous ballad; Stevie Wonder contributes the vigorous up-tempo "Betcha Wouldn't Hurt Me" (which is also adorned with the composer's synthesizer); and there are several pieces by Rod Temperton, the talented young Briton who wrote "Off the Wall" and "Rock with You" for Jackson. The immediate success of *The Dude*, however, is likely to be with "Ai No Corrida", a disco song by Chas Jankel and Kenny Young which takes its inspiration from Oshima's epic of sexual desire (those who have seen the film will smile at the line "You thrill me, half-kill me . . .").

Jones brings a satisfying unity to these elements through the consistency of his rhythm section, the lustrous recorded sound and his impeccable detailing: rippling keyboards, flickering guitars and (in Temperton's "Turn on the Action") spurting horn syncopations à la Earth, Wind and Fire. His old partner Jean "Toots" Thielmans makes a welcome reappearance, too, adding his harmonica and whistling to a late-night ballad called "Velas" for a pleasant interlude in an album of outstanding sophistication and charm.

There is no doubt that Quincy Jones would love Linx, who are easily the best of the current crop of British funk groups; he might even share my opinion that *Intuition* is the most likeable pop-soul album since *Off the Wall*. The core of Linx consists of two young black Londoners, singer David Grant and bass guitarist Peter "Skete" Martin; together they have complete grasp of curr American idioms, and obvious desire to make of th something original.

Grant and Martin wr simple, intelligent and mem able songs, with none of ludicrous clichés which aff others in their field. "Int tion", their current hit sing is a superb example, combini steel-pans with a lilting sam beat embroidered by an acous guitar. They cannot yet mat the polished depth of Jone productions, and a slight stra occasionally shows in t vocals, but songs as assured "You're Lying" and "Do Get in My Way" make this thoroughly enjoyable debut.

Linx certainly put to shar the posturing of such N Romantic bands as Spand Ballet, Landscape, Heaven and Duran Duran, who clai to be inspired by funk mus but whose records sound on pale and gawky by comparis with the real thing. One sy thesis of white electron music with black funk whi does work, however, is t album by David Byrne ar Brian Eno, whose earlier co laboration on the Talkir Heads' *Remain in Light* gravely undervalued upon i appearance last October.

My Life in the Bush of Ghos extends the earlier work's i terest in African chant stru tures. In this case, the chan are voices taken from recor or from the radio: preacher politicians, singers from othe cultures. Processed sometim beyond recognition, the voic are embedded in complicate funk orchestrations, either a lead lines or as colouration At times the results show remarkable sensitivity to th source material: the desperat invocations of the Moving Sta Hall Singers of Georgia, fo example, are heightened b their combination with a sough ing bass guitar and insisten percussion.

Of the month's mainstrea rock releases, the Who's *Face Dances* will disappoint only those who look to Pete Townshend for something more than battery-farm rock and roll; the falsetto harmonies on "You Better, You Bet" and the urgent guitar chords of "Another Tricky Day" are sad reminders of a better time.

Ellen Foley, the American singer who shows traces of Darlene Love in her style, made her debut in 1979 with an album, called *Night Out*, which made her sound agreeably like a sort of female counterpart to Bruce Springsteen. With *Spirit of St Louis*, she bravely changes course: the new record is produced by Mick Jones of the Clash and, with many of its songs written by Jones and his partner Joe Strummer, it makes an absorbing companion-piece to the Clash's recent and widely misunderstood *Sandinista*. Like that album, it is patchy; but it contains, besides a poised and touching translation of "Mon Legionnaire", a song by Strummer and Jones called "The Shuttered Palace" which is one of the treats of the year. Swept along by massed mandolins and breathing the air of café society, it could have been the new wave's first successful Eurovision Song Contest entry.

Richard Williams

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The old idea of National Service: a smart salute from new recruits ...

The acceptable new face of National Service

Sir Hugh Fraser puts the case for taking youngsters out of the dole queues and into jobs for the nation



... and Bevin boys preparing to go down the mines

If a snap vote were held today there is little doubt that a restoration of National Service would win a popular majority. Gallup polls have shown 68 per cent in favour of a purely military service. Random surveys of schoolmasters and even classes of 16-year-olds show acceptance in principle rather than violent opposition. The London School of Economics has published a complex study in its favour.

But to the political, military and TUC establishments National Service is still anathema. Who is right, the people or its leaders? Could National Service be made purposeful or is this mere nostalgia for the happier days of the 1960s and for memories of greater national discipline? Considering the decline suffered in our national affairs since 1963 under our political and trade union leaderships, populism must have its attractions.

The strongest case for National Service is not just military, though we are the only major European country without any home defence in depth, nor as a cure for unemployment, which by itself it clearly is not, but as an engine and force so far unused for national recovery. To watch the waste and absurdities of some youth opportunity schemes, to study the figures of chronic unemployment, lack of training and the dreary annals of vandalism and petty crime and to appreciate some of youth's boredom drives home the urgent need for a new personal sense of purpose, hope and national involvement.

Needs have changed since 1963. First, within a military framework, the objectives would be largely civil. Second, conscripts would be encouraged to produce their own immediate leaders and given a choice in their civilian tasks and training. And the gap between school and service should be as short as possible with first entry at 17.

Compulsion could remove the stigma of being unwanted and useless, which is too often the hallmark of present government voluntary schemes. Within a framework of discipline, elements of self-government and the huge nature of the task could produce a real sense of involvement. That task is little less than revolutionary — the reversal of the historic process.

Even rejecting the more wildly pessimistic forecasts, in the 1980s we shall be faced by a slow and uncertain recovery and an accelerating decay of the national infrastructure of housing, sewers, canals, railways and industrial sites, with costs of unemployment to taxpayers reaching astronomic proportions and inhibiting capital investment. Under the shadow of a high base of unemployment caused by structural and technical change, many of those leaving school will face problems of inadequate skills, insecure jobs, the loss of the automatic acquisition of the habit of work and an environment in decline.

To break out of this downward spiral of obsolescence and stagnation must be the first object of a new system of National Service. The cost of rehabilitating housing, sewers, railways and industrial dereliction would run to thousands of millions of pounds and at going rates for unionized labour are unlikely ever to be swiftly or effectively undertaken by any government elected by taxpayers.

Yet undertaken these tasks must be. Unless they are, the outlook is bleak for us all, and any prospects of national growth crippled if not paralyzed. Purposeful National Service must ask youth for sacrifice, but it is a sacrifice tempered by the thought of the alternative of life on the dole without much fuure. Mr Kingman Brewster, the former United States Ambassador to Britain and eminent liberal educationist, wrote in 1978:

"Under-compensated, publicly useful service for all men and women before they enter their lifetime careers might go a long way to break the unacceptable fixation which tells us that we cannot afford to rehabilitate our slums, clean up our cities, or take care of our open spaces and countryside."

If one were to add to Brewster's words "or ultimate defence of the homeland", the challenge to youth and our national leadership would be complete. For the young it would mean the sacrifice of one year or 18 months of one's life with no pay but pocket money, but with a real spin-off of useful training, social integration and tangible growth. For the unions, it would demand a full acceptance of inescapable realities and faith in the burgeoning of real jobs from an improved infrastructure.

Indeed the contribution of the trade unions would be crucial and their experience vital both for training and in the organization of labour. Furthermore, with National Service, the present confusion over labour exploitation in current youth employment arrangements would diminish.

The greatest challenge would be neither to youth nor to unions but to elected government: for them a return to conscription would imply an act of enormous courage. Last February, even a modest parliamentary proposal for registration for conscription caused audible tremors. Today, perhaps more open debate would cause less oscillation on the Richter scale. But popularly acceptable or not, any government must be assured of two matters—cost and practicability.

Cooperation between the Home, Defence, Employment and Education departments could establish an efficient central structure of control and lead to simplified procedures; it would also ensure some saving in better and fuller use of resources, including accommodation in universities and polytechnics. Space might be found in the Open University programmes and also in limited use of Territorial Army premises.

The larger costings of pay, transport, administration, accommodation, feeding, clothing and instruction—and there is no point in pretending that such a scheme could be cheap—must be put in the context of the vast and entirely unproductive cost of unemployment, and this ignores the positive benefits of such a scheme: the projects which cannot be tackled without cheap labour, the services which cannot be provided, to say nothing of the educational and vocational benefits to the individual.

In a democracy, the final step in practicability is consent. Given the problems of youth in the 1980s, what are the alternatives—Powell-like repatriation; Giscardian restrictions o foreign workers, mass emigr tion, early retirements? A are vastly expensive or u acceptable and hardly touc the problem.

But not only principles ar involved. There must be a assessment of tasks and asse and a meticulous investigatio of phased implementation, exemptions, length of servic personal insurance and regi tration. Indeed there must b a national plan. The targets ar clear and the need for thei fulfilment should be not merel another invention, but brin forth action. Today perhap National Service is the be instrument to achieve a hom defence organization and r build our physical infrastru ture. It would also create workforce adapted and traine to meet and win the challeng of the 1980s.

The author is Conservative M for Stafford and Stone.

Bernard Levin

How the right to work can make slaves of us all

Yesterday, I discussed the modern cant argument that a man without a job is not free, and the way in which this particular bit of doublethink has advanced *step by step*—via an adequate standard of living, a house, enough money to travel and the like—to the point it has now reached, where it is argued that nobody may have anything unless everybody can have it, and that it is better that all should be absolutely poor than that some should be relatively rich.

This philosophy has spread through this country (but as far as I can see no other) like an invasion of locusts, stripping bare the trees of sense and freedom; in time it will turn our entire society into a desert if it is not stopped. The road I took to its discussion started with my readers' reaction to what I wrote about a letter from an unemployed graduate who implied that he would consider exchanging his freedom, by becoming a citizen of the Soviet Empire (of which, it was clear, he was no ideological admirer), if by so doing he could get a job. My road, however, forked; I discussed yesterday what lay along one of the two branches, in challenging the dishonesty which equates poverty, or even relative poverty, with servitude. Today I want to explore the other path, along which there lies the claim, repeated again and again in readers' letters, that everyone in our society has a *right* to a job, and—even more significant—that the state has a *duty* to provide jobs for us all. (I leave out of account the unconscious assumption that the state has the *ability* to do this.)

I am well aware that to discuss this question at all, because discussion implies that there are two sides to it, is to be thought quaint, paradoxical or downright mad on the one hand, and to be an advocate of rickets, if not infanticide, together with transportation and the knout, on the other. Millions of people have been rendered literally incapable of taking in, even as a purely theoretical exercise, the thought that no such right exists, and that even if it did it would certainly not be part of the government's obligations to attempt to guarantee it. Yet that is what I believe, and must now argue.

In the first place, the belief in the "right to work" is very recent indeed: that is not in itself a condemnation of it, of course, but it is surely significant that it is almost exactly the same age as the gigantic extension of state control of and interference with the lives of the citizens of democratic states that followed the Second World War. (It is implied, though not directly stated, in Roosevelt's "Four freedoms" speech of 1941.) And there is also significance—much more, indeed—in the fact that none of its advocates has even explained exactly what is meant by it.

How could they? The moment it is examined it can be seen to be gibberish. Let us examine it first from, so to speak, the front end. What is the job I have a right to? My present one? A better one? A series of better ones, providing a ladder which I may ascend throughout my working life? Or is it any job in journalism, that being the trade I am (let us say for the sake of argument) skilled in?

If we have a right to a job, do we have a right to choose the job we have a right to? (Because if we don't, the basic right must be pretty hollow.) May I lay *claim* to *your* job, for instance, and if not why not? Or may I have the job of the head of Marks and Spencer? And if it is argued that I cannot take any existing job filled by another person, may I choose in what field a job (this is the only logical alternative) is to be specially created for me? (If so, I want to be a brain-surgeon, please mum.)

Well, nobody in his senses could defend any of that, though you would be surprised at how many advocates of the existence of this particular Loch Ness Monster argue it in terms which necessarily imply that they do. Yet if they stopped for a moment and thought about it, its chimerical nature would immediately become apparent, which is why none of the advocates ever does *stop* to think about it. For if the state is to create jobs, it must surely creae jobs at work for the products of which there is a demand, unless it really is true, as the Leader of the Opposition, among others, believes, that it is possible for our society to live entirely by taking in its own washing and paying the bill in fairy gold.

It is primarily the belief in a "right to work" that has produced the present condition of Britain's steel, motor-car and shipbuilding industries, and every time that terrible truth is demonstrated it is met only by further clamour for further open-ended guarantees of the imaginary *right* to a job which has led to actual *loss* of jobs for hundreds of thousands. But the situation is even worse than that, for to guarantee for everyone even jobs paid in fairy gold it will ultimately be necessary to institute direction of labour; that, indeed, is what some of our more audible right-to-workers would love to see, though none, I think, has yet been bold enough to say so.

It is indeed possible to envisage a state in which the people are streamed at school according to the labour that has already been chosen for them, go on to university (or find themselves barred therefrom) on the same principles, receive instructions to proceed to such an area of the country and there work at such a trade, receive subsequent orders to change both place and work, and so on to the end of their working lives. And you can call that the "right to work" if you like. But a better name is "slavery", and even in economic terms all it produces is poverty, as millions upon millions of Soviet citizens would testify if they were allowed to.

But all that is only looking at the effects of the right-to-work argument. If we examine its philosophical basis we find it no less absurd in principle than in practice. For it is the business of the state to do no more than hold the ring for the activities of its citizens, and the economic arrangements they make within that ring are no more the business of the state than are the uses made by the citizens of their freedom of speech or assembly. It is the belief that there *is* such a thing as the state, with an existence independent of the people and institutions of the country, that is the real fallacy, from which there issue countless subsidiary fallacies such as the belief that this essentially inanimate object is obliged, and for that matter able, to occupy itself in guaranteeing work—and indeed practically anything else for which a plausible claim can be cooked up.

The notion that the state has an existence of its own is the basis of all modern totalitarianism, and one of the chief characteristics of totalitarianism, after all, is its contempt for the very idea of "rights". Yet the road to that hell is paved with the good intentions of those who believe in the idea to such an extent that they apply it to the right to work, and to work, moreover, whether anybody wants the products of the work or not. I have every sympathy with the young man who set this train of thought in motion for me. But he might care to reflect that if his parents' generation had not grown up believing in the right to work, he would be much more likely to be working now.

Oh, and another thing: would the right-to-workers, starting with the Leader of the Opposition, please say plainly that the right in question includes the right to work without belonging to a particular, or any, trades union? It doesn't? Why, what a very curious right it must be; perhaps the young graduate, if he only hangs on a bit longer, will be in a position to swap his freedom for it without going anywhere near the Eastern bloc.

Can Schmidt hang on until 1984?

Patricia Clough on the tensions inside West Germany's coalition

Bonn

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, reports to the Bundestag this week on the state of the nation amid rising concern about the state of his own coalition.

Herr Schmidt's position is being undermined by troubles in his Social Democrat Party which, unlike past difficulties, seem incurable. The Free Democrats, themselves divided on several important questions, are disturbed at the increasing paralysis among their senior partners.

So far efforts to stop the rot have failed and increasingly West Germans wonder if the coalition can survive until the next election in 1984.

Ever since it was returned to power last October the coalition has been beset by a mass of tough and apparently unconnected problems. There is growing opposition to the Government's security and nuclear energy policies, strong resistance to changing restrictions on arms exports, mounting criticism of the Chancellor among the SPD's grass roots, deep resentments among the party's leaders and differences between the two SPD and FDP on worker participation and economic issues. Herr Schmidt himself has been in poor form recently.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader and Foreign Minister, always the model of tact towards his partners, felt compelled last week to demand clarity "very quickly" on all questions, particularly on the economy. The coalition must present a more unified front, he said.

The roots of the troubles lie in the deep changes over the past few years in the world situation and inside West Germany. Here, as in other western countries, the political mood has been swinging back to conservatism after nearly 12 years of SPD-FDP rule but for several reasons this has not been reflected in the Government or in Parliament.

If West Germans had simply voted for the parties in last October's election, political analysts believe, the result might have been very different. But the SPD had Herr Schmidt, exceptionally popular, respected and trusted, while the opposition Christian Democrats had the controversial Herr Franz Josef Strauss, disliked by many, and the leadership question proved more important.

So the SPD found themselves back in government with only minimal gains of their own, a relatively much stronger FDP and a political situation vastly different from that which brought them to power in 1969. Gone is the euphoria, the wave of enthusiasm for reforms, for the *Ostpolitik* and detente.

Helmut Schmidt (right) with Hans-Dietrich Genscher: is the glue of power strong enough?

Instead the party, whose traditional aims are the redistribution of wealth, improving social services and defending the interests of the workers, is having to cope with an economic crisis which means cuts, savings and 1,200,000 unemployed.

The tougher mood in the United States, the election of President Reagan and the Soviet military build-up leave little scope for any real progress on detente or in East-West German relations for the time being.

At the same time the character of the party is also changing. What was once primarily a workers' party is now becoming also a party of young, better-educated middle-class people.

These Social Democrats are particularly sensitive to the new mood spreading among younger Germans, a trend to pacifism, neutralism, mistrust of the United States, rejection of nuclear energy and nuclear missiles. Some groups aggressively call themselves Socialist, as opposed to Social Democrat; ideologically they are very much to the left of the main party.

Thus the SPD now has a wing which is often to the left of the unions and is sometimes at odds with them, as for instance over nuclear energy. Here the unions, who are worried about jobs, are on the same side as big business.

The new opposition movement among German youth, shapeless and heterogeneous, is non-political. In fact it rejects political parties along with the rest. But many Social Democrats believe a left-wing party ignores such movements at its peril.

The left wing, which clings particularly hard to the party's ideals of peace and disarmament, deeply mistrusts the new American administration after Mr Reagan's pre-election talk of restoring American military superiority and its apparent lack of interest in negotiating a reduction of nuclear weapons. The left-wing Baden-Württemberg branch has asked for a review of Government support for Nato's missiles policy, a call that was supported by a number of Cabinet ministers. This strikes at one of the fundamental pillars of Herr Schmidt's defence policy. He would resign rather than give it up.

A comment by Herr Erhard Eppler, a prominent left winger, that West Germany "is not a satellite of the United States" reflects the general feeling. It also shows how left wingers neglect the fact that West Germany relies on the United States for its nuclear defence.

The left argues that despite Soviet superiority there are enough missiles around to deter a nuclear attack. They see no point in making more and better ones when the money could better be spent on helping developing countries.

While the Chancellor, with little effort, appears to have the support of the parliamentary party, which is a little to the right of the party in the country, there is increasing criticism at the grass roots.

Herr Willi Piecyk, leader of the young Social Democrats said many Social Democrats "resent being expected automatically to support what is being done at the top". The SPD, he said, was in danger of becoming simply a "Chancellor party", there to provide support for Herr Schmidt. If this continued much longer the party would lose its identity and be destroyed.

Leading Social Democrats and Free Democrats feel that a main obstacle to solving these problems is the deep strains between the three SPD leaders: Herr Schmidt, Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, and Herr Herbert Wehner, the parliamentary floor leader. The three, resentful of each others' behaviour, are scarcely on speaking terms.

Free Democrats warn privately that if the SPD does not pull itself together the coalition will fall apart, but that is more easily said than done.

Although all the elements of a break-up are there, it looks for the moment as if the coalition will stumble on, held together by the extraordinary stability of the political system and the fact of being in power.

"Power", one FDP leader said, "is a very strong glue, often stronger than the pieces it holds together."

LONDON DIARY

The gospel according to the taxman

It having been decided by a judge that legal books and journals, and even little black dresses, are tax-deductible expenses for lawyers, the Rector of Preston, Lancashire, the Rev Michael Higgins, wants to know why the clergy are not covered by equivalent principles.

The question is all the more pointed as Higgins used to be a lawyer before taking the (presumably tax-deductible) cloth.

He asked the Inland Revenue to allow him about £100 for necessary theological and spiritual reading on the grounds that, spiritually speaking, "You can't feed others unless you first feed yourself". He had always understood it his duty to remain abreast of theological thinking, just as lawyers have to keep up with changes in the law.

But came the reply from his Newcastle-based Inspector of Taxes, addressed appropriately from somewhere called Parsons' Estate: "The only books necessary for performing the duties of a clergyman are the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer." Not even the Alternative Services Book is deemed necessary, let alone collections of sermon ideas, lives of the saints and journals like *The Modern Churchman*.

Higgins has challenged the inspector for his bad theology which in this case, I imagine, is bad tax law, too. Higgins concedes that the good books he reads for his job might also inadvertently do his private self some good. But little black dresses not only keep you in line with the rules of court decorum; they keep you warm, too.

Roll call

Advancing years seem unable to dim the energy of Lord Denning, our longest serving judge and scourge of the trade union movement. At the age of 82 the Master of the Rolls is about to publish his autobiography, which will undoubtedly advance the career of a best-selling writer which began at the age of 80 with *The Discipline of Law*.

Denning, who has never been shy about discussing his own past judgments, to the disapproval of some luminaries of the Inns of Court, is expected to provide fresh insight into some of his more noteworthy and controversial cases, such as those involving Christine Keeler and Dr Stephen Ward, the Birmingham pub bombers and the British Steel mole.

The Denning literary style is one of short sharp sentences, almost like advertising copy, as when he relates how he was one of six children of a Hampshire draper: "All five of us brothers fought in the wars. Two were lost. They were the best of us. Three survive. One to become a general. One an admiral. And me, Master of the Rolls."

It is a style that lends itself to parody; indeed one of his imaginary summings-up appeared in a publication called *Not Yet The Times* which appeared briefly while this newspaper was suffering a temporary absence from the newsstands. I am glad to say that Denning's forthcoming book includes the parody in full.

Having become an established author, not to mention a television star as the presenter of last year's Dimbleby Lecture, what can there be left for Denning to do except burst into song?

Dry wit

I am indebted to Dr Brian Lewis, the large and ebullient Kent anaesthetist who provides most of the weight and wit behind the British Medical Association, for the discovery that inside Patrick Jenkin, the earnest and ambitious Social Services Secretary, there lurks a rare sense of humour.

Jenkin, who is chiefly remembered, if at all, for urging the nation to brush its teeth in the dark during the 1974 miners' strike—only to have his house pictured in the papers with all its lights blazing—was attending a particularly tedious meeting with drug industry representatives to discuss EEC regulations governing veterinary products when he was told that one group of drugs under scrutiny were thyrostatic substances.

What, he demanded to know, were thyrostatic substances? Synthetic hormones that improve moisture reception in muscle, he was told, to plump up the meat that we buy.

For the first time during the soporific deliberations, Jenkin's eyes lit up. "You mean there is actually a medical explanation for the creation of a Wet?" he asked the assembled druggists. "Our leader will pay highly for an antidote."

'I hope I grow up in time to save the world from Soviet domination—I want to be a botanist'

Cracking pace

A number of readers have treated with scepticism a report in our news columns the other day that an outbreak of pogoing was threatening to wreck Britain's dance floors. The story appeared on April 1, causing it to be treated with considerable reserve.

I assure you it is perfectly true. Pogoing is a current dance craze which involves little more than jumping up and down at great speed.

Now the British Standards Institution, a body clearly capable of drawing up guidelines for any conceivable activity, is to examine the question of pogoing and the required strength of dance floors.

They will have to move with great speed to get their report out before the craze has passed.

Although the story was true, we are bound to admit to a minor inaccuracy; we assumed pogoing and headbanging to be the same thing, which appears not to be the case at all. Several correspondents point out that no self-respecting pogoist would headbang, and no headbanger worth his salt would been seen pogoing. Headbanging, I must tell you, is shaking the head violently while imitating the action of playing a guitar: it does not damage dance floors, only brains.

"The pogo is a punk dance while headbanging is found only among hard rock (or Heavy Metal) fans," write two knowledgable correspondents from Reading. "As will be obvious to all men of sensitivity, these two categories are mutually exclusive." Of course; how silly of us not to know.

No, minister

Andrew Gray of the University of Kent tells a jolly Civil Service tale which I enjoy even if I do not altogether believe it.

A certain permanent secretary retired to a small West Country village, where he moved into an old-world cottage in the main street. After a while his neighbours noticed that early every morning a young boy would knock on his door, exchange a few words with the retired mandarin, accept a tip, and go on his way.

After several weeks observing this practice, the curiosity of the villagers got the better of them, and they questioned the youth. "Tell us", they urged, "Why do you always knock on the old man's door in the morning? And what do you say to each other? And why does he pay you?"

"Well", replied the youth, "It's a bit odd. The old man pays me ten pence every morning if I knock on his door and tell him the minister wants to see him."

"And what does he reply?", they asked.

"Tell the minister to **** off", said the youth.

A London ambulance spotted yesterday carried the bold sign "Demonstration vehicle." On standby for the next Trafalgar Square rough house, perhaps?

Alan Hamilton



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

POLAND YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

rague's spring came early 13 ears ago when Mr Dubček intro-uced his "socialism with a uman face". Before that sum-er was out, however, Czech opes were crushed under the acks of Mr Brezhnev's tanks. is thus particularly fitting that r Brezhnev should now chose go to Prague to utter another rmal warning to Poland to put s house in order or face a fate milar to Czechoslovakia, Hun-ry and Afghanistan. That fate plies to any neighbour of the viet Union which has the mis-rtune to be socialist, and there-re to qualify as a victim of the 68 Brezhnev doctrine, which titled Soviet tanks to go in ywhere they pleased to defend e "Socialist Commonwealth" om collapsing under the force its own contradictions. In his eech Mr Brezhnev spoke armly of 1968. He extolled Mr usak's regime for "cherishing e rich cultural heritage of your eople", when the most evident ltural tragedy of Czecho-ovakia is that the whole genera-on of 1968, which had the sion and the will to reform socialism from within, was rced instead into exile or Mr usak's jails.

Turning to Poland his suistry was less obvious, ough his comments more enacing. He spoke of the forts of "class enemies", using y means they could to erode cialism from the inside—as if cialism itself in the Soviet nion and eastern Europe has t already given quite suffi-ent evidence of its own decay. e observed that Poles should be le to uphold the cause of cialism, relying as ever on aternal help from the Soviet nion, Czechoslovakia, and ose other countries who had emed it necessary to send their soldiers into Prague, and are clearly ready to do the same in Poland should their Moscow commanders give the word.

The question now is where does Mr Brezhnev's speech leave the Poles, after the invasion alarms of last week, the warnings from the West, the compromises in Warsaw, and the spectre of insolvency? In December the Warsaw Pact troops were brought to a state of readiness to intervene in Poland whenever they were given orders to do so. Since then the military option, though not exercised, has remained available at all times. The reason why Soviet leaders stood off in December remains the same today—that they would prefer the Polish Communist Party itself to restore control in Poland. However, in the face of evidence that the Poles cannot or will not do so, the higher purposes of the Brezhnev doctrine will have to be invoked, and the tanks would roll again.

Within Poland, Mr Kania has so far shown a flexibility which has kept the crisis in proportion. A dialogue is taking place between the independent trade union organization, Solidarity, and the government, from which all Poles may eventually benefit. They will benefit both in the fact that the authority of the Communist Party to impose its monopoly of power on Polish society will be lightened by the existence of an alternative institution such as Solidarity: and in the search for an economic policy which will stave off Poland's impending collapse and possibly discover some method of regeneration. That dialogue is not, however taking place in a strategic vacuum. The mere existence of an institution such as Solidarity is anathema to the Marxist mind. Deep in the ideology of communism there is an abhorrence of a pluralist society. Yet that is what is beginning to emerge in Poland—unless it is stifled in its infancy—in the heart of Eastern Europe, across the Soviet Union's vital lines of communication to East Germany and her strategic defences. In December Mr Kania was put on probation by his allies. He is still on probation; but his chances of pulling it off look worse now than they did in December. Poland has already created a dangerous precedent by allowing even one day to pass—let alone eight months—without striking down Solidarity's pretensions to be an alternative source of power and influence within a communist society. Each day that passes with that precedent intact can only undermine the position of communist parties in every other East European country—including the Soviet Union.

Mr Brezhnev's speech, therefore, should not be regarded with optimism in the West, simply because it has given the Poles breathing space. It can hardly give them hope, since if that breathing space is not to be used to smother Solidarity, then neither Mr Kania nor the Polish people may be allowed much more time by their allies to resolve their differences themselves. Mr Brezhnev's reference to 1968 made it clear that, though the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in Poland ended officially yesterday, the harassment, intimidation and pressure on Poland of the past few months—as on Czechoslovakia in 1968—will undoubtedly continue until Mr Kania does what he is told, or an alternative and more obedient leadership in Poland can emerge.

'ARLIAMENT AND THE LANGUAGE OF PRAYER

1974 Parliament divested elf of legislative responsibility r the doctrine and public wor-ip of the Church of England—nost but not quite. It made rmanent an earlier grant of nporary powers by which the urch, through its own ocedures, could authorize rms of service other than those escribed in the Book of mmon Prayer of 1662. There re two reservations. Any new vices had to fulfil the condi-n that they were neither ntrary to, nor indicative of parture from, the doctrine of Church of England in any ential matter. Lest Parliament, anybody else, should be given scarcely possible task of judicating on what is or is not iformable to the doctrine of Church of England, it was acted that whatever received final approval of the General nod should be deemed to have filled that condition. The er reservation was that the ms of service contained in Book of Common Prayer uld continue to be available use in the Church of England. ailable for use does not mean use, as has become painfully parent.

According to the present rules incumbent and the parochial irch council together make ir selection from the lengthen-à la carte menu of authorized forms of service. Ecclesiastical democracy has some of the same limitations as trades union democracy: the shop stewards and those who attend meetings decide things with a freedom that bears little proportion to the typicality of their opinions. By a conspiracy of enthusiasts, as some think, or by default, as seems more likely, the Prayer Book is falling into desuetude. And very many members of the Church of England are very unhappy about it.

Today attempts will be made in both Houses of Parliament to get a Prayer Book Protection Bill off the launching pad. The Bill would introduce a modest amendment to the effect that 20 people on a church electoral roll may together require the incumbent to see that on at least one Sunday a month the principal morning service is taken from the Prayer Book. Its adoption would mean that part at any rate of the old liturgy was not merely available for use but available for attendance, which is what really counts.

If Parliament were to be seriously tempted to take the measure up it would undoubtedly precipitate a disestablishment crisis. The Church of England's sensitivity on the subject has been evident in the last week over the matter of the London mitre. That is only a pinprick compared to resumption by Parliament of an ambition to regulate the worship of the Church of England. But if it would be imprudent of Parliament to espouse the Bill, it would be just as imprudent of the bishops and the synodical apparatus of the Church to brush it out of the way.

There is a wide and profound unhappiness about the relegation of the historic liturgy of the Church of England. It is fed by many tributaries. For some, it seems the wanton abandonment of a priceless endowment, as if the Church were to demolish its cathedrals to take to civic centres. For some, the language of the Prayer Book is the language of prayer, expressive of doctrinal and devotional meaning precisely because it is fixed, customary, timeless, apart from everyday use, and resonant of the piety of past generations. For some, loss of the liturgy means loss of the sense of history, loss of one of the dimensions of faith. For some, particularly the elderly who were nourished by the public worship of the Church, not to be able to find the familiar and to them sacred forms is a sharp and cruel penalty.

None of this is to decry the merits, conveniences and appropriateness of the various alternative services the Church of England has evolved; or to deny that many much prefer them. But unless the Church takes more seriously the commission it received in 1974 and keeps the Book of Common Prayer *in* use as well as *for* use, it will carelessly abuse many loyal sons and daughters and deprive the next generations of acquaintance with an uncommon efflorescence of Christianity: a dignified, settled, devout and valid liturgy.

OOLING THE LEBANESE CAULDRON

s difficult to apportion blame the current crisis in Lebanon. Haig, reaching for conspiracy ories, suggests that the Rus-s have encouraged the ians to attack Christian aves in northern Lebanon, order to distract world atten-from Poland. The Soviet ion is certainly capable of ging a diversion of this kind. there are enough explana-s for the tragedy of Lebanon de the country itself, without ing to look elsewhere. It ds to be forgotten that what rked off the 1975 civil war the massacre of Palestinians a bus by right-wing Christian itia. On this occasion, the last it days of heavy fighting are direct result of an attempt the Christian militia to open ew road just outside the town ahle, east of Beirut. Although le is a Christian-dominated n, the surrounding Beqaa Val-is considered by Damascus be of strategic importance, exchanges of fire between ians and Christians exploded the present dangerous con-tation.

he Syrian behaviour cannot excused and Mr Haig was t to speak of Syrian utality". The intervention of Syrian Army in 1976—subse-itly legitimized as an "Arab errent Force"—had some ification. At that time ians acted impartially, even he extent of suppressing PLO left wing Muslim forces n they seemed to be gaining upper hand. But many ianians have come to regard the Syrians' peace keeping role as a pretext for Damascus's real aim, the domination of Lebanon. Right wing Christians of the Phalange militia have hinted at the possibility of a separate Lebanese Christian state. If it were not for the Syrian presence, they say, the PLO would by now have been annihilated by the increasingly powerful Phalange forces.

The best way to avoid any such partition of Lebanon is to bolster the authority of the central Lebanese Government, which in the tradition of Lebanese tolerance contains Muslims, Christians, and minorities such as the Druze. The main problem is that the Lebanese Army, on which central authority ultimately rests, was shattered by the 1975 civil war, and has not yet been rebuilt to the point where it can exercise effective control.

The United States, which has been helping the re-building process, now finds itself in a dilemma. The Lebanese Army would like to be able to extend its jurisdiction to the areas of Southern Lebanon controlled by the PLO and the Christian militia of Major Saad Haddad. The Lebanese Army is supported in this by the United Nations forces which for the past three years have been trying to keep the Syrian-backed PLO and the Christians apart. The Haddad forces, however, are supported by Israel, as indeed are Christian forces in the North. The massacre of Christians reinforces the desire of the Israelis to push north of the Litani River and go to the aid of their Christian allies.

The argument advanced by Israel is that if the PLO were not in Lebanon in the first place, the conflict would not be so explosive, and Muslims and Christians would be left alone to work out their own destiny. There is a great deal of force in this. The PLO say (and the Syrians agree) that they are in Lebanon because they were hounded out of Jordan in 1970. But they have shown scant regard for Lebanese sovereignty, let alone the Lebanese people, and pose an undoubted threat to Israel's security.

In the short term, the restoration of calm—or relative calm—will depend on the ability of the Syrian Army and the Christian militia to exercise restraint. In the long term, the Lebanese solution must be in the attainment of a peace settlement in the Middle East as a whole. A settlement of the Palestinian question of the kind the European powers are seeking would make it much more difficult for the PLO to justify using Lebanon as a haven. It would thus make it difficult for Israel to justify mounting raids into Southern Lebanon, and for the Syrians to justify keeping 22,000 troops in the country. The fact that Lebanon has erupted during Mr Haig's Middle East tour may be fortuitous, but should serve to remind the Secretary of State that Lebanon and the search for a wider peace are directly connected.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Status of religious charities

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, Mr W. G. S. Massey (April 6) calls for a change in the law of charities for the advancement of religion. Surely the first question is not how such a law should apply to religious organizations in various ways, but why it should apply to religious organizations in any way.

Why should the advancement of religion be considered a charitable object at all, in a pluralist society where religion is itself a controversial issue, when the advancement of other equally reputable systems of belief is not? Why shouldn't the advancement of humanism, secularism and rationalism as practised by the British Humanist Association, the National Secular Society, and the Rationalist Press Association have legal and financial privileges on the same level as the advancement of any form of religion?

Yours, etc,
NICOLAS WALTER,
Editor, *New Humanist*,
88 Islington High Street, N.1.
April 6.

From Mr G. P. Morgan-Jones

Sir, Your leader and Mr Massey's letter (April 6) dealing with the Charity Commissioners' ruling that the two organizations under the umbrella of the Unification Church are properly registered charities, and therefore have tax-free status, would appear to require amplification. Even if the Charity Commissioners register a charity it does not automatically follow in every such case that the Inland Revenue will treat the charity's income as tax-exempt.

The Charity Commissioners are bound to register a charity if its objects are exclusively charitable, and they have no powers to refuse registration on the grounds that unsuitable persons are in charge of the organization or that the name is unsuitable.

However, it occasionally happens that the Inland Revenue appeal to the High Court against a decision by the Charity Commissioners to allow registration. Further, the Inland Revenue can refuse to repay tax on income coming into the hands of a registered charity on the grounds that such funds have not been expended for a charitable purpose (section 360, Income and Corporation Tax Act, 1970). In such a case the charity can appeal to the High Court.

There is thus a recognized duty on the part of the Inland Revenue to monitor the proper use of charity funds. Possibly, in the case of the Moonies, it might be held that the expenditure of their funds was not for a charitable purpose.

In 1976 the Goodman committee reported on the effect of charity law on voluntary organizations and made a number of valuable recommendations but so far the Government have taken no action. More recently, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales have published a new guide to charity accounting methods, to which reference was made in your issue of February 27. This book reveals how misleading some charity accounts are and sets out guidelines for more consistent practice in their preparation.

It would appear, therefore, that a complete overhaul of charity law is long overdue, as Mr Massey says in his letter, and the sooner that Parliament puts the matter in hand the better.

Yours faithfully,
G. P. MORGAN-JONES,
25 Lewes Road,
Eastbourne,
East Sussex.
April 6.

Close circle

From Mr Bernard Donoughue and Mr Joe Haines

Sir, Sir Harold Wilson states today (April 7) that "about four people knew" of his intention to resign in March/April 1976: himself, his wife, his political secretary, and Mr Speaker.

In January, 1976, we drew up a list of the people who, to our certain knowledge, knew of Sir Harold's intention. It contained 22 names (but not Mr Speaker).

That the secret did not leak to the media is a reflection of the loyalty, affection and discretion of his aides, officials, and sundry other legal, royal and political persons who were involved.

In government it is always prudent to assume that more people know what is going on than you think.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD DONOUGHUE,
JOE HAINES,
7 Brookfield Park, NW5.
April 7.

Constant nymph

From Mrs Geoffrey Pearson

Sir, Will the tremendous public response to the London Marathon race inspire someone to revive the Great Swim through London—as this event was headlined in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911?

The great swim took place from Richmond to Blackfriars Bridge, a distance of 14¼ miles. In 1907, 33 swimmers started, but only 20 completed the course. Competitors included champions from Europe as well as Great Britain; the winner's time was 3hr 24min 6⅖sec. Among those who completed the course was a Miss L. Smith, aged 18, who managed to finish fourteenth. Numbers of entrants increased for several years, but by 1911 interest was beginning to wane and the race was not repeated.

The indefatigable Miss Smith continued to compete for several years and finish the course within the first 15 competitors. It is perhaps not surprising to learn that she was a member of the Ladies' Perseverance Swimming Club, even though history tells us that the club was named after a ship and not for the stamina of its members.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN PEARSON,
5 Beechwood Road,
Sanderstead,
Surrey.
March 30.

Counting the cost of monetarism

From Professor Harry Townsend

Sir, I do not mind Professor Hayek (April 4) consigning me to a lost generation of Keynesians, but he should not escape responsibility for who lost me: I, along with a number of other signatories among the 364, was, at a happy time, among his students.

What I do object to is his writing from Freiburg in support of a policy which assumes that unemployment will rise in Northern Ireland from 17¼ per cent to 20 per cent by the end of the year. Has he thought what it is like flying to Northern Ireland? Being frisked before leaving, having the plane searched half-way on the Isle of Man, being greeted by soldiers with guns at the ready, finding shopping streets lined with oil drums to prevent anyone parking a bomb-carrier, having the centre of the capital city wired off to keep out terrorists?

Such conditions strike a visitor: they are just a few of the indecencies of life in this part of the United Kingdom. Such conditions are not caused by economic circumstances, but increasing unemployment does not contribute to their resolution.

Moving to the mainland, has he thought about new towns like Kirby that have experienced unemployment over 20 per cent, where flats built only 20 years ago have been gutted by vandals? Writing from Lancashire I cannot help thinking what the current policy means for people in the inner cities of Liverpool and Manchester, in Lancaster, Preston, Blackburn, Bolton and so on.

It is not difficult to see that a deep enough slump will wipe out inflation along with much else; but what after that? We shall still have 20 per cent of the population employed by central government, local government and the nationalized industries: still have monopoly power in some sectors and competitive vulnerability in others. We shall still need to find a better way of agreeing incomes than any we have achieved so far.

Possibly we will recognize that North Sea oil has diminished, perhaps removed, the balance-of-payments constraint on our policies. Possibly we will recognize that we are potentially wealthier, better able to afford things, than ever before.

Professor Hayek is unfair to a number of the signatories in suggesting that they cannot specify "other methods". It might well be argued that some of them have offered too many methods already. In my own case I support the Government's objectives of a steady value for money and less public involvement in the economy. I think that we brought the policies of the last two years upon ourselves much more than had them imposed; but before the Chancellor got to work with his taxes once more the annual rate of inflation had been reduced to 7 per cent. Another 5 per cent could have been lopped off for the time being by reducing VAT to 10 per cent.

We would still have had a lot of downward pressure on spending in the economy at the end of the year, but output, employment and prices would all be moving in the right direction. We would have not made things better for ever; but 1981 and 1982 would provide a better basis for our future endeavours, and we would be spared the continuous pleas that we can no longer afford to support any deserving cause if it is on behalf of the physically or politically weak.

A good many of the signatories of the Cambridge letter must have been surprised at the company they found themselves in; but, surely, all schools of thought are agreed that economic policies only take effect after a time-lag, and it is not too difficult to conclude from this that the time has come for a change. We need a proper U-turn—an up-turn.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY TOWNSEND,
University of Lancaster (Department of Economics),
Gillow House, Lancaster.

From Mr Martin Rudd

Sir, The letter from the five economists at Nuffield College and your own leading article on the recent statement from 364 others (both on March 31) recall how, by the 1970s, the United Kingdom was no longer succeeding in combining low rates of unemployment and of inflation. Indeed, it was Professor Joan Robinson (one of the 364) who was the first to predict this as a likely outcome after Keynes' General Theory had been published: in her 1937 *Essays on the Theory of Employment* (pp 30-31) she foresaw that, in the long run, a "policy . . . to maintain . . . high . . . employment . . . if Trade Unions are powerful . . . will entail that employment lies above the . . . critical level at which money wages rise and . . . prices . . . move constantly upwards. The policy . . . will . . . entail a cumulative increase in the quantity of money" and "can be secured at the expense of a constant depreciation of money" only.

Even the Prime Minister would hardly say this as forcefully. The results thus foreshadowed materialized over 30 years later—after some 25 postwar years in many of which there had been clear prospects (1) of employment above that "critical level" set by the psychology of the time, (2) of consequent labour shortages and (3) of any rise in individual costs or charges (up to the current UK average rate of increase) being able to be absorbed, without any really large section ever pricing itself out of any really substantial market. In terms of the analysis quoted earlier, the first of these three factors may have been crucial.

In those terms of Professor Joan Robinson's, Mrs Thatcher's present key policy (of pre-announced restraint of money demand to abate inflation) might be described as one of seeking to raise the (psychologically critical) "Robinson" level that employment can by definition attain perhaps for many years, without setting off a cumulative process of inflation. (Something like a rise from, say, 90 per cent today to a figure much closer to 97 per cent is in mind.) Both may find this interpretation embarrassing and may therefore resist it strongly. But if some of the actions of the one can perhaps be justified in terms of the analysis of the other, the UK might be well on the way towards the economic consensus and compromise which your leading article has suggested.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN RUDD,
48 Willow Road, NW3.
March 31.

From the Presidents of the Institutions of Civil, Municipal and Structural Engineers

Sir, In the light of the national unemployment situation and the increasing amounts of public money that are required to support the unemployed, we urge Government to consider taking immediate action to implement an expanded programme of public works which will provide jobs without having a markedly adverse effect on inflation.

What we have in mind is an early go-ahead for a wide range of projects selected on the basis of their intrinsic importance which can be shown either directly or indirectly to create additional employment and which can be implemented quickly. These projects must be in addition to the present greatly reduced capital programmes.

Such an expanded programme would be an investment in the future of our country yielding its return over time, provide a greatly needed stimulus for development, and, for the most part, reduce the costs of industry.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. COX,
M. R. HORNE,
S. N. MUSTOW,
as from: Institution of Civil Engineers,
Great George Street, SW1.

Broadcast news 'bias'

From Mr Peter Dodson and others

Sir, May we comment on a report in *The Times* (April 6) on a letter sent to the broadcasting authorities by MPs and trade unionists about distortion and/or bias in the media? As the elected representatives of 3,000 journalists in broadcasting we were asked by the Glasgow Media Group to sign the letter. We refused for several reasons:

1 We felt that, although the Glasgow Media Group had raised valid and interesting points, they had recently started to assume the attitudes and values of a political pressure group, and one at that which directed criticisms against our members.

2 Some of their research was poorly done and displayed a surprising lack of knowledge of the different programme outlets and their roles in broadcasting. And some important material was ignored.

3 In their most recent survey we felt that they had proceeded to a conclusion from a predetermined position, thus adopting the stance of which they accused our members. In other words, they were biased.

The National Union of Journalists has always argued for wide debate on issues of press freedom and we shall play our part in any that is arranged now. But we would remind you that we have already sponsored a series of discussions within the BBC and IBA and have had some recent success in influencing the conduct of the broadcasting authorities.

We believe that the only effective set of guidelines for journalists is the NUJ code of professional conduct. And it provides the best protection for the public.

We believe that the trade unions, using this code, and working with our members in broadcasting can bring about genuine improvements in standards.

We trust that our colleagues at the TUC will consider this as a more appropriate response to any further requests to sign letters of this sort.

Yours, etc,
PETER DODSON,
VINCENT HANNA,
GILES SMITH,
National Union of Journalists Broadcasting Section,
Acorn House,
314-320 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

Chantrey treasures

From Mr Brian Sewell

Sir, Chantrey's will makes his wishes quite clear: "The country will provide a proper and suitable building or accommodation for their preservation and exhibition as the property of the nation. . . ." It can never have been his intention that his bequest should simply become one more purchasing fund for the Tate. And even if it had been, in the Tate's custody few are exhibited, and those that are not are held inaccessible in an Acton store, where it is admitted by the director that their condition has so far declined that they cannot be shown.

Let it be remembered that from the 1949 Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy only three pictures were omitted because of their poor state. A generation in store has increased the casualties to an unspecified number sufficient to prevent a full-scale showing of the bequest without many years of preparation.

A new building for them is not necessary, and certainly not another Thames-side complex of architectectural horrors: the Chantrey Bequest could easily be housed in some such disused public building as the Kensington Town Hall, or a country mansion scheduled for demolition. The conditions might not be ideal, but at least the pictures would be rotting publicly.

It is worth recalling the battle lines drawn in 1949, when Sir John Rothenstein described the bequest as "scandalously inferior and quite miscellaneous", and Sir Alfred Munnings said that "The concession of unlimited powers of suppression was never contemplated in the terms under which the nation's property was handed over to the Tate".

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN SEWELL,
19 Eldon Road, W8.

CAP help for farms on basis of need

From Mr T. B. Mills

Sir, A discharge of rotten eggs and other organic matter that landed on the windows of the EEC in Brussels recently (report, April 1) may well have made its mark, but it did little to clarify the issues involved. The cost to the consumer has been discussed at length, and the adequacy (or otherwise) of the award from the farmers' angle is being debated ad nauseam. However, an across-the-board increase in support prices, which has been an annual necessity to the common agricultural policy ever since inflation reared its head, has always had a nasty side effect which is seldom mentioned. It makes rich farmers richer, and poor farmers poorer.

A large farm on good land and close to the market is good security. It can easily borrow capital (if needed) to develop the high-technology procedures that can dramatically increase output, thus taking full advantage of any increase in product price that may have been awarded. A marginal farm on poorer land is not nearly so well placed to do this.

The CAP (in its present form) encourages large farms to get larger and, by the use of ever more sophisticated technology, to create a greater surplus of commodities. At the same time, of course, the capital-intensive systems installed create more rural unemployment.

Many regions of Europe and the United Kingdom depend upon the presence of large numbers of self-employed, family-size farmers, together with the tradespeople that serve them, if the rural economy is to survive. As it stands the CAP is creating rural vacuums and overloading the urban employment exchanges at one and the same time.

All that is needed, surely, is a more selective form of support. When there is a surplus, the important factors to consider are the circumstances of the farms, not the collective output of the industry. A policy of graded farms, supported according to need, might not cure the problem of over production and rural deprivation "at a stroke", but it would go a long way towards it.

Yours faithfully,
T. B. MILLS,
T. B. Mills (Farmers) Ltd,
Watcombe Farm,
Godmanstone,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
April 4.

Principals in perspective

From Lord Greenhill of Harrow

Sir, Peter Hennessy's piece in *The Times* today (April 6) is headed "Leak inquiry points to a top civil servant". I hastened to read who was the permanent secretary who had fallen under suspicion. I found the suspect was a principal, later described as "naive in these matters".

Where is the "top"? The unfortunate suspect is one of about 4,200 fellow principals, above him are 1,150 assistant secretaries, 606 under secretaries and about 40 permanent secretaries. Does the headline show *The Times* to be ignorant, prejudiced, or just naive?

Yours ever,
GREENHILL OF HARROW,
House of Lords.
April 6.

Security risks

From Mr Chapman Pincher

Sir, Brigadier Blomfield-Smith's suggestion (April 4) that I am a KGB agent raises possibilities far more dramatic than any disclosures in my book, *Their Trade is Treachery*. The KGB's only direct attempt to recruit me failed, as MI5 knows because, with my assistance, it monitored it. But I could conceivably have been unwittingly recruited as a "*willie*". This is the jargon for a person, often a newspaperman, who is used by real agents to pass on secret information and perform other subversive services without knowing it.

If I have been a willie for the past 35 years then it must have been the sources of the information I have revealed who were knowingly serving the KGB and must be resolutely rooted out and exposed. These include a score of Cabinet ministers, including Prime Ministers, Foreign Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Secretaries of State for Defence. There is a large clutch of senior civil servants, including permanent secretaries, chief scientists and heads of defence establishments, including those of the Atomic Energy Authority.

Among Service chiefs I must confess to at least three Chiefs of the Defence Staff, some Admirals of the Fleet, Marshals of the Royal Air Force and Chiefs of the General Staff. I cannot omit sundry ambassadors and various senior intelligence officers, from directors downwards. Nor should I forget captains of industry involved in defence contracts. Yes, damn them, they have been using me too!

Good grief! What has the brigadier started?

Yours faithfully,
CHAPMAN PINCHER,
Church House,
16 Church Street,
Kintbury,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

Old hand

From Mr S. Miller

Sir, As an old-age pensioner, I rather resent your headline: "Elderly find census forms daunting" (April 4). Why should we find them any more daunting than the non-dodderers? In fact, the older one is, the more experience one has had in filling up stupid forms, VAT, income tax, rent rebates, passport applications, driving licences, etc, etc, etc: you name it, we've filled it up.

Yours faithfully,
S. MILLER,
69 Rosehill Court,
Morden,
Surrey.
April 6.

SOCIAL FOCUS

How many more Arthurs await rescue from mental hospital ?



In their hospital flat Arthur (centre) and friends prepare for a new life.

Photograph by Jonathan

At first glance Arthur and his two friends looked a sad little trio as they made tea in the training unit. He is severely deaf and they are victims of Down's syndrome. Yet they are part of an exciting movement in psychiatric medicine.

Arthur and his companions will probably leave the Royal Western Counties Hospital for the mentally handicapped at Starcross, Devon, late this summer to set up home in a flat and get on with a normal life.

The two friends will be Arthur's ears and part of his voice while he organizes the household. For Arthur it will be the end of 31 years as a patient in wards to which he should never have been admitted.

He is not mentally handicapped and never has been: or, as Dr Christopher Williams, the clinical psychologist at the hospital, puts it: "He's deaf but not daft".

Arthur is a victim of the frightened kindness that was embodied in the old Mental Deficiency Act of 1913. He was put away for his own good after being caught trying to take some fruit from the front seat of a parked car when he was a boy of 12.

He underwent the crude and brutal psychological labelling of the time, being described as feeble minded and of "low grade", unapproachable by routine intelligence tests and unable to absorb education. In short, his invisible handicap and inability to communicate had put the medical handcuffs on him.

In hospital he was continually shifted from one ward to another, as ward boy, and set to work in the kitchens. No effort seems to have been made during his early years to reassess his intellectual capabilities either on the old measuring instruments or by developing new ones. Inevitably he became institutionalized.

The boy who was deaf before he could speak and who had a family history of deafness was swallowed whole. But he was not the victim of the mean-minded; he was a casualty. "A lot of people who are deaf appear to be mentally handicapped", said Dr Williams, "and because the causes of both are so similar you find more deaf people in hospital communities like this than you would in a normal community."

It was this difficulty in disentangling the causes of mental handicap and deafness — genetic, environmental, disease or accident — that made Arthur and others like him silent islands of sanity in an insane world. Deaf but not daft.

An enlightened area health authority recently carried out a survey of the 1,100 patients in the Royal Western Counties Hospital complex. Among them were 95 deaf people. At about this time Dr Williams was joined by Barbara Kropka, a graduate psychologist seeking a project for doctoral research.

She trawled the deaf group with a well validated test known as the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. It has two parts, one for people able to speak normaly and one which is less dependent on language for the tasks to be carried out. The deaf were able to demonstrate their answers.

She discovered that 15 of the group were not mentally handicapped. One of them, in fact, had an IQ of 103, which makes it much easier to understand the occasional tantrums manifested by this group, the cause being sheer frustration. They were simply unable to communicate.

The group has an average age of 58 and they have been in hospital, on average, for 39 years. Some are over 70 and have been in hospital for around 60 years. In fact one 72-year-old has been in hospital for 67 years. For these, the kindness of protection early in the century has become totally stultifying.

Arthur will escape, leaving behind him the question of how many more people in Britain's hospitals for the mentally handicapped are deaf but not daft.

Dr Williams estimates that if the Devon percentage of 1.5 able deaf is carried across the 50,000 mentally handicapped patients in England and Wales, the psychologists and doctors should uncover about 750 Arthurs. Miss Kropka is looking for precise answers.

The next stage of her project, which has so far been funded by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, involves contacting all the hospitals for the mentally handicapped and starting the long search for people who were sent to the hospitals before they were called hospitals and before the National Health Service came into being.

"When they are found, the more elderly who have become deaf over the years will need proper hearing aids and help with lip reading, reading and writing", said Dr Williams. "Those who were born deaf or who became deaf before they learnt to speak will have to be taught sign language."

The social values of earlier decades show up in the curious fact that most of the able deaf being discovered are men. The women received better support from the community; men went to the institutions mainly because they were unemployable.

The drive to end their life imprisonment and prevent any other able deaf from joining them is represented in the rebuilding of Arthur.

At the training flat in the hospital grounds he is coming towards the end of a year's intensive social training in the best of all teaching situations, a one-to-one relationship with an occupational therapist, a teacher and a nurse.

It started with the Green Cross Code. Now Arthur goes into town to shop, either on foot or by bus, and cooks and generally organizes life in the flat for himself and his two companions.

His grasp of sign language is moving steadily towards competence and he is totally at ease with strangers. Occasionally there is a flicker of the conditioning that goes with living in an institution. If he is in town with one of his teachers he can become slightly agitated when he sees that it is a hospital meal time.

Arthur also insists on ing his hair in the institut scrub cut, but his eyes bright and alert and he stantly seeks mental st lation.

If you were to ask him would please him most, smiles and makes the stra arm pointing gesture c Hollywood United States alry officer at the head o column. Translated, it m "I want to be out".

Peter Br

A very special kind of Olympics

Suggest to most people in Britain the idea of an Olympic Games for the mentally handicapped and they will probably imagine the competitors running in different directions and the proceedings breaking down in chaos, tantrums and tears.

It is an image due for a radical revision if American experience is anything to go by. For, starting with a charity film premiere tonight — of, appropriately, *Superman II* — serious fund-raising is underway in Britain for a project known simply as Special Olympics.

In this country it is only just beginning to make an impact. But in the United States and 20 other countries more than one million mentally handicapped children and adults are now involved in Special Olympics projects. The programme has attracted huge support from companies, Olympic athletes and tens of thousands of volunteers — students, teachers, athletics coaches and others who have never before had anything to do with the mentally handicapped.

It was not like that even 13 years ago when the Special Olympics were started by Eunice Kennedy Shriver, President Kennedy's sister, who is in London for the film premiere. When they were first proposed, she says, "People told us we couldn't do it".

Parents, teachers, coaches and doctors said the mentally handicapped could not leave their homes or institutions to travel. They would be incapable of running races, playing team sports or appreciating the difference between winning and losing; and if they could tell the difference, defeat would be humiliating.

"Parents were worried. They thought it would be embarrassing, their children would be ridiculed, and they couldn't do it."

At the first International Special Olympics held in Chicago in 1968, half of the eight runners in the 50-yard sprint failed to finish. But the experience of the organizers and the 1,000 who took part was sufficient to get things really moving.

More coaches became involved. Olympic athletes took an interest and then gave their time to coach. Hundreds of volunteers took part in local training, organizing local events and heats. The Special Olympics now have an international summer and winter games every four years and 16 official sports from track and field events to swimming, skiing, basketball and gymnastics. They command prime television time on American sports programmes.

Bruce Jenner, winner of the Olympic decathlon gold medal, Eric Heiden, who took five skating golds at Lake Placid, and his sister Beth, Pele, the Brazilian soccer genius, and American baseball and basketball stars all help with training. The results, to a sedentary Briton, are sometimes quite daunting. Basic funding for the project comes from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jnr Foundation whose directors, with Mrs Shriver, include her husband, Sargent, former Director of the Peace Corps and the Democrat Vice-Presidential candidate in 1972. He says the winner of the mile event at the last Special Olympics ran faster than the winner of the mile in the first modern Olympics of 1896. The high jump bar was set at 6ft 1in before the leaders failed.

There is a special medal for those whose achievements required particular skill, courage or humanity. The medal was introduced after one girl leading at the end of the 400 metres, saw her friend, running second, fall; she stopped to help her up, the pair crossing the line together in third and fourth place.

But even the four-yearly international meetings are not the real objective. That lies in the training, the opportunity for the mentally handicapped to get out, to learn to swim, run, play team games, learn gymnastics, before the heats and local events, rather than si forgotten and unachievin home or in an institution.

It is there that thousand volunteers in the United St have played their part in Eunice Shriver calls biggest voluntary programm the world". The same will to be true in Britain if project is to be a success he

The outcome, apart from intrinsic benefits, has been in the United States some learnt to play well enoug compete in ordinary co titions, and have even ga the confidence to take jobs which they *might* other never have been conside Eunice Shriver says.

In Britain the project is alr attracting strong support. cess Alexandra is attending film premiere, the char notepaper boasts a bumper of the good and the great the film programme has more advertising than previous charity programme the past two years, local regional training program have been set up with Sp Council and sports club port.

Thirty-two mentally ha capped people from Bri competed in the 1979 In national Special Olympics collected 60 medals. The ai the current fund-raising is establish a full-time sp director in this country spread the project to thousands who could be from it. Britain's first Sp Olympics are planned for Ki near Liverpool, in July year.

For those who still wo whether competition might destroy the mentally ha capped's remaining self-res Eunice Shriver has a story the International Winter Sp Olympics last month in mont, USA, a 12-year mentally handicapped boy c up to her. "Boy", he said, I glad I'm retarded, o wouldn't have got to this."

Nicholas Timmi

Libraries: stopping the rot

The public libraries in the east end of London are in danger of becoming redundant. Once an escape route out of the slums for many, they have been *increasingly* ousted over the years by paperbacks, television and now video tapes. At best they are seen as marginal; at worst as remote and irrelevant.

In an effort stop the rot, the London Borough of Hackney has hired Miss Maggie van Reenen under the title of "outreach librarian". Her full-time task will be to sell and promote the libraries.

"Libraries are frightening for many people", she says. "My job is like taking the D notice off them. I have to find out from the local community where we are going wrong and work out ways to communicate."

By tradition libraries attract readers in a recession. The Library Association says that since the Second World War there has been a steady rise in the use of libraries in a variety of ways apart from book borrowing and the latest figures show that in 1977 40 per cent of adults used a library.

But in Hackney, apart from Jewish areas where there is a strong tradition of reading, there has been a steady drop in book issues over the years, only partly matched by more people using the libraries for other services.

Miss van Reenen estimates that although there are 49,000 adult members of Hackney's 17 libraries, only half, about 10 per cent of the population, are regular users. Some branches are issuing 70 books a day when on the basis of their catchment areas it could be nearer 200, and Hoxton central library, in the heart of Shoreditch, now issues 250 a day compared with about 1,000 25 years ago.

Hackney is not typical of libraries everywhere. But it shows the special difficulties of the libraries in the inner city with a falling population, high crime rates and low literacy, as well as some of the general difficulties faced by all libraries, only highly magnified.

One big difficulty is lack of knowledge of the services offered. How many people, Miss van Reenen asks, know that in Hoxton they can use a typewriter in the library or as a group borrow audio-visual cameras?

Another difficulty is resistance. Libraries have an image of authority; children generally visit them with their schools and when they leave school they stop coming, she says. People also link them with the local authority

Improved social conditions have also had an impact. Miss van Reenen says: "For many people, the library was the only access to some kind of education. Now it is not. Nor do people have to struggle to escape from poor conditions. Decent homes, education and so on are now provided so ther not the same incentive."

Despite all this, libraries have a part to play. She belie there is a vast untapped body people who *would* use a libr if it adapted. A recent survey the Borough of Hilling showed that 37 per cent of library users said they had use for a book, but w interested in libraries.

To reach them, libraries h got to be professional and rid of their "do-it-yoursel attitude, she says.

Libraries must give public a higher priority and use me other than the printed wo such as tape/slide shows. other idea is using a doub deck yellow bus as a travelli shop window

Libraries must also off revelant information, she sa That could include how to fi a councillor; where the lo Roman Catholic church is also provide a "small ad noticeboard.

So far, Hackney has escap relatively unscathed from financial cuts throughout library service. But its budg now buys 10,000 fewer boo than it did 15 years ago. T temptation, Miss van Reen says, is to buy books most demand; in Hackney th means westerns or romances.

That must be resisted at a costs, she argues. Librari must always provide access the best.

Frances Gib



COURT CIRCULAR

INDSOR CASTLE
pril 7: His Excellency the Icelandic Ambassador and Mrs Bjarnason. Her Excellency the High Commissioner for Canada, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw. Roden Cutler, VC, and Lady Cutler, Sir Rux and Lady Richards, Sir Michael and Lady Edwardes, Mr and Mrs David ... and the Dean of St Paul's and Mrs Webster have arrived at Windsor Castle.

Sir Roden Cutler, VC, was received in audience by The Queen this evening upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor of New South Wales when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight of the Order of Australia.

Lady Cutler had the honour of being received by The Queen.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening upon the arrival of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

LARENCE HOUSE
pril 7: Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Medical Corps, upon relinquishing his appointment as Director-General of Army Medical Services.

Lieutenant-General Alan Reay ... had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Director-General of Army Medical Services.

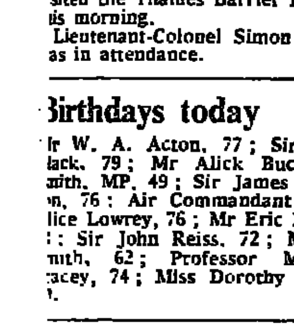
The Lady Elizabeth Basset has succeeded the Lady Jean Rankin as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

ENSINGTON PALACE
pril 7: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Royal Ballet, this evening attended the Private View of "Spotlight", an Exhibition of Four Centuries of Ballet Costumes, at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

ENSINGTON PALACE
pril 7: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Thames Barrier Project this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.



Birthdays today

Sir W. A. Acton, 77; Sir Cyril Black, 79; Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP, 49; Sir James Cameron, 76; Air Commandant Dame Alice Lowrey, 76; Mr Eric Porter, 53; Sir John Reiss, 72; Mr Ian Smith, 62; Professor Maurice Stacey, 74; Miss Dorothy Tutin, 51.

atest appointments

'o hear complaints bout broadcasting





dy Pike (above), a former junior inister and chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's neral advisory committee, has en appointed chairman of the w Broadcasting Complaints ommission.

:oyal Ballet tour

incess Margaret is to visit nada and Washington in July for ening nights on the fiftieth anniversary tour of the Royal Ballet, which she is president.

ishop appointed

Mgr Maurice Taylor has been ppointed Bishop of Galloway succession to Bishop Joseph :Gee who has resigned.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. Cahm and Miss J. Stevens
The engagement is announced between Maurice, only son of Mrs D. Cahm, of Southport, Merseyside, and the late Mr J. Cahm, and Janet, only daughter of Mrs E. Stevens, of New Malden, Surrey, and the late Mr S. E. Stevens.

Mr M. F. G. Hill and Miss F. J. Drummond
The engagement is announced between Michael Frederick Graham, son of Mr and Mrs Frederick Hill, of Cobham, Surrey, and Fiona Jean, younger daughter of Mr D. C. L. Drummond, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Mrs A. G. Stafford, of Holmbury St Mary, Surrey.

Mr L. G. S. Johnstone and Dr C. S. Higgens
The engagement is announced between Laurence, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. H. G. Johnstone, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Clare, twin daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs A. C. E. Higgens, of Old Harlow, Essex.

Mr N. T. Shepherd and Miss C. R. Farrell
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of the late Dr H. M. D. Shepherd and Mrs R. A. Shepherd, of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Cynthia, youngest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J. R. Farrell, of Temora, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr J. E. Mitchell and Miss N. E. Clifton
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs L. W. Mitchell, of Arnold, Nottinghamshire, and Naomi, only daughter of the late Mr R. A. Clifton and Mrs Clifton, of Plymouth, Devon.

Mr P. J. Donnelly and Miss V. J. Moon
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr John Donnelly, MBE, Hon British Vice-Consul for Alicante, Spain and Vicki Jane, daughter of Capt and Mrs Peter Moon, of Bruton, Somerset.

Mr W. R. Houstoun and Miss S. M. Sivewright
The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs Andrew Houstoun, of Lintrathen Lodge, Kirriemuir, Angus, and Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs Charles Sivewright, of Talland House, South Cerney, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. H. W. M. Stone and Miss F. K. M. Armstrong
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. R. Stone, Knockbreck, Tain, Ross and Cromarty, and Flora, second daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. Armstrong, Dean's Hill, Armagh.

Marriages

Mr J. C. Llewelyn and Miss S. F. Mortimer
The marriage took place on April 4, at St Peter's, Bexhill-on-Sea, between Mr Justin Llewelyn, younger son of Mr and Mrs Desmond Llewelyn, and Miss Sarah Mortimer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Mortimer. The Rev Paul Lloyd (uncle of the bride) officiated, assisted by Canon Michael Townroe. The address and blessing were given by the Bishop of Tuam.

The bride who was given in marriage by her father was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Mortimer, Miss Juliet Hay and Miss Tamzin Bridge, cousin of the bridegroom. Mr Ivor Llewelyn was best man.

Mr C. H. MacAndrew and Miss N. B. McGlynn
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 4, at St Augustine's Church, Handsworth, between Mr Christopher Hugh MacAndrew and Miss Norah Bridget McGlynn.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret attends luncheon, Albany Hotel, Birmingham, and presents cheque to Leukaemia Research Centre, East Birmingham Hospital, 12.30.

Princess Alexandra attends charity premiere of *Superman II* in aid of Special Olympics UK, Warner Cinema, Leicester Square, 7.45.

John Stow commemoration: service attended by Lord Mayor of London, St Andrew Undershaft, 11.30.

Talks and lectures: Mechanical aids to drawing, Dr Michael Pidgley, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15; Painting of the Qin dynasty, Margaret Somerville, British Museum, 11.30; Archaeology and the Bible 1: from the patriarchs to King David, Kenneth Whitehorn, British Museum, 1.15; Renato Scotto in conversation with Harold Rosenthal, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 7.30; Maritime safety and marine pollution, C. P. Srivastava, Royal Society of Arts, 8 St John Adam Street, 6; Spirit of the nation—Defence of the Realm, Rear-Admiral Edward Gueritz, St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, 1.15; Picasso, Braque and Cubism, Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1; Truth and authority, the Rev Henry Chadwick, Westminster Abbey, 12.30.

Exhibitions: Spotlight, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.50; Art of the East, Colnaghi Oriental, 14 Old Bond Street, 9.30-6; Hand-painted monoprints and drawings by Kathy Gale, Opix Gallery, 5 Carlisle Street, 2-5; Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours, Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, 10-5.

Lunchtime music: Jonathan Martin and Susanne Martin, piano duets, St Olave, 1.05; Robert Crowley, organ, St Bride's 1.15; Hedley Merriman, tenor, Holy Sepulchre, 1.15.

Chairman of the GLC is host at luncheon for president and organizers of Greater London Horse Show, County Hall.

Memorial Service: Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape, Westminster Abbey, 11.30.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Dolls for sale: Anna Marrett, doll specialist for Phillips, the London auctioneers, with a selection of the 250 to be auctioned in Geneva on May 12 at their first sale of dolls. The sale is expected to realize about £50,000.

Dinners

Ross McWhirter Foundation
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were present at the Ross McWhirter memorial dinner which took place yesterday at Skinners' Hall. Sir Max Beloff, chairman, presided and Mr Paul Johnson delivered an address. Awards were presented by Mrs Ross McWhirter to Mrs Margaret Dehqani-Tafti and Miss Joanna Harris. Sir John Lawrence, chairman of Keston College, received an award on behalf of Professor Yuri Orlov. Among others present were:

Lady Beloff; Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Lord and Lady Harris of High Cross, Lord and Lady Orr-Ewing, Lord and Lady Scarman, Lord Shawcross, QC, Baroness Airey of Abingdon, Baroness Trumpington and Mr Alan Barker, Dame Diana Reader Harris; Sir Frederic Bennet, MP, and Lady Bennet, Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP, and Mrs Boyson, Sir Gordon and Lady Booth, Sir Nicholas and Lady Cayzer, Sir Richard Dobson, Mr Trevor Donaldson, Miss Christina Foyle, Mr John Gorst, MP, and Mrs Gorst, Mr J. Grimond, MP, Dr Michael Hooker, Mrs Paul Johnson, Mr Alan Lambell, Mr and Mrs Norris McWhirter, Canon and Mrs Graham Routledge, Colonel David Stirling and Mr Peter Tapsell, MP.

GLC
The Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge entertained the following guests at a concert at the Festival Hall yesterday evening and afterwards at dinner at the Waterside restaurant:

The Speaker, Mr Michael Neubert, MP, and Mrs Neubert, the Chairman of the London Boroughs Association and Leader of Croydon Borough Council and Mrs Peter S. Bowness and Mrs Muriel Gumbel.

Reception

HM Government
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a reception for Commonwealth High Commissioners held in the India Office Chambers.

University News

Durham
Appointments
Dr Patrick James Fitzpatrick, reader in philosophy, has been appointed Public Orator for three years from October 1, in succession to Professor W. B. Fisher. The title of Emeritus Professor is conferred from October 1 on Professor W. B. Fisher, who retires as professor of geography, on September 30, and Professor J. C. Mann, from April 1, on retirement as professor of Roman British history and archaeology.

Senior lecturers: Dr J. H. Anstee, zoology; Mr P. J. Casey, archaeology; Dr M. R. Crampton, chemistry; Dr Ann L. Loades, theology; Dr A. W. Orde, history; Dr J. L. Osborne, physics; Dr J. L. A. Roche, music; Mr C. J. Warbrick, law; Dr W. J. Zakrzewski, mathematics.

Dr N. E. Long, is appointed to a chair in anthropology.

Professor I. G. Simmons is appointed to a chair in geography.

Lecturers: Dr C. H. Shaw, botany; Susan Mary Hardman, theology.

Grants
North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £23,300 for investigation of role of the thymus in conferring major histocompatibility complex restriction on cytotoxic T lymphocyte reactivity under direction of Dr J. D. Horton.
Medical Research Council: £29,142 for investigation of overt and covert components of human spatial attention, under direction of Drs G. R. J. Hockey and J. M. Findlay.
Overseas Development Administration: £67,923 for investigation of blue green algal nitrogen fixation in deep water rice, under direction of Dr B. A. Whitton.
Agricultural Research Council: £22,723 for investigation of restrictions of metabolite movement within and between leaves of herbage grasses, under direction of Dr J. A. Pearson.
Science Research Council: £36,100 for investigation of phenomenological studies of QCD and particle spectroscopy, under direction of Professor A. D. Martin.
Department of the Environment: £32,156 for an archaeological conservator to undertake essential conservation of archaeological material.
Social Science Research Council: £45,538 for investigation under direction of Professor P. Abrams. £31,696 for investigation of young people in society, under direction of Professor F. J. Coffield.

London
Appointments
Mr M. D. K. Baxandall, MA, reader in history of the classical tradition at the Warburg Institute, is appointed to the chair of history of the classical tradition.

Professor P. Herriot, BA, MEd, PhD, professor of psychology at the City University, is appointed to the chair of occupational psychology at Birkbeck College.

Dr D. W. Rhind, BSc, PhD, reader in geography at Durham University, is appointed to the chair of geography at Birkbeck College.

Conferment of the title of professor: Dr B. Ketterer, BSc, MSc, PhD, biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital Medical School; Dr Sylvia Dorothy Lawler, MBBS, MD, MRCP, FRCPath, human genetics, Institute of Cancer Research.

Conferment of the title of reader: Mr B. S. Everitt, BSc, MSc, statistics (behavioural science), Birkbeck College; Dr Catherine S. Peckham, MBBS, LRCP, MRCS, MD, FFCM, community medicine, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

Grants
KING'S COLLEGE
British Foundation for Age Research: £36,024 to Dr P. A. M. Eagles, department of biophysics, for research in understanding neurofilament function.
Science Research Council: £29,485 to Professor D. O. Hall, department of plant sciences, for research in photobiological-photochemical production of hydrogen.

Wales
SWANSEA
Mrs Valerie Minogue has been appointed to the chair of French and headship of the department of romance studies.

Bristol
Appointments
Senior lecturer: Dr D. E. Milligan (philosophy); Mr M. J. O'Regan (French); Mr J. Leighton (German); Dr J. A. Ziesler (theology); Dr M. G. Priestley (physics); Dr J. M. Haynes (physical chemistry); Dr Christine Gibbs (veterinary surgery); Dr J. P. H. Webber (aircraft structures).

Grants
Science Research Council: £62,603 to department of biochemistry (Dr S. E. Halford) for investigation of mechanisms of DNA sequence discrimination by the EcoRI restriction endonuclease; £45,160 to department of electrical and electronic engineering (Dr S. R. Bowes) for investigation of close loop microprocessor control of pulse width modulated inverter drives; £29,614 to department of biochemistry (Dr P. M. Wood) for investigation of C-type cytochromes in bacterial photosynthesis; £27,500 to department of inorganic chemistry (Professor F. G. A. Stone) for investigation of structural studies of heteronuclear metal clusters; £25,563 to department of electrical and electronic engineering (Professor B. M. Bird and Dr D. A. Grant) for investigation of hybrid electric vehicle drive systems.

Medical Research Council: £46,883 to department of anatomy (Professor D. G. Porter, Dr W. A. Kelly and Dr D. C. Wathes) for investigation of physiological actions of relaxin.
Nuffield Foundation: £39,108 to School for Advanced Urban Studies (Mr A. Murie) for investigation of social effects of council house sales.
Social Science Research Council: £25,449 to the department of economics (Professor A. S. Deaton) for investigation of economics and econometrics of consumer behaviour.

Leicester
Grants
Department of Environment: £22,939 to Mr J. Wacher, Archaeology.
EEC: £47,410 to Professor Symons for modification of effects of ionizing radiation DNA and DNA protein complexes.

Sussex
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following this year: LLD: Dr L. Farrer-Brown, Mme Simone Veil.
DLitt: François Bédarida, Angus Wilson, Alfred Brendel.
DSc: Sir Monty Finniston, FRS.

Lancaster
Grants
Agricultural Research Council: £24,046 to Dr P. G. Ayres for investigation of nitrogen utilization and its relation to photosynthesis in mildewed barley.
Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations: £51,480 to Professor S. N. Bennett for investigation of implications of organizational change.
Promotions
Senior lecturers: Dr K. Jones (biological sciences), Dr B. J. Tabner (chemistry), Dr R. J. Geary (German studies), Dr J. Gooch and J. M. Richards (history), Dr J. R. Urry (sociology).

Essex
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on July 9:
Professor Richard Cobb, professor of modern history, Oxford University; Professor Hugh Longuet-Higgins, FRS, Royal Society research professor, Sussex University; Sir Peter Pears, tenor and co-founder of Aldeburgh Festival; Sir Nigel Strutt, chairman and managing director, Strutt & Parker (Farms), and former High Sheriff of Essex; Mr Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General, United Nations.

Ulster
Grants
United States European Research Office: £25,000 to Professor R. H. Williams to investigate metal contacts in semi-conductors.
Science Research Council: £22,960 to Professor R. H. Williams and Dr G. P. Srivastava to investigate angle-resolved photoemission from semiconductors and overlayers.

Warwick
Dr Kevin Roberts, MA(Essex), BPhil, DPhil(Oxon), fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford, has been appointed to the chair of economic theory from October 1.

Kent
Appointments
Dr J. A. Connor, MA (Cambridge), PhD (Manchester), reader in inorganic chemistry at Manchester University, to be Professor of Inorganic Chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory.
J. J. Hughes, BSc(Econ) (Hull), senior lecturer in economics, to be Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences.
Lectureships: P. T. Muchlinski, LLB (London and Cambridge) (law), C. W. Watson, BA (Bristol), MA (Hull) (South-East Asian studies).
Research fellowships: M. A. Kaderbhai, BSc (Sheffield) (biology), A. Visser, MSc (Manitoba), PhD (Carleton) (electronics).

Heriot-Watt
The following honorary degrees are to be conferred:
DSc: Sir Terence Beckett, Professor D. J. Finney, Professor J. C. Gunn, Dr D. H. Pringle.
DLitt: Mr Sean Connery, Mr W. B. C. Lyddon, Mr (Paul) H. Mueller.
DUniv: Cardinal Gordon Gray.
Appointments:
Professor emeritus: J. Brown, retired head of the petroleum engineering department.
Visiting professors: Dr R. Danesi, Tucuman Univ, Argentina, civil engineering department; Dr A. G. Mitchell, British Columbia Univ, Canada, pharmacy department.
Lecturer: W. J. McCarter, B.Sc(Edin), civil engineering.

Aston
Appointments:
Dr W. H. Jones, visiting senior lecturer, and Miss J. Webb, lecturer, management centre.
P. Skeldon, lecturer, modern languages, M. D. Piney, lecturer, industrial toxicology.

City
The following are to receive honorary degrees of Doctor of Science on Graduation Day, May 20:
Professor Freeman Dyson, professor at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, United States; Dame Mary Green, chairman of the Optical Council and a member of the University Council, and Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman and chief executive of Standard Telephones and Cables.

Bradford
Appointments
Professor V. Walker to be Pro-Vice-Chancellor for three years from August 1.
G. Shaw, BSc, PhD, DSc, to a personal chair in the area of organic chemistry.
Senior lecturer: Dr A. P. Muhlemann, MSc, (production management).

Surrey
Grants:
Rugby Portland Cement: £23,019 to Mr F. D. Moles for research on the application of precalcination techniques to semi-dry process cement production.
GCHQ: £28,000 to W. Matley for research on the development of prototype demodulator and controller.
Science Research Council: £181,375 to Professor K. G. Stephens for research on off-line ion implantation facility. £20,918 to Professor Stephens for research on laser processing of thin metal film on semi-conductors. £173,148 to Professor J. E. Bailey for research on the mechanism of hydration microstructure evolution and mechanical property development in Portland Cement; £28,850 to Professor J. E. Bailey and Dr F. R. Jones for research on stress corrosion of glass reinforced polyester resin in aggressive environments.

Doubts over attribution depress art sales

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Both the bigger sales at Christie's yesterday were assailed by doubts over attributions. After the article in *The Times* yesterday a drawing attributed to a "Follower of Andrea del Verrocchio" of a youth's head was withdrawn from sale.

The auctioneer announced: "Following the unsubstantiated rumours that have circulated concerning this drawing we have advised the owner that it would be best to withdraw it. In our opinion the drawing is of the period implied with the cataloguing."

The drawing had been estimated to fetch £10,000 to £15,000. The auction went on to total £224,770, with only 4 per cent unsold.

The sale of sculpture and works of art was affected more fundamentally. Three Limoges *enamel* pieces catalogued as dating from the thirteenth century had been seen the day before by the accepted world expert in the field, Mme M. Gauthier and, in Christie's terms, she "had given the thumbs down".

As a result, a gilt and enamel eucharistic tabernacle was unsold at £14,000. Christie's had suggested £40,000 to £60,000. A thirteenth-century copper gilt and enamel plaque of the Crucifixion was bought in at £5,500 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000) and a plaque of the Virgin and Child in Majesty was bought in at £6,500 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000). As a result the works of art sale, while totalling £431,425, was 34 per cent unsold.

The undisputed rarities in each sale brought exceptionally high prices. A group of three mid-twelfth-century Cologne copper gilt and polychrome enamel plaques of saints sold to the London dealer, Robin Symes, at £85,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

A Florentine Renaissance copper-gilt reliquary casket dated 1446 sold to Blumka from New York at £42,000; Christie's had not published an estimate but had been suggesting a price of about £40,000 to £50,000 for this important early piece.

In the drawings sale a very accurate and charming watercolour drawing of a squirrel by Hans Hofmann and dated 1578 sold for £70,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000); Christie's had offered this same drawing for sale in March 1976 when it sold for £27,000 which, at the time, appeared an exceptionally high price. In the meantime the demand for early German, Dürreresque works has increased enormously.

A G. B. Tiepolo drawing of the Nativity whose condition was somewhat in doubt (a reproduction exists of the drawing with a stain now removed) that sold for £19,000 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000) to Baskett and Day.

In both sales prices for the lesser items were erratic and often below expectations.

At Sotheby's yesterday an auction of fine Chinese bronzes, ceramics and works of art totalled £456,685 with 21 per cent unsold. In that case the main items sold comfortably but there was little demand for minor pieces, especially of the earlier dynasties. Bluett paid £29,000 (estimate £12,000 to £16,000) for a Transitional eleventh to tenth century BC bronze ritual cauldron, while a glazed pottery figure of a Bactrian camel (66cm) of the Tang Dynasty sold to C. C. Lai of Hong-kong at £26,000 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000).

At Phillips a sale of fine Old Master paintings totalled £145,240 with 25 per cent unsold. Colnaghi's paid £30,000 (estimate £18,000 to £25,000) for a panel of the Virgin and Child seated between saints attributed to the Studio of Giovanni Bellini.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, April 9, 1956

Persian claim

The claim which the Persian Government is repeatedly asserting to sovereignty over Bahrain has no basis in fact of history. The Shaikh freed himself from Persian rule in 1782 and placed himself under British protection in 1892. The treaty of that year gave Britain the obligation to conduct his foreign policy and the Shaikh has, since then, received and accepted British political advice. The treaty supplements similar arrangements with the Trucial Shaikhs and the rulers of Qatar and Kuwait and constitute the foundation of Britain's predominance in the area. It was originally designed to maintain maritime peace in the area; the discovery of oil in large quantities has made it the more necessary that the treaty arrangements should continue. Though since 1947 agitation has developed against the ruler and his British political advisers, there is little to show that the Arab majority in Bahrain looks to Persia for political support.

OBITUARY

PROF. WILLIAM GISSANE

Care of those injured in accidents

Professor William Gissane, CBE, FRCS, FRCS (Ed), FRACS, died in his sleep on April 1, the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Birmingham Accident Hospital, from which his name is inseparable. He was 82.

William Gissane was born at Redfern, Sydney, on April 26, 1898, and by the time he left St Ignatius's College in Sydney he had become prominent as an all-round sportsman. After service in the Royal Australian Artillery he studied medicine in the University of Sydney, where he played rugby and was awarded Blues for both boxing and cricket. He also became the lightweight intervarsity boxing champion. He graduated in 1925, and the same year left for Britain, where he became FRCS, first of Edinburgh and then of England. Many years later he was elected FRACS.

His career as an accident surgeon began in the London County Council Hospital Service in 1938, and was greatly influenced by his visit to Böhler's Accident Hospital in Vienna. When in 1941 Gissane took up his post as Clinical Director and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Birmingham Accident Hospital he could chart his course towards the goal of alleviating the effects of injury and, above all, preventing injury whenever possible.

Within a few years he transformed a six-month-old organization in a 100-year-old hospital into an internationally famous institution devoted to the care of injured persons and the prevention of accidents and injuries. In this, burns figured prominently from the early years. In 1944 Dr Leonard Colebrook joined the staff as Director of the MRC's Burns Research Unit, which later came under the direction of the then Dr J. R. Squire as a combined Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit.

Gissane's achievements brought him national and international recognition: a CBE, an honorary DSc of Wales, honorary life membership of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons, emeritus fellowship and vice-presidency of the British Orthopaedic Association, whose Robert Jones Lecture he delivered in 1961, and honorary membership of the American Association of Automotive Engineers. He was the inaugural Joseph Henry Lecturer on Occupational Surgery in 1952. In addition to an extensive tour as Sir Arthur Sims's Commonwealth Travelling Professor in 1959 he had lectured in South Africa and Canada. In 1966 he delivered the Ruscoe Clarke Memorial Lecture that his colleagues in the Institute of Accident Surgery established in memory of a former colleague. He leaves a widow and a son.

SIR STANLEY FORDHAM

Sir Stanley Fordham, Ambassador to Cuba from 1956-60 and to Colombia in the following four years, died on April 6, aged 73.

He spent much of his early service engaged in consular duties in the United States and Central and South American countries, before transferring to the Foreign Office in 1948 and being promoted Counsellor (Head of American Department) the following year.

He was transferred to Warsaw in 1951 and to Stockholm in 1952 acting as charge d'affaires in both places, but he had strong links with South America and after a period in charge of the South American department at the Foreign Office he was appointed Minister at Buenos Aires in 1954. Much of his service hitherto had been to quiet posts but he was in that city while the Perón regime was collapsing.

His liking for, and understanding of, South America had been much strengthened by his marriage in 1934, while in Lima, to Isabel Ward, member of a prominent Peruvian family of British extraction. Speaking English with an attractive Spanish accent and Spanish perfectly, she threw herself with zest and charm into the life of the community.

When Mr Fordham was transferred as Ambassador to Cuba in 1956 she took special interest in the founding of the Fordham home for old and indigent members of the British West Indies community.

Havana, in the year when Mr Fordham, he was appointed KBE in 1964, arrived, presented a peaceful appearance with the United States controlling some four-fifths of the trade and finance of Cuba. With his background of Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, Fordham seemed to the Latin eye a typical Englishman, and soon made friends with the Cubans. But he was not unaware of the profound and revolutionary changes which were taking place in that country.

The embassy had predicted the fall of the Batista regime although the final collapse came more swiftly than even some Cuban ministers had foreseen. While other Ambassadors were resigning or being recalled in the months after Fidel Castro's rise, Fordham on all accounts achieved a remarkable increase in British standing.

Sir Stanley, who was appointed CMG in 1951, retired from the service in 1964. He was HM Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire from 1975-77. There was one son and one daughter of the marriage.

MR. NICHOLAS STUART GRAY

Geoffrey Trease writes:

May I add a word to the well-deserved tribute to the author Mr Nicholas Stuart Gray? By concentrating on his work in the theatre, it ignored that splendid series of books, starting with *Over the Hills to Fabylon* in 1954, which gave delight to countless children (and adults) on both sides of the Atlantic who never had the chance to see his plays? Some he illustrated himself. For others he was well served by Ardizzone and other first-rank illustrators.

He wrote gracefully and wittily, a fellow indeed "of most excellent fancy", blending much humour with deeper undertones of compassion. In our all too few encounters I found him a charming friend and excellent company, but with something of that feline reserve exhibited by his own Puss in Boots, a part he played with immense empathy, a stage cat to remember.

ALFREDO GUARINI

Alfredo Guarini, who produced the Oscar-winning film *Le Mura di Malapaga* (*The Walls of Malapaga*) in which his wife Isa Miranda was the star, died on April 6 in Rome. He was 79.

Guarini was vice-president of the Italian National Cinematographic Agency when it produced *Bicycle Thieves* and *Miracle in Milan*, the highly successful films directed by Vittorio De Sica.

Guarini married Isa Miranda in Tucson, Arizona, in 1939 and both later worked for Paramount Pictures. In 1974 he produced *Germania Anno Zero* (*Germany Year Zero*) with Roberto Rossellini.

He was born in Sestri Ponente, near Genoa.

Lady Broun Lindsay, OBE, widow of Major Sir Humphrey Maurice Broun Lindsay, DSO, died on April 4. She was Edith Christian, eldest daughter of Colonel J. G. Baird, and she was married in 1921. Her husband died in 1964.

:hurch news

ppointments
The Rev A. R. Billings, head of igious education and social studies, oadway School, Barnsley, diocese of effield, to be Vicar of St Mary, ilkley, diocese of Sheffield.
The Rev R. Bright, Vicar of Brom-l, diocese of Carlisle, to be Rector Bowness on Solway, same diocese.
The Rev P. R. Brown, Vicar of Jesus urch, Forty Hill, Enfield, diocese of ndon, to be Vicar of All Saints, ncham, same diocese.
Preb J. D. Challis, Vicar of Penn llas, diocese of Lichfield, to be ebendary Emeritus upon retirement.
The Rev D. J. Cockerell, assistant rate of Chapel Allerton, diocese of on, to be team Vicar of St Faith, chin, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev B. L. Driver, assistant rate in the Dunstable team ministry, ocese of St Albans, to be team Vicar the Priory Church of St Peter, nstable, within the team ministry, ne diocese.
The Rev J. E. N. Elliston, Rector of Mildenhall team ministry, diocese of Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Rural Dean of Mildenhall.
Preb H. Fern, Vicar of Holy Trinity, rthwood, diocese of London, to be ctor of St Clement, Eastap with St Martin, Orgar, same cese.
The Rev N. S. Fox, Rector of yton West with High Hoyland, dioe of Wakefield, to be Vicar of Cumworth with Denby Dale, same cese.
The Rev R. J. Freeman, Curate of ckpool Parish Church, diocese of ckburn, to be team Vicar in Major Parish of Chigll, with special responsibility for Winifred's, diocese of Chelmsford.
Canon R. W. Grayson, Vicar of plebr, diocese of Carlisle, to be also est in charge of Ormside, same cese.
The Rev A. L. Haig, Rector of antham with Stutton, diocese of St mundsbury and Ipswich, to be also ral Dean of Samford, same diocese.
The Rev G. L. Halliday, Vicar of mpton and priest in charge of Laneam and Treswell with Cotham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Rampton, Laneham, Treswell and Cotham, same diocese.
The Rev A. M. Handley, Archdeacon-designate of Norwich, diocese of Norwich, to be also chairman of the youth committee, same diocese.
The Rev A. C. M. Hargreaves, on the editorial staff of the Jerusalem Bible, to be Vicar of Marden, diocese of Canterbury.
The Rev G. A. Howe, curate of St Mary, Norton, Stockton, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Hart and Elwick Hall, same diocese.
The Rev A. W. A. Knowles, assistant curate at St Johns, Woking, diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar of the new parish of Goldsworth Park, same diocese.
The Rev P. C. Moore, Vicar of Stowmarket, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Stowmarket, same diocese.
The Rev W. J. A. Nunnerley, chaplain at HM Naval Base, Chatham, Kent, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck and Rector of Waltham, which are held in plurality, diocese of Lincoln.
The Rev M. J. Page, Vicar of Lechlade, diocese of Gloucester, to be also Rural Dean of Fairford, same diocese.
The Rev T. B. Pownell, priest in charge of Fressingfield with Weybread and Wingfield, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Hoxne, same diocese.
The Rev P. J. Privett, assistant curate at St Agnes, Moseley, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of SS Peter and Paul, Kingsbury, same diocese.
The Rev D. F. Reagon, assistant curate in the Parish of Hawarden, diocese of St Asaph, Wales, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Holy Trinity and St Luke, Northwich, diocese of Chester.
The Rev J. B. Rowsell, Rector of Harlton and Vicar of Haslingfield, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar of Methwold and Rural Dean of Feltwell, same diocese.
The Rev M. R. Ruff, assistant chaplain and head of religious education, Ellesmere College, diocese of Lichfield, to be chaplain of Grenville College, Bideford, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev D. S. Shrisunder, assistant curate at the Church of the Ascension, Hull, diocese of York, to be curate of SS Peter and Paul, Grays, and team Vicar-designate in the Grays Team Ministry, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev C. C. Smith, Vicar of Walberswick with Blythburg, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Halesworth, same diocese.
The Rev G. C. Smith, Vicar of Walcharge of Colwick and Netherfield, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of the United Benefice of Netherfield and Colwick.
The Rev R. D. Strapps, Vicar of Sandal, St Helen, diocese of Wakefield, to be also Rural Dean of Chevet, same diocese.
The Rev J. A. G. Swallow, Vicar of South Weald, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of West Mersea and East Mersea, same diocese.
The Rev H. Taylor, Vicar of St Peter and St Paul, Felixstowe, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be priest in charge of Great Thurlow with Little Thurlow and Little Bradley, same diocese.
The Rev B. T. Tuffield, priest in charge of Crosscanonby, diocese of Carlisle, to be also priest in charge of Allonby, same diocese.
The Rev J. D. Walker, priest in charge of Barmby Moor with Fangfoss, diocese of York, to be also priest in charge of Allerthorpe, same diocese.
The Rev R. E. Wheaton, Vicar of Whitwick and Rural Dean of Akeley South, diocese of Leicester, to be Vicar of Blyth, diocese of Southwell.
The Rev R. D. C. Whiteman, Vicar of St Barnabas, Erdington, diocese of Birmingham, to be also Rural Dean of Aston, same diocese.
The Rev A. G. Wilcox, team Vicar in the Beccles Team Ministry, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of All Saints, Ipswich, same diocese.
The Rev J. C. Wilson, priest in charge of Long Marton with Dufton and with Milburn, diocese of Carlisle, to be Rector of the same benefice in the same diocese.
The Rev D. G. Woodwards, Vicar of Edwardstone and Rector of Groton, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Sudbury, same diocese.

atest wills

test estates include (net, before x paid):
nmott, Mr Willie, of Warfield, rkshire £447,271
bbon, Mr Bruce Wynter, of lisbury, Wiltshire .. £366,289
amer, Mr Reginald Percy, of andrindod Wells, Powys £430,549
irst, Mr Arthur Algernon, of shby de la Zouch, Leicestershire £180,250
Jones, Mary Susan, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, intestate .. £872,637
Lamb, Mrs Ruth Annie Amelia, of Keymer, West Sussex £397,270
Leroy, Mr Henri Clement, of Llandudno, Gwynedd .. £183,576
Limond, Mr John Prentice, of Radstock, Avon £165,955
Nicolaou, Mr Zacharias Stylianou Haji, of Cricklewood .. £239,453
Pepys, Mr John David Forbes, of Putney £325,575
Roe, Mrs Michelle Anne Ward, of Henley-on-Thames .. £296,691
Saunders, Mr Geoffrey Leonard, of Lapworth, Warwickshire £307,194
Sanderson, Mr John Lilburn, of Morpeth, Northumberland, company director £381,649
Story, Mrs Dorothy, of Puddington, Wirral £206,803
Wootton, Mr Henry David, of Solihull, West Midlands .. £388,730

Law Report April 8 1981

Queen's Bench Division

Prison governor guilty of contempt

Raymond v Honey

Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Webster

The stopping by the governor of Albany Prison, Isle of Wight, of an application by a prisoner to the High Court for leave to issue proceedings against him was contempt of court in that it was conduct calculated to prejudice the requirement that all citizens should have unhindered access to the courts.

The prisoner, Mr Stephen Patrick Raymond, wanted to commit the governor, Mr Colin Peter Honey, to prison for contempt arising from a letter Mr Raymond had written to his solicitor which had been stopped by the governor.

The court found that the governor had no power to stop Mr Raymond's application to the High Court as it could not be regarded as a letter or communication under rule 33 (3) of the Prison Rules, 1964, made pursuant to section 47 of the Prison Act, 1952 as amended by the Criminal Justice Act, 1961.

Rule 33 (3) provides: "Except as provided by these rules, every letter or communication to or from a prisoner may be read or examined by the governor or an officer deputed by him, and the governor may, at his discretion, stop any letter or communication on the ground that its contents are objectionable or that it is of inordinate length."

Rule 37A (1) provides: "A prisoner who is party to any legal proceedings may correspond with his legal adviser in connexion with the proceedings and unless the governor has reason to suppose that any such correspondence contains matter not relating to the proceedings it shall not be read or stopped under rule 33(3) of these rules."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, and Mr Anthony Trollope for Mr Raymond; Mr Andrew Collins for the governor.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER, giving the judgment of the court, said that in moving to commit the prison governor for contempt, Mr Raymond, who was involved in legal proceedings, relied on two matters. The first was a letter to his solicitors which was read by a prison officer and stopped by the governor.

The second matter arose out of that incident. Mr Raymond prepared an application to the High Court for leave to commit the governor and Mr Bagshaw, an assistant governor, for contempt. He gave documents consisting of a statement, his unsworn affidavit, a bundle of exhibits and a covering letter dated June 30, 1980, to the prison authorities to be forwarded to the Crown Office at the Royal Courts of Justice. They were also stopped by the governor.

Lord Russell of Killowen in *R v Gray* ([1900] 2 QB 36) defined contempt as "any act done . . . calculated to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice or the lawful process of the court"; and in *Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd* ([1974] AC 273) Lord Diplock said: "The due administration of justice requires first that all citizens should have unhindered access to the constitutionally established courts of criminal or civil jurisdiction for the determination of disputes as to their legal rights and liabilities."

Mr Blom-Cooper submitted that any obstruction of a party to legal proceedings, by breaching the confidentiality of communication between that party and his solicitors, constituted a contempt. Their Lordships thought that submission was too wide and applied the dicta of Lord Russell and Lord Diplock: conduct could only be categorized as contempt if it was calculated to prejudice that party's unhindered access to the courts or to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice or the lawful process of the court; and then only if the common law rights of the party in question were not restricted in some material way.

No authority was needed to support the proposition that by having been committed to custody a prisoner thereby lost many of his ordinary rights. Nonetheless the rights of a citizen, however circumscribed by penal sentence or otherwise, must always be the concern of the courts: *R v Board of Visitors of Hull Prison, Ex parte St Germain and others* ([1979] 1 QB 455).

In *Solosky v The Queen* ([1979] 105 DLR 745), a Canadian decision arising out of facts very similar to the present case, Mr Justice Dickson said: "A person confined to prison retains all of his civil rights, other than those expressly or impliedly taken from him in law." That was the principle to be applied.

The rights of Mr Raymond and other prisoners were removed or restricted by the Prison Rules. By virtue of rule 37A Mr Raymond had a right to correspond with his legal adviser in connexion with legal proceedings; conversely, in those circumstances and depending on the precise construction of the rules in question, the power to read and stop that correspondence conferred by rule 33 (3), was taken away "unless the governor had reason to suppose that any such correspondence contained matter not relating to the proceedings".

Therefore the governor was able to invoke the powers conferred by rule 33(3), and to read the letter and to stop it if he reasonably believed that its contents were objectionable. The governor stopped the letter because it contained an allegation that Mr Bagshaw had stolen a book belonging to Mr Raymond; he relied on Order 26 (4) (1X) of the prison standing orders which provided that allegations against officers should not be included in an outgoing letter. Without considering the question of the legislative authority of the standing orders (a question about which the court were in some doubt), the court were inclined to take the view that for that reason the governor was entitled to regard the contents of the letter as objectionable and therefore he had a discretion to stop it, and that in stopping it he did so in the proper exercise of his discretion. The court were satisfied that his conduct in stopping the letter was not a contempt.

However, different considerations applied to the stopping by the govenor of Mr Raymond's application to commit him and Mr Bagshaw for contempt.

The court were not referred to any rule (other than rule 33) which could give the governor power to stop the application. Such an application, which constituted the issuing of proceedings, could not be regarded as a "letter or communication" to which rule 33(3) applied even if the application was accompanied by a covering letter.

In stopping the application the governor was guilty of conduct calculated to prejudice what Lord Diplock described as the requirement that all citizens should have unhindered access to the courts, and therefore he was guilty of contempt.

As the application, although temporarily delayed, had been made the court made no order on the motion.

Solicitors: Hallinan, Blackburn, Gittings & Co; Treasury Solicitor.



Stock Exchange Prices

Further profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 30. Dealings End, April 9. § Contango Day, April 10. Settlement Day, April 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
98 11/32	91	Exch	8¾% 1981	98 11/32	..	8.305	11.732
99 5/16	91	Exch	9½% 1981	99 5/16	..	9.578	12.016
96⅝	85½	Exch	3% 1981	96⅝	..	3.105	12.464
100 13/16	93 5/16	Exch	12¾% 1981	100 1/16	..	12.742	12.588
97½	88	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	97 7/16	..	8.724	12.022
95⅛	81⅝	Treas	3% 1982	94⅜	..	3.179	9.977
102⅛	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101 15/16	..	13.733	11.792
95⅛	85⅜	Treas	8¼% 1982	95 7/16	-1/16	8.693	12.206
96	85⅝	Exch	9¼% 1982	95⅞	..	9.661	12.490
94⅞	84⅛	Exch	8¾% 1983	94⅜	..	9.247	12.243
89⅜	76½	Exch	3% 1983	88⅜	-⅛	3.394	9.939
98 7/16	85⅞	Treas.	12% 1983	98⅞	-1/16	12.138	12.680
94 1/16	84⅛	Treas	9¼% 1983	93¾	-1/16	9.866	12.486
102½	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	101⅛	-⅛	13.349	12.971
94 5/16	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	93¾	-1/16	10.666	12.815
87⅛	76⅝	Fund	5½% 1982-84	86¾	-⅛	6.341	11.169
97 3/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	96⅜	-⅛	11.675	12.789
104 5/16	94½	Exch	14% 1984	102 11/16	-1/16	13.639	12.927
80⅝	68⅝	Exch	3% 1984	79⅝	-⅛	3.762	10.631
99⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	98 1/16	-⅛	12.228	12.686
109¾	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	106 15/16	-¼	14.026	12.671
98⅞	96 15/16	Exch Cv	12% 1985	98	-⅛	12.246	12.825
75¼	68 15/16	Treas	3% 1985	74¾	-⅛	4.012	10.742
MEDIUMS							
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	97⅞	-¼	12.516	12.864
97⅞	93⅝	Exch	11¾% 1986	96⅜	-¼	12.192	12.764
69 11/16	60⅛	Treas	3% 1986	69⅛	-¼	4.342	11.067
88⅞	78⅝	Treas	8½% 1984-86	87	-⅛	10.001	12.482
105⅛	90⅝	Exch	13¾% 1987	102⅝	-½	13.360	13.272
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	77⅛	●-½	8.371	11.748
99⅝	91⅛	Treas	12% 1987	93⅞	●-½	12.784	13.401

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

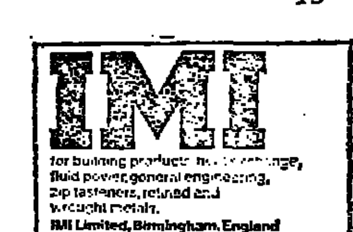
TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Clydeside holds to its fighting spirit, page 21



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 525.8 down 7.7
FT Gilts 69.39 down 0.58

Sterling
$2.1935 up 245 pts
Index 97.9 up 0.2

Dollar
Index 101.4 down 0.1
DM 2.1380 down 165 pts

Gold
$512.50 down $1.9

Money
3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
3 mth Euro $ 15⅛-15⅞
6 mth Euro $ 15⅝-15⅞

IN BRIEF

Shipbuilders pound warning on UK yards

British Shipbuilders gave a warning last night that it was in danger in its present form unless its losses of £2m a week were reduced.

In a statement which did not refer to Monday's call by shop stewards for stiff resistance to compulsory redundancies — which was clearly a reaction to it, the corporation stressed the need "for BS to face up to its problems".

"Too many men are building too few ships and therefore, to perform acceptably, the balance must be redressed as is happening in other industries," the statement said.

The need for improved productivity required "understanding from employees, unions and Government". That was the only way to build a "thriving, flourishing industry from a ...-maker".

Kuwait denies oil loading stoppage

Kuwait yesterday denied that it had stopped loading oil for the multinational companies Shell, Gulf and British Petroleum—which were refusing to pay premiums above the official government selling price.

It appears that Kuwait has made it clear to its customers that oil contracted at the government selling price would no longer be available but that contracts carrying a premium would still had some time to run would be honoured.

Record bankruptcies

Bankruptcies and liquidations in the High Court reached a record in the first quarter of the year. There were 567 bankruptcy receiving orders compared with 388 in the first quarter of last year, a jump of 46 per cent. The High Court deals with about one third of personal business failures in England and Wales.

House prices up 1pc

House prices rose on average by 1 per cent in the first quarter of 1981 after being static in the previous quarter, according to the Nationwide Building Society. The annual rate of house price increase is averaging 5 per cent—the lowest for six years

Car output falls

The United Kingdom motor industry produced 94,000 cars last month, a fall of 4,000 on the same month a year earlier and a reflection of the continuing depressed state of the domestic market.

Fox deal signed

Mr Marvin Davis, the Denver oil magnate, and 20th Century Fox signed a formal merger worth $800m (£366m) under which Mr Davis, 55, agreed to pay $60 a share for the film company's stock and $80 a share for its preferred stock.

Wall Street Lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 992.89, down ... on Wall Street yesterday. The $-SDR exchange rate was ...472 while the £-SDR rate was 0.557595.

Sharp rise in bank lending dashes hopes of early cut in MLR

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

A sharp rise in bank lending in March has dampened City hopes of any further reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate over the next few weeks.

Figures published by the London clearing banks yesterday suggest that there was an underlying increase of some £750m in their lending to the private sector in March, almost double the recent monthly rate of increase.

This increase has been a leading factor in producing a higher rate of overall monetary growth in March than financial markets had been counting on.

The Bank of England said yesterday that its preliminary estimate pointed to a 0.75 per cent expansion in March in sterling M3, its broad measure of banking money.

News of the monetary figures, together with the implication that MLR would probably remain at 12 per cent for at least another month, led to an immediate recovery in sterling on foreign exchange markets. In London the pound recovered 2.45 cents of Monday's fall to close at $2.1935. Its index against a basket of currencies finished 0.2 higher at 98.9.

In the gilt-edged market, prices of government stocks closed with losses of as much as ¾ of a point at the longer end. Although there had been a broad range of predictions on sterling M3 from stockbrokers' analysts, many had forecast that it would either show no growth or fall by as much as 1 per cent.

It is not clear how much the lending figures produced by the London clearing banks were artificially swollen by the interest rate structure towards the end of the March banking month.

At the time a squeeze in the money markets meant that it was markedly cheaper for borrowers to draw down their overdraft facilities. Some even may have been tempted to draw down their overdrafts simply to relend the money in the open market at a turn.

If there was "round-tripping" of this kind, it will have been unwound soon after the March "make-up" day and the April figures will look correspondingly better.

Even so, it seems clear that private sector credit demand is not weakening as much as it has near the bottom of previous business cycles.

This is causing anxiety among some City analysts who foresee bank lending to the private sector starting to grow again from a relatively high base during the summer as the economy shows signs of recovery.

If that were the case, it might well raise the question of how much scope there would be for any further reduction in interest rates, and possibly even point to an increase in short-term rates by the end of the year.

For the gilt-edged market, which has been noticeably more cautious than the equity market over the past two weeks or so, the latest figures make it no easier to predict future trends.

The situation is not helped by the likelihood that the April money figures, due to be published in early May, will be considerably distorted by the civil servants' industrial action.

The authorities have, however, already secured a reasonable amount of advanced funding as a result of heavy sales of partly-paid conventional stocks after the Budget and the more recent sell-out of the partly paid index-linked stock.

The Government has also been doing well with its marketing of National Savings and this should continue to be a good source of funds, at least until the new lower interest rate structure for National Savings instruments comes into effect.

Financial Editor, page 21
Tables, page 23

Millions more go into banks' battle royal

By Ronald Pullen

A battle royal is developing for the Royal Bank of Scotland after yesterday's announcement that the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation is making a near £500m offer for Scotland's biggest bank.

The bid, the largest in the United Kingdom in money terms, comes only three weeks after the Royal Bank had agreed terms with Standard Chartered Bank which put a value of almost £180m less on the group. Rumours of a rival bidder for the Royal Bank, the last opportunity for an outsider to get a sizeable stake in the highly profitable United Kingdom banking scene, have pushed its share price up in recent days. Royal's shares gained another 24p to 168p before news of Hongkong groups offer was announced after the stockmarket had closed. Much of that buying had come from Switzerland, a traditional route for Far Eastern buying of United Kingdom shares.

Neither Royal Bank of Scotland nor Standard Chartered had any comment to make on the rival bid. The Bank of England, which had already rubber-stamped the earlier deal, also seems to be taking an ambivalent line.

Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong group, said yesterday that he had had four meetings with the Governor of the Bank of England and a Bank spokesman added last night that the implications were being considered.

One source of concern is likely to be the Hongkong group's level of disclosure about its operations and financial position which has already caused difficulties in its takeover of Marine Midland Bank in the United States.

Hongkong & Shanghai is offering eight of its shares for every five Royal Bank which values Royal Bank at £498.3m on its 138p share price yesterday. This is 56 per cent more than Standard Chartered's £317m. There is also a partial cash alternative of 60p per Royal Bank share which could involve Hongkong group paying out £135m.

The offer is also couched in terms which are designed to pacify growing discontent in Scotland that the identity of one of its leading banks could be lost. Scottish MPs have urged the Office of Fair Trading to refer the deal to the Monopolies Commission.

The proposals, the group claims, have been framed so that Royal Bank does not lose its "Scottish-based independence". The role envisaged for the Royal Bank is that it should be the "flagship" of the Hongkong bank group in Europe.

Discussions with Royal Bank directors have already been held but there was no indication yesterday about whether they would recommend acceptance of the offer.

Mr Sandberg criticized the Standard terms as being "rather cheap". He said that Hongkong group could offer a much higher price because "in terms of market capitalization we are quite easily the biggest bank in the world". At yesterday's share price it is valued at £3,152m on the stock market.

If Hongkong group is successful, it will jump from being one of the top 40 in the world to one of the top 20. It has had an impressive growth record in recent years with total assets rising from HK$48,000m to HK$243,000m between 1975 and 1980 and disclosed profits up from HK$333m to HK$1,431m.

Expansion has been fast in the past couple of years with its acquisition of a 51 per cent interest in Marine Midland, one of the top twelve US banks.

Last year it acquired the 60 per cent interest not already under its control in Antony Gibbs, the merchant bank. This move led to Gibbs being excluded from the Accepting Houses Committee on the ground that control had passed to a foreign bank.

Mr Sandberg was at pains yesterday to stress that Hongkong group was a "British bank under British management". If the deal goes through, it will raise Hongkong group's earnings per share by 18 per cent and the number of shares in issue by 15 per cent. Only last month Hongkong Shanghai launched the largest ever rights issue in the colony for more than £170m.

Mr Michael Sandberg yesterday: Standard's terms are "rather cheap".

State steel pricing policy attacked as private plant is 'mothballed'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The impact of the recession on the private steel sector has accelerated with the ending of steelmaking at Alpha Steel's works in Newport, Gwent.

About 100 jobs are to go at the plant, where four modern electric-arc furnaces are to be "mothballed" until there is an upturn in the economy, leaving only a small finishing and sales capacity.

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, who have consistently campaigned for the retention of a viable private sector industry, have written to Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, demanding a change in policies.

Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, yesterday accused the British Steel Corporation of putting its private sector rivals out of business by its pricing policy. "BSC are using taxpayers' money to cut their prices down", he said.

Talks are continuing at the south Wales works on improved redundancy terms. Because the plant is only a few years old and will reopen if the order book improves, EEC funds are not available and the state scheme offers much lower "iron handshakes" than similar BSC agreements.

Mr Keith Brookman, east Wales divisional organizer of the ISTC, said yesterday: "This is a tragedy. We have a highly-skilled workforce, down from day one to internationally-competitive manning levels, total flexibility and interchangeability—but due to high interest rates, high energy costs and the BSC's pricing policy they have taken the decision to mothball the plant."

Mr Maurice E. Webb, managing director of Alpha Steel, said the end of steelmaking had been dictated by the recession, over-capacity in the industry and "price-cutting from the state-owned companies, both here and overseas".

BSC's pricing policy had affected their operations to "a very large degree", he said. "Our sales were practically cut off when certain decisions were made in the state-owned company. We have dropped our prices so many times and now we cannot go any further.

"We are hoping to get back into electric arc melting, and producing at the earliest possible time. We have decided to take people out because this is a very big expenditure and we have carried it too long."

Alpha's rolling and sales end will continue to operate, but the indefinite halt in steelmaking adds to the toll of the recession that has affected Duport Steel in West Wales, Manchester Steel and Sheerness Steel.

Independents' warning: Warnings that other private sector steel companies could face collapse within the next few months were issued last night by representatives of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association when they met Government backbenchers, Peter Hill writes.

The BISPA officials, who will today appear before the Commons Select Committee on trade and industry which is examining the latest corporate plan of BSC, met members of the Conservative Industry Committee to underline their fears.

The new Iron and Steel Bill, which provides for the effective liquidation of BSC should the latest survival plan fail, is now in its committee stage and Government backbenchers are pressing an amendment which would give the Industry Secretary powers to order BSC to establish separate companies under the Companies Act for several of its existing operations which are in competition with the private sector.

EEC meeting: Executives from the EEC's 15 leading steel companies began meeting in Luxembourg yesterday in a final attempt to draw up a voluntary agreement to limit production from the end of June, Peter Norman writes from Bonn.

The companies, which form the "Eurofer" club of steel makers, must come to a voluntary pact because the West German government refuses to allow any extension of the present mandatory régime of production quotas beyond the expiry date of June 30.

More flexible pay rules for state industry chiefs

By Peter Hill

State industry chairmen will shortly begin to test the Government's new system for fixing their salary levels and those of other board members.

But there are already signs that long-standing grievances could surface once again if, as seems likely, the Government attempts to hold down recommended increases.

The Prime Minister, announcing the new system yesterday, said that it would be more flexible and would be based on managerial and market considerations and not on traditional comparisons and rankings. In effect the new system marks a return to the arrangements which applied up to 1971 when the salaries of state industry senior executives were brought within the terms of the Top Salaries Review Body.

Last year TSRB's recommended increases were cut back by between 9-10 per cent and since then, the state industry *chairmen estimate a gap of* between 18-20 per cent has developed between nationalized industry salaries and those paid to board members of equivalent private sector companies.

Under the new system, outlined yesterday by Mrs Thatcher in a parliamentary written answer, sponsoring ministers for each state industry will determine salary levels for chairman and board members in consultation with Lord Soames, Minister for the Civil Service.

Decisions on levels of pay for full-time board members in the state sector will be based on recommendations made to ministers by the chairmen and non-executive members of each nationalized industry. Increases will normally take effect on the same date awarded for pay rises for other management staff employed in the state industries.

Among those affected by the new measures will be Lord McFadzean, chairman and chief executive of Rolls-Royce, at £60,000. Sir Peter Parker, the British Rail chairman whose present salary is £43,000, and *Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman* of British Steel Corporation, who receivese £48,500, although the rate presently fixed for the post is £53,000.

BR forced to sell properties

By David Hewson

Growing financial pressures have forced British Rail to sell viable commercial properties which it would have preferred to keep, Sir Robert Lawrence chairman of BR's Property Board, said yesterday.

Last year £40m worth of property was sold, nearly three times as much as the £13.7m sales during 1979. British Rail expects to lose at least £70m this year.

Sir Robert said: "The year ended on a high note as far as our (BR's Property Board) results are concerned, but it should not be forgotten that once land is sold its income or potential income is lost to the railways forever.

"We have sold property *which, in a different climate,* we might have retained for its growth potential. The pressures on the Railways Board for cash are considerable and are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. However, we do not see it part of our policy to sell at any price."

Among last year's sales were the Green Shield House property in Edgware, an industrial estate in Norwich, land at Broad Street and Nine Elms, London, and a shopping centre in Bristol.

The Property Board's net cash contribution to the Railways Board last year was £67m, an increase of £28m over 1979. Income from lettings increased to £50m, in spite of the sales of property and, after deducting expenses, the net surplus rose by 22 per cent to £35m.

BR has been advised that its development land tax liability for the construction of a new station, shops and offices at Liverpool Street in London, reported in *The Times* on Monday, is likely to be less than expected.

Sir Robert hoped that the planned legislation in connexion with the "privatization" of some of BR's assets would enable the board to undertake lease and leaseback developments on properties outside of BR's operational needs, something it could not do during the past two years.

Property Board Gross Sales Proceeds.

Year	Proceeds
1977	£5.9m
1978	£9.8m
1979	£13.7m
1980	£40.0m

Bank pay decision today

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Banking union leaders are to meet employers today for pay talks which will decide whether 8,000 clerical and technical staff start a programme of industrial action that could cause a big disruption in the high street banks.

There were indications last night that the employers and the Banking Insurance and Finance Union were looking for ways of avoiding a breakdown in the talks, but the employers were insistent that there could be no improvement on the 10 per cent pay offer which has already been accepted by the Clearing Bank Union.

"We reached a concrete agreement with the CBU and after their acceptance there is obviously no way we are going to increase the offer", the Federation of Clearing Bank Employers said.

Chancellor says banks 'relatively sheltered'

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday stoutly defended his decision to impose a one-for-all windfall profits tax on the banks.

There was a strong case for the £400m tax, he told a meeting arranged by the Conservative Political Centre in the City. High interest rates had ensured that the "tribulations of industry were not shared by the banks."

Sir Geoffrey's Budget proposal has drawn a hostile response from clearing bank chairmen. They have argued that the tax will damage the banks' capacity to lend to industrial customers, and they fear that the Chancellor's decision may set a precedent.

Suggesting that the contrast between bank profits and those of the manufacturing sector had "if anything, grown starker", Sir Geoffrey claimed that, despite having to shoulder bad debt provisions during the recession, the banks had been relatively sheltered.

Meeting a specific criticism of his tax—that it was retrospective and thus bad fiscal practice—the Chancellor said he had given the banks ample warning that a windfall levy was possible.

He reminded the banks that they had "rejected the offer I made them of an agreement for fixed rate export credit.

"I make no complaint about this. It is certainly understandable that they should prefer a tax imposed by law to an arrangement of that kind", he added.

Turning to the argument of the banks that it would damage their ability to lend, the Chancellor suggested that the clearing banks' free capital ratios were quite high and should continue to be fully adequate.

"Moreover, the clearers' capital asset ratio appears very respectable by international standards", he said, "and well above that enjoyed, for example, by large United States banks."

The tax, he concluded, was in response to "present difficult circumstances". "A charge on non-interest-bearing deposits (current accounts) is justified because, though they are, of course, not the only factor affecting banks's profits, they are the foundation of endowment profits at times of high interest rates.

New hope of Russian pipeline talks

From Peter Norman
Brussels, April 7

A West German banking consortium, headed by the Deutsche Bank of Frankfurt, hopes to resume negotiations in the summer on granting the Soviet Union a DM10,000m (£210m) credit to finance a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Herr F. Wilhelm Christians, one of the two executive board spokesmen of the Deutsche Bank, told a press conference in Frankfurt that the sharp rise in West German interest rates two months ago had meant the German banks were unable to conclude the deal.

The credit, which would have financed the purchase of West German pipes and compressors for the 5,000 kilometre natural gas pipeline from the Yamal Peninsula to Western Europe was no longer plausible after the federal bank had acted on February 19 to lift West German interest rates.

It was reported at the time that agreement in principle had been reached between the Soviet authorities and the German banks on a credit arrangement

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

& Lacy	8p to 236p	Ricardo Eng	15p to 523p
...ow	5p to 63p	Ryl Bk of Scot	24p to 168p
...atons	4p to 108p	Steep Rock	10p to 197p
...ity & Law	4p to 388p	Sale Tilney	5p to 183p
...g Props	11p to 208p	W'mester & City	3p to 77p

Falls

...lo Am Corp	32p to 676p	Middle Wits	40p to 685p
& Oil Acre	15p to 475p	Ranger Oil	30p to 645p
...urg Gold	21p to 206p	Scottrust	24p to 355p
...anii	20p to 565p	SA Land	17p to 304p
... Int	20p to 182p	Weeks Petrol	15p to 500p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
...tralia $	1.96	1.88
...tria Sch	34.80	32.60
...gium Fr	82.25	78.25
...ada $	2.64	2.55
...mark Kr	15.35	14.55
...land Mkk	9.40	8.95
...nce Fr	11.36	10.86
...many DM	4.84	4.60
...ece Dr	116.00	110.00
...ngkong $	12.00	11.40
...and Pd	1.32	1.26
...y Lir	2380.00	2280.00
...an Yn	490.00	465.00
...herlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.33	11.68
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.04	1.90
Spain Pta	193.00	184.00
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.05
Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.20
USA $	2.23	2.16
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	77.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Researchers develop 'anti-sound' to suppress low frequency disturbance

A noisy approach to silencing industry

Researchers have developed a noisy answer to noise nuisance.

With the aid of £300,000 backing from the National Research Development Council, they have designed a system which aims to suppress intrusive sounds by creating an additional noise which cancels out the effect of the offending one.

This "anti-sound" concept, although experimented with over the last 50 years by a number of researchers, is believed to be a significant breakthrough which could become a useful tool for ending low-frequency noise "pollution" in factories.

At a test station at Duxford, near Cambridge, one of the British Gas compressors used on the national grid is having its low frequency noises supressed by a device which creates a low frequency sound itself almost identical to the offending noise.

The compressor at Duxford has the top of its 34ft chimney *surrounded* by 72 loudspeakers emitting a signal which reacts with the original unwanted sound coming from the stack.

Four microphones picq up the offending noise and relay it to be processed through electronic and computing apparatus including 12 amplifiers which pass a signal on the banks of loudspeakers.

British Gas normally insulates these compressor stations to reduce high frequency sounds that come off such chimneys. According to the gas corporation such noises are far more intrusive. However, the NRDC says that in calm weather low frequency noises can be heard or even felt at distances of up to 1 kilometre.

The invention is the result of eight years involvement by the NRDC in this field of research. In 1979 Topexpress, a small, high technology company from Cambridge, was contracted by NRDC to study the gas turbine exhaust silencer at Duxford.

By February, 1980, it became clear that a technique using the "anti-sound" was *possible.* A device was subsequently designed and built and by the end of December the system had been installed and was ready for test.

Market potential for the invention has yet to be fully explored, but aircraft engine test bays could be one early beneficiary. The Duxford compressor in effect is a high-powered gas turbine.

The first patents on this type of operation, called active silencing, were filed over 45 years ago, but practical problems prevented it being used except on a small scale.

The results from the Duxford experiment indicate that these techniques could be used with the same degree of success on any low frequency noise emitted by ground-based gas turbine engines.

The technique may be developed to counter other types of noise nuisance, although only low frequency control is thought possible at this stage.

According to the NRDC: "The rapid advances now being made in signal processing and microelectronics together with improvements in loudspeaker and amplifier technology will quickly extend the scope of active silencing techniques."

Bill Johnstone

W Germany and Japan suffer most in latest spending cancellations

US adjusts to Chinese contract cuts

Peking, April 7.—United States companies have suffered less than their Japanese and West German competitors in China in the latest wave of contract cancellations, as they had tended to start out later in the race for business. ...

The cancellations were the result of China's decision that it was seriously overspending and it is thought that the cutbacks could last for a few years. Some United States companies with offices in Peking, while still maintaining a presence, are withdrawing high-salaried representatives and taking other steps to cut costs.

It is not known how many companies in the United States cancelled plans to try to move into the Chinese market, launched about two years ago with the establishment of formal United States-China relations and China's proposed modernization drive.

In those fields not affected by China's retrenchment, however, a few are expanding efforts and Mr David Tappan, the chairman of the National Council for United States-China Trade, said there was still "plenty to do".

But Mr John Bing, of Pullman-Kellogg, who is going home, estimates that his company has probably done more work in China than any other United States company. Pullman-Kellogg had worked on 18 chemical fertilizer plants all over China in the past six years, worth $500m (£218m) at today's prices.

But he said that in the area of providing engineering services for construction he could see very little new business. Pullman-Kellogg was keeping an office manned by Chinese staff and shared with HLK Services, a Hongkong affiliate.

He saw an overall setback in expectations for United States business. Two years ago people thought an enormous market was opening up. Saner heads then said business could not materialize so quickly, but he said: "It's not a one-way street out of China by any means."

Marubeni, a Japanese trading company, is about to move into a $650 (£284)-a-day guest house that had been offices for the past year for the Bechtel Group. Bechtel is moving into an hotel and one representative formerly based in Peking will commute from Hongkong.

Bethlehem Steel has closed its office because China suspended its contract for work on an opencast iron ore mine 110 miles north-east of Peking.

Mr Wally Lenahan, economic counsellor at the United States Embassy, said he knew of five United States companies reducing their presence in Peking to cut costs, out of about 60 with offices in the Chinese capital.

General Electric is about to raise its Peking staff from four to five, and Mr John Wu said the energy field was not being cut back under the retrenchment. "There are no significant deals yet", he said, but he echoed the theme of most companies when he said: "We are taking a long-term view."

Computer makers also are expanding their efforts in China.

Mr S. W. O. McDowall, of Jardines, a Hongkong trading company which represents some United States companies, said: "We are busier than ever."

The market for machinery is down, but sales of instruments, power generation equipment and petroleum-related equipment appeared more promising.

There were signs of a big retrenchment over 12 months ago, but some companies may have miscalculated.

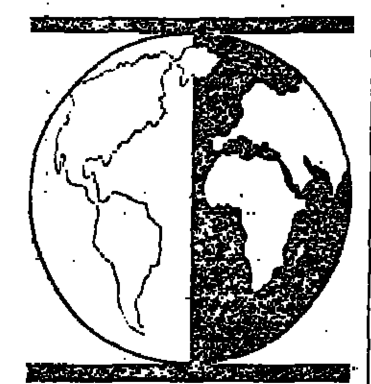
Mr Tappan said at the end of a recent visit to China that the "doom and gloom" had been overdone.

He foresaw "explosive growth" in trade in the long term, and said that in the meantime China was not cutting back in areas such as energy development, agriculture and light industry.

United States exports to China shot up 118 per cent in 1980, to $3,700m from $1,700m, with wheat sales increasing to $1,040m from $214m, and cotton sales climbing to $701m from $357m.

Chinese exports to the United States increased to $1,050m from $591m. Mr Lenahan said that United States exports were expected to increase by between 10 and 20 per cent this year and Chinese exports to the United States market by between 40 and 50 per cent.

Mr Tappan said that he expected United States oil companies to play a leading role in developing China's petroleum industry. The oil companies, however, are waiting for China to finish writing some of the needed tax and other laws. Bidding on contracts for offshore oil work is expected in the second half of this year. (AP-Dow Jones.



Japan plans new plant export drive

Japan's Committee on Industrial Plant Exports, an official advisory body, is planning to expand "soft", low-interest loan projects to help developing countries as part of a new export strategy.

The committee last year proposed the supply of mixed loans, combinations of hard and soft loans, to help Japan compete with other nations in the sale of industrial plant.

A survey by the committee showed Japanese industrial plant exporters have been losing contracts to West European and United States competitors in recent years

£17m BICC order

BICC has won a £17m Kuwaiti contract for the manufacture and installation of about 210 kilometres of 132kV oil-filled cable.

$3m credit for Peru

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has backed a $3m (£1.4m) line of credit for Peru

Japan-EEC trade

Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary, is believed to have told Japan it cannot solve its trade problems with the United States to the exclusion of the European Community. The issues must be solved on a parallel basis, he told the authorities in Tokyo.

China oil find

Japanese oilmen in Tokyo said that the undersea oil reserve found in Bo Hai Bay, eastern China, is a high-grade, potentially large oil deposit with an estimated capacity of 10 to 15 million tons a year.

Korea contracts boom

South Korea won $734m (£333.6m) worth of shipbuilding contracts in the first three months of 1981, nearly 35 times the value of contracts obtained in the same period last year.

Dutch jobless record

Dutch unemployment rose to a postwar record of 340,700 in March from 320,200 in February and 214,100 in March last year.

Birmingham brewery to stay shut

By Clifford Webb

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, failed in his attempt yesterday to persuade Allied Breweries to reopen Ansells Brewery, Birmingham, and reinstate 1,000 workers who have been dismissed.

The old-established brewery was shut 10 weeks ago when employees refused to accept redundancies and new working practices and went on strike. Despite Allied's insistence that the closure was permanent, Mr Kitson took a team of senior union officials to Birmingham to try to persuade the company to change its mind.

But after four hours of talks at the local headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, vice-chairman of Allied Breweries, was adamant the brewery would not reopen.

He did offer jobs to 400 of the 1,000, however, if the union would withdraw its pickets and allow the reopening of two key distribution depots.

£30m Airbus boost for machine tool industry

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Staff

British Aerospace is to spend about £30m in the next three years on machine tools to produce wings for the A-310 Airbus.

Leaders of the British machine tool industry are confident that a large proportion of the investment will be made in home-produced machinery, although British Aerospace would say only that its purchasing policy was based on "function and efficiency", which did not rule out the buying of foreign tools.

The spending, part of a total of up to £250m that the company is investing in the A-310, will come as a morale booster to the depressed machine tool industry, but it represents only a fraction of the new business that companies need to halt the rise in short-time working and redundancies.

Machine tool factories are working at about 60 per cent of capacity and the industry estimates that new orders of at least £160m must be won by the end of July if further contraction is to be avoided.

Several big machine tool companies are waiting for a decision from BAe on their tenders for machinery supply. Much of the equipment being bought is sophisticated, computer-controlled plant and the orders are regarded as having a high prestige value.

British Aerospace said yesterday that seven factories were involved in the A-310 project and investment, particularly in advanced automatic machine tools, was taking place at each site. Some of the machines would be among the largest in Europe.

Wings for the A-310, a smaller version of the successful A-300 Airbus, are described by the company as the most advanced in the world. The first wing was completed at the company's Broughton factory near Chester yesterday and will be delivered to VFW at Bremen in West Germany next month before final assembly with the fuselage at Toulouse in France.

The new, wide-body airliner is expected to make its maiden flight next spring and deliveries will start in 1983.

BAe, as a partner in Airbus Industrie, the European consortium which produces both aircraft, is responsible for the design and manufacture of the wing sets.

'Self-help' answer to fuel costs

By Pearce Wright

The Government is not prepared to concede cheaper energy supplies to the petrochemicals industry, either in feedstocks from North Sea gas and oil or in electricity prices.

That was made clear, though indirectly, by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, in an address that received a cool reception at the opening of the Royal Society of Chemistry's annual meeting at Surrey University, Guildford.

He made no concession to suggestions yesterday by the chemicals committee of the National Economic Development Committee that, unless energy price cuts were made, the 20,000 jobs shed by industry would continue at a rate of 100 a day.

Without refering specifically to the "little Neddy" report, Mr Howell suggested that the best help available to the chemicals industry would be self-help.

That sort of innovation, he argued, included the development of cold water detergents, new materials for insulating buildings and novel types of high-efficiency industrial boiler and production processes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CEGB wrestles with change

From Sir Arthur Hawkins

Sir, I do not believe the electricity supply industry is in any particular need of new blood as Sir Kelvin Spencer suggests in his letter (April 6). What it does need is a fairer and more objective understanding of its achievements.

In the past decade the industry has had to wrestle with the impact on its business of world changes in the energy scene; has been squeezed between the all-powerful miners' lobby and the heavy plant manufacturers' interests; has been pressurized by left wing politicians to become another vote-catching social service, and has been denigrated by right wing politicians for no other good reason than it is a "nationalized industry".

Now Sir Kelvin has joined several others in quoting my evidence to the Select Committee on Science and Technology (December 18, 1973) out of context.

In repeating the phrase "... a catastrophe we must not repeat ..." he would have done well to add the preceding sentences. I said "... in this small country we cannot afford to develop at the same time two or three different designs of the same new prototype of AGR. We have in effect at least three distinct designs of AGR; they are all prototypes, and we are trying to rely upon them as commercial reactors. This is a catastrophe ..., etc."

It is plain that I was in fact pointing out the folly of ordering these new advanced technology stations simultaneously from several different consortia of British manufacturers.

This led to different designs each with its own design and teething troubles which had to be ironed out. This foll[...] imposed upon the indus[...] the Government, intent on [...] ing the demands of the [...] ally powerful entrepre[...] The CEGB, at the cons[...] expense, has had to res[...] one form or another, all [...] projects to try to get some [...] out of the investment a[...] made. What a sad reflect[...] the competence and reli[...] of the private sector.

Thanks to the skill and [...] mination of the CEGB [...] Hinkley Point B AGR is a [...] proving its worth. Dunge[...] may yet prove to be a v[...] asset, capable of pro[...] operation, even if this [...] below the original fa[...] claims of the consortium.

ARTHUR HAWKINS,
61 Rowan Road,
Brook Green,
London, W6 7DT.
April 6.

Long delivery times

From Mr Barrie McBride

Sir, My wife recently produced a son somewhat prematurely and I had to do some immediate shopping.

I needed two items that day, a chest of drawers and a baby alarm. This was my experience, all in Oxford Street.

Chest of Drawers
Store 1 "Delivery 1-2 weeks (from Stevenage)". Store 2 "Delivery 1 week (from Southall)". Store 3 "Available now, collect from warehouse in London".

Baby Alarm
Store 1 "Delivery 4 weeks. They go very quickly when they're in". Store 2 "Out of stock. Trouble with manufacturer". Store 3 (Branch of 2) "Plenty in stock".

Whereas I learnt something about being a housewife I learnt something more about the recession in the furniture and retail business.

Yours faithfully,
BARRIE ST C. McBRIDE,
Managing Director,
McBride Partnership,
87-91 New Bond Street,
London W1Y 9LA.

Putting British goods first

From Mr G. S. Ettinger

Sir, I was enormously cheered and uplifted to read in your April 1 issue that Debenham's have taken the lead in reducing their overseas buying to save British names. I say "Follow the Leader" in real terms, and maybe British industry, which needs so much support at this time, will reenter a spirited cycle of prosperity and (dare I say it!) maybe even a renaissance. As a manufacturer I am indeed encouraged in the hope of resuscitating faith and pride in British skills.

Yours sincerely,
G. S. ETTINGER,
Managing Director,
G. Ettinger Ltd,
11 Warwick Street,
Regent Street,
London W1R 6FU.

North Sea oil tax changes

From Mr K. J. L. Macpherson

Sir, There would not be any connexion at all between the recent attempted massacre by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the profitability of North Sea oil investment through his swingeing tax changes, thus dimming the attraction of the oil sector of the stock market, and the announcement that the sale of shares in the British National Oil Corporation is to be dropped from the present session of Parliament.

Would there?

Yours faithfully
K. J. L. MACPHERSON,
21 Greenways,
Walton-on-the-Hill,
Tadworth,
Surrey, KT20 7QE
March 31.

Pension schemes a[...] inflation

From Mr Myles White

Sir, I share Mr Martin[...]son's views (April 2) re[...] the value of the state add[...] component (the "[...] scheme) as a means of m[...] ing the exposure of the [...] pension schemes to the [...] inflation.

Is it not a pity that [...] cisely the time we are pre[...] for the quinquennial rev[...] the state scheme wo[...] which will enable all con[...] to review their position [...] light of five years' expe[...] the Government is under[...] public confidence in th[...] bility of the national ins[...] scheme generally by the [...]tructive attack on the [...] structure?

Members of pension sc[...] faced with a proposal t[...]tract-in are entitled to [...] anything safe and how [...] value can now be attach[...] the bipartisan agreeme[...] pensions Mrs Castle an[...] late Brian O'Malley th[...] they had achieved.

Yours faithfully,
MYLES J. WHITE,
Head of Pensions and Soc[...]
Services Department,
General and Municipal
Workers' Union,
Thorne House,
Ruxley Ridge,
Claygate,
Esher,
Surrey KT10 0TL.
April 2.



هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A set-back for the optimists

…ssionally the gilt-edged market is grossly …optimistic. And so it proved yesterday. …ough views on the likely outcome for …etary growth in March had covered a …id range, the predictions had been …ily weighted towards nil growth in …ling M3.

…e fact that the gilt-edged market is …ppointed is not necessarily important, …ever. The more crucial issue is whether …figures are bad in themselves.

…n the face of it, there is little wrong …indicated growth of 0.75 per cent in …ling M3 in March. It leaves the annual… rate of growth over the past three …ths at around 9½ per cent. What is …e, the underlying rise in bank lending …by the London clearing banks may not …hat serious: the figures have clearly …swollen both by straight switching …overdraft borrowing and, probably, by …rtain amount of "round-tripping" too.

…hat said, there is certainly little firm …ence as to why one should feel confi…e about the monetary situation at …ent. Sterling M3 for March should have …efited from the large half-yearly pay… of Petroleum Revenue Tax, for which …Bank of England does not make a …onal adjustment.

…oreover, the underlying rate of growth …ank lending to the private sector may …slowed appreciably since last summer. …it is still not especially low for this …e in the business cycle. The fact that it …only be level-pegging in real terms is …comfort either.

…ll this might, be said to offer further …s of an incipient recovery in the …omy. But if that is the case, does it also …n that we are somewhere near the …om of the inflation rate and interest …cycles? Or could it be that a recovery …rivate sector credit demand over the …of the year might be offset by an under… …t in the PSBR?

…ittle wonder that the gilt-edged market …treading cautiously at present. The …lium-term prospect is far from clear, …it is not as if the April money supply …res will provide a particularly useful …given the inevitable distortions likely …e caused by the Civil Servants' indus… …l action.

…yal Bank auction

…ongkong and Shanghai's …werful counter

…dard Chartered's terms for the Royal …k of Scotland never looked generous …ugh to give it a free run on the last …aining opportunity to get an important… …e of the lucrative United Kingdom retail …king market.

…nlike United States bank purchases over …past few years, and for that matter …king acquisitions elsewhere in the world, …cious little regard was paid to asset …e with instead rather nebulous assump… …s being used on future earnings of the …banks to determine the valuation.

…ure enough a hungrier suitor has now …rged in the powerful shape of the …gkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, …ough it looks as though it is having a …ther time convincing the Bank of …land that its offer should be allowed to …d.

…elative to Standard, its terms look a …ckout blow with the 5-for-8 share …hange valuing Royal Bank at £498m or … a share on yesterday's Hongkong Bank …e price. This is broadly in line with …t value and is worth almost three-fifths …e than Standard's offer.

…hether a battle royal is now emerging … Royal Bank depends on Standard's …ces of striking back. Its ammunition to …this is not all that strong. It does not … the capital ratios, which in any case … Royal Bank purchase was designed to …ngthen, to improve the cash element of …offer to anything remotely close to the …gkong Bank's offer while any increase …the share exchange is only likely to …ess the value of the offer more because …vorries about the amount of Standard …er in the market.

…ny improvement in the terms by …dard would also involve serious earn… dilution which its own shareholders … likely to balk at, especially as it has …ed a reputation for over-paying in past …overs.

…eanwhile, Lloyds & Scottish's future … hangs in the balance even though …ds Bank now has effective control.

…he immediate bait for Royal Bank …eholders is that Hongkong Bank is …ring it a much wider role in its banking …rations than seemed likely in the Standard empire. The idea is that Royal Bank should become the flagship for its European banking aspirations and there is an attempt to draw the teeth of Scottish nationalism by saying that there will be no loss of its Scottish-based independence.

Hongkong & Shanghai's claims that it is a British bank is, however, unlikely to be as convincing to Scottish nationalists as it was to the Accepting Houses Committee when it purchased the rest of Antony Gibbs.

So far as Hongkong & Shanghai is concerned the move represents a distinct increase in the tempo of its efforts to become a worldwide bank since the Royal move comes only a couple of years after its purchase of Marine Midland in the United States. The Hongkong market was less enthusiastic about the move with the shares closing easier yesterday. Meanwhile, if Hongkong & Shanghai is successful it remains to be seen if the United Kingdom authorities are any more successful than those in the United States about forcing the bank to disclose more.

KCA

Profits could double again

KCA International's shares fell 20p to 182p yesterday, a reaction that can be blamed on the absence of firm details on the price and timing of the planned flotation of a minority interest in the KCA Drilling subsidiary.

For profits, at £3.73m up from £2.8m (a figure which included a £950,000 land surplus), were up to expectations and a shade better than the forecast given with last November's £12m rights issue. Moreover, a 17 per cent dividend increase for a yield of 4.1 per cent was a good deal better than had been bargained for.

This year profits could double again, reflecting a possible £1.75m contribution from the charter to CAMPA of the new drillship, a significant increase in profits from the barite shipment contract with China, a turnround in BW Mud and further growth in land-rig contracting.

That would reduce a forward-looking p/e ratio of 27 to under 20. But the market may wait for the Drilling flotation which will include the new drillship both to conform current net worth estimates ranging between £2.50 to £3 and provide a key to future financing power before chasing the shares higher.

Nevertheless, KCA's chairman, Mr Paul Bristol, has moved far towards overcoming the credibility gap caused by the group's Algerian troubles a few years ago, boardroom wrangles and the Furness Withy involvement.

A firm foundation seems to have been laid for Britain's first major oil service group, while the recent acquisition of Baron Oil in the United States adds both a substantial reserves position and a base from which to build up the group's American rig fleet. And given the group's minimal exposure to the sort of commodity price conundrums currently bedevilling the production majors, yesterday's setback in the price could provide a buying opportunity.

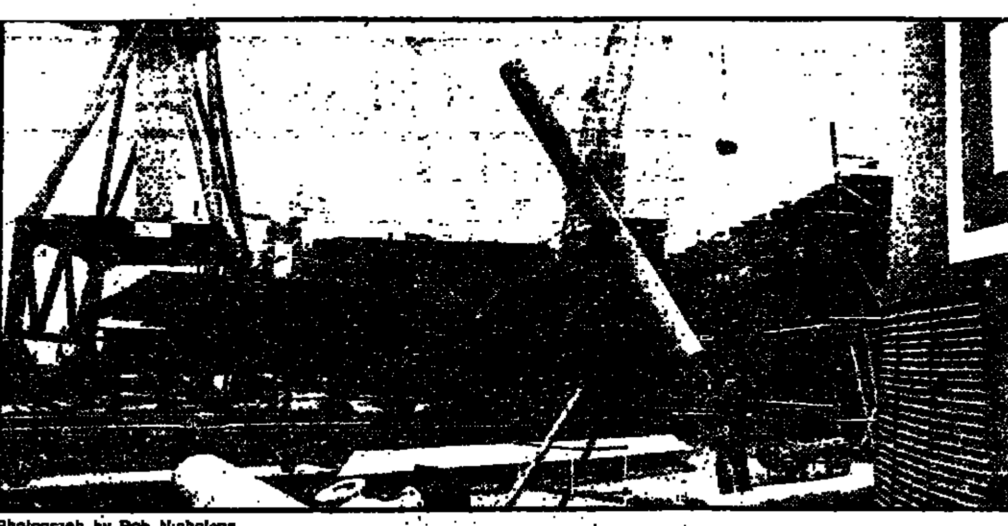
● *Laing Properties, hived-off from John Laing in October, 1978, surged forward again in 1980. Profits are 25 per cent higher at £7m, thanks to a carefully orchestrated development programme that kept Laing busy in spite of the recession. That should continue through into 1982.*

Development projects completed last year were worth an extra £13.1m on transfer to the investment portfolio and a triennial revaluation of the whole portfolio added another £29m. Shareholders' funds ended up £43m higher and with borrowings fractionally lower at £50m, gearing fell from just over 50 per cent to 35 per cent.

A quarter of the portfolio is held in North America and produces roughly a fifth of rental income. Though the United Kingdom remains LPL's base, the company is taking a more cautious view of things here and now prefers to pre-let projects before building starts, if it can.

Rental income is all important to Laing as trading profits are expected to do little more than cover central charges, and did so last year with £100,000 to spare after a £400,000 increase in net interest costs at £3m; while group rental income rose from £5.6m to £6.9m.

The profits increase and a 14.3 per cent rise in dividend, saw the shares up by 11p to a new "high" of 208p. Here, the yield is 2.75 per cent and p/e ratio 28. That could be much harder to live up to this year, with rising land prices and comparatively high building costs in the United Kingdom.





Photograph by Bob Nicholson

Mr Jimmy Reid (right) Upper Clyde Shipbuilders shop steward spokesman in 1971 addressing a meeting of workers; and the newly equipped Govan yard at work today.

Ten years on—still a fighting spirit on Clydeside

On Clydeside, plans are well advanced to celebrate an event which 10 years ago became the focus of worldwide interest. The "work-in" initiated by the workers of the ill-starred Upper Clyde Shipbuilders consortium on July 30, 1971 became a source of inspiration for other groups of workers; obliged the Heath government to step back from its "lame duck" industrial policy: and guaranteed its participants rather more than a footnote in postwar British industrial history.

The men were united in asserting their right to work. Their leaders, Mr Jimmy Reid and Mr James Airlie, became not only Clydeside folk heroes but national figures overnight. It was Mr Reid, the Communist shop steward, who articulated the men's case and who, on the first day of the work-in, set the tone when he addressed the mass meeting.

"There will be no hooliganism, there will be no vandalism, there will be no 'bevying'. It is our responsibility to conduct ourselves with dignity and maturity. We don't only build ships, we build men. They (the Heath government) have taken on the wrong people and we will fight", he declared.

Few doubted that they would fight effectively. In Clydeside's turbulent history, the shipyard workers have proved themselves to be a tough, proud and determined bunch. Those qualities have helped to give them a reputation for militancy, intransigence and sometimes downright bloody-mindedness, but this many of the men contest as misplaced criticism and certainly exaggerated.

Against the background of the further 628 compulsory redundancies which British Shipbuilders is now seeking throughout the corporation (including a number at Govan)—the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is threatening industrial action if notices are not withdrawn by April 22—the Govan men can be expected to take a tough line. Shop stewards at Govan are determined that the spirit of agreements reached between BS and the CSEU should survive, even if the text has become tattered.

A comment last week by Mr Jimmy Paul, a boilermaker and ironworks manager, sums up the spirit in which Govan is likely to battle against the new redundancy demand from British Shipbuilders.

"You cannot work at a craft without having pride. You show me a better standard of ship out of any yard than this one, and I'll show you a royal yacht. But if we feel strongly about something, we don't just sit there and take everything that is thrown at us."

A good deal has been thrown at the Upper Clyde over the past decade—not least a substantial amount of taxpayers' money, used to modernize plant so that it will produce ships efficiently, economically and, 'one day' (but not yet), at a profit.

For today, almost ten years after the collapse of UCS and the heady, intoxicating days of the "work-in", Govan Shipbuilders, the Government-sponsored phoenix delivered from the ashes of UCS (itself formed from the amalgamation of four yards), is still deep in the red. Part of state-owned British Shipbuilders since 1977 it turned in a loss of £17.4m last year and the financial year just ended has not been much better.

But there are grounds for cautious optimism. Encouraging progress has been and is being made. Management and workers are determined that Govan will survive and that commitment is a potent force on Clydeside.

Mr Eric Mackie, a genial Ulsterman and Govan's managing director, is the kind of man shipyard workers respect.

"I have made it clear right from the start that as far as I am concerned, the only people who will close Govan Shipbuilders will be the workers themselves—through a lack of effort and a willingness to turn the place round. We are now performing quite well but we cannot afford to be complacent", he says.

Mr Mackie detects an awareness by everyone at Govan that they must produce if they are to survive in a world of cut-throat competition for orders. Owners can be choosey. They can afford to take their time selecting a yard to build a ship and however attractively wrapped the credit package, a good delivery record can tilt the balance.

After years of miserable performance, Govan is now delivering the goods. Productivity is up (from some pretty appalling levels in the seventies, it is true), the man hours involved in building ships are falling and disputes on the berth or in the fabrication shops are rare.

The first of a pair of Cardiff-class bulk carriers was delivered a week ahead of schedule earlier this year; a second will be handed over three weeks ahead of schedule next week. Work on two other ships now on the berths is well advanced. A bonus scheme based on reductions in the man hours spent on ships should help to improve performance still further.

Flexibility of working and switching between trades (within corporation-wide agreements) have begun to eliminate demarcation lines which earlier had been stoutly defended (there were no earthquakes recently when Govan trained a group of joiners to do some basic electrical work). The labour force has been slimmed down sharply—over the past 18 months from more than 5,200 to 3,135.

Tempted by the carrot of a fat redundancy cheque many of those who have left in search of new work have become statistics on the 65,200 on Glasgow's unemployment register.

After the redundancy money has gone, life outside the yard gates in the Govan Road is a cheerless business—something which perhaps has influenced the trend in industrial disputes. Last year British Shipbuilders lost 1.25 million days through industrial disputes, the worst for four years. At Govan there was only one significant stoppage involving about 900 boilermakers.

In the three years to April 1979 a token one-day strike by 3,700 workers accounted for the bulk of the 4,000 working days lost as a result of internal disputes in that period.

So after years of procrastination, recrimination and debility, Govan has begun to turn the corner. It is beginning to reap the benefits of investment in new plant and equipment which allows the outfitting of 70 to 80 ton sub-assemblies and so cuts down construction time. But all the advanced equipment in the world cannot operate, however willing the workforce, unless it has orders on its books.

Mr Mackie and his Govan colleagues have so far won the confidence of the workers by coming up with orders and they are optimistic that there will be more. It is vital that there are. As both Mr Mackie and his shop stewards freely admit, when there are no more orders on the books, workers slip quickly into the "last ship syndrome" and productivity slumps.

Mr "Stan" McNee, another shop steward, who has been with Govan since the UCS days, sums up the attitude in the yard: "The workers who are left are the fighters. The system has made them an army and we are streamlined into a fighting force. We don't want to fight. We want to work."

Peter Hill

Not much of a prop for the builders

Peter Wainwright

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, announced in his Budget a number of measures designed to help builders and developers. How have they been received in the industry?

The help can be described as small and welcome by those well disposed towards the Government, or of little consequence by those who are neutral.

First, the Chancellor has eased development land tax. This levy was originally designed to cream off the profits arising from the difference in land values based on existing use compared with its value as development land.

In the Chancellor's first budget in June 1979, the threshold at which tax became payable rose from £10,000 to £50,000 of the difference and the rate of tax fell to 60 per cent. But it was felt that the taxes continued to discourage development, partly because the amount of tax could not normally be ascertained when development had started.

The Chancellor has in effect tried to remove most cases where development land tax was originally payable, by raising the "base" cost above the cost of buying the land before tax becomes payable. The base cost is now to be 50 per cent in place of 15 per cent.

The change is designed to help builders, but its importance may be measured by the admission that the fall in revenue for the financial year 1981-82 is estimated to be £5m to £25m.

Barratt Developments, now our leading housebuilder, points out that in line with everyone else of any size, it buys its land already equipped with planning permission. There is, therefore in the nature of things, no tax to pay. "The change in DLT could conceivably help small builders who buy land without planning permission to build houses and then hope to get it changed", the company says.

Barratt's great rival, George Wimpey, agrees with Barratt on the significance of the change. Much obviously depends on the demand for houses, because the tax becomes effective only if houses are built and sold. Here the trend of interest rates, especially the cost of building society mortgages, of personal incomes and of activity in the economy generally play their part.

There is also an impression throughout the building and property industry that development land tax is one that is easy to circumvent. If, for example, homes are selling well, the final buyer is likely to end up paying the tax. If they do not sell well, the houses will not go up, and the land will not be bought.

The Chancellor has also increased the initial allowance for expenditure incurred on building new industrial units from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. The intention is to benefit construction and employment in the industry.

One difficulty is that the letting market is quiet. The hope at George Wimpey is that it will pick up in perhaps a year as the economy revives. Meanwhile, there is a lot of idle industrial space

In terms of making factory building in itself more attractive, the relief is welcome. Brixton Estate, one of our leading industrial developers, says that it could have a "significant impact". It says that it appeared to be possible to claim on the spending involved in construction even if the new building could not be let. The allowance also appears to operate the certain kinds of warehousing.

If a manufacturer establishes a warehouse to stock his own goods then it seems that he qualified for relief even if the warehouse is miles away from the original factory. The warehouse would not qualify if it belonged to say, a wholesaler or retailer stocking it with other people's goods.

The changes in industrial building allowances, and in the decision to remit DLT in cases where extensions to buildings increase the size by up to one third in place of the present limit of one tenth, are described by King and Company, the chartered surveyors, as useful at the margin. The market is quieter than formerly but King and Company does not think that they add up to a much needed policy of scrapping old factories.

There will be cases, King and Company argues, where more generous industrial building allowances will tip the scales in a given project, and it hopes for a beneficial impact as time goes by. Time will be needed because development schemes have to be prepared, planning consents obtained and finance arranged.

One problem now, it points out, is that the lending institutions, such as pension funds, are not nowas enthusiastic as they were about new schemes. Property men frequently have time-scales even longer than pension fund men, who sometimes allow today's recession to dominate their thinking.

Much more important than the present proposals, according to another surveyor, Edwin Hill and Partners, were the changes enacted a year ago. These gave an impetus to building small factories, and thereis a persistent demand for such units, in the South East and the Midlands.

Those who want new small factories have no use for old surplus capacity on the market. The units are too big.

The conclusion, then, must be that the development land tax changes are at least welcome to smaller housebuilders who often had to borrow to pay their DLT bills. Outside this group, the impact of the Chancellor's measures in the hard-pressed building sector appear at present to be very small.

Business Diary: Golden lads and girls ● Prestel and pulpit

…e is money to be made …usiness consulting in Wash…on, especially if you are … and happen to have a new …ter of Business Administra… degree from a top univer…

… survey by the top-drawer …rton School of the Univer… of Pennsylvania shows that … average starting salary of …980 MBA graduates was 8 … cent up on the previous … at $27,000 (about £12,000). … some started at $50,000.

…e average starting pay re…ed by its female graduates … $26,000, or $1,300 less than … male average. The top sum …ed to women was $40,000 …pared to $50,000 for men.

…e highest starting pay for … bright MBA was in manage…t consulting, with an aver… rate of nearly $34,000. …e the graduate entering …nting could look forward …no more than $21,253 on …age.

…e biggest money was in … American North-east, al…ugh starting pay in New …k, at an average of $27,813, … less than Washington D.C. …re it was $32,375. All those …yists and consultants to the …ernment are doing nicely, …n if the budget is to be cut …tically, according to Ronald …gan.

I for one would be dry-eyed if pubs were to take down that notice which says: "We have an arrangement with the bank: they do not serve drinks and we do not cash cheques."

However, long before that day comes, we are likely to see another piece of publican's whimsy. This is likely to read: "We have an arrangement with the garage: they are serving drinks so we are putting in a petrol pump."

Drinks Marketing, *a new magazine, reports that the National Association of Licensed House Managers is backing a parliamentary campaign to stop garages turning to off-licence drink sales to make up for declining profits on petrol sales.*

Jet has four such sites and Mobil six and, says Neil Marshall, of the Motor Agents Association, the number will increase unless petrol sales pick up.

● Far-out religions being much in the news this week, I offer you two timely reflections: how long will it be before some Californian nutter makes a religion (and a fortune) out of Prestel and how long before the Post Office learns from the Moonies and acquires charitable status?

These thoughts are prompted by the news from Durham University, where Canon M. S. Simmons of the theological department tells me that a pilot (or is it sky-pilot?) programme is under way to see how good the Post Office's Prestel television information service is at persuasion as well as at conveying the Word.

Ask Prestel about belief in God, for instance, and it can tell you to select the next "page", according to whether you agree or disagree that there is a rational basis for faith. If you say yes, it offers you further thoughts designed to make you think more deeply; if you say no, it presents you with arguments why you are wrong.

A variation being considered is Prestel's use in counselling: you tell it you have a problem, it defines the problem by a series of choices and offers you advice.

In this case it would be Christian advice, as the three years' research is being paid for by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. But there is nothing in the Post Office's present policy on editorial control of Prestel to stop all sorts of uplifters from adopting these techniques once perfected—and seen by the Post Office as profitable. Canon Simmons thinks that this could happen and says that he is glad that his church is getting in first.

● Joe Gormley has something of a love affair with the island of Jersey, where this summer he chairs his last conference as President of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Readers of this month's *Management Today* will find his famous "battered cherub" grin taking up most of a full-page advertisement trumpeting the island's claims as a conference venue. In 1979, it recalls, Jersey welcomed the NUM conference "and obviously gave them something to smile about".

What the advertisement does not say is just what it was that Gormley did that made everybody smile, not to say guffaw.

Miners can be an insular lot and such was the sense of puritanical zeal in the depths of Cumbria about gallivanting off to the Channel Islands (tax haven, etc, etc) that local pit leaders put down a motion for the last Jersey conference insisting that all future jamborees should be in the coalfields.

There were some fine speeches in support and Gormley, whose well-known taste for the good life seemed amply catered for at the luxury Hotel de France, was clearly afraid that future beanfeasts would have to take place in his native Lancashire or even (perish the thought) at the court of King Arthur in Barnsley.

So when the hands went up—and to observers it was plain there was a clear majority for the Cumberland proposition—he simply declared it lost. His *ex cathedra* ruling brought gasps from the delegates and some synthetic howls of rage from NUM officials who were actually enjoying the full rich life.

NUM's Joe Gormley.

The baying turned to laughter, and (not for the first time) Gormley's feel for the actual rather than the rhetorical paid off. It was confidently predicted that the "old fox" would take the conference back to Jersey for his last full year as president.

Incidentally, in accordance with the theory that straight advertising is the best (the "auld Scotch whisky makes you drunk" school of communication) his line is simple: "Jersey is a damn good conference centre", he says.

● The Consumers' Association, publisher of *Which?* magazine, is to adopt a marketing technique much favoured by some of the hard-selling companies that the magazine has criticized in the past. It is to run a prize draw, with a first prize of £10,000, to attract new subscribers to its publications.

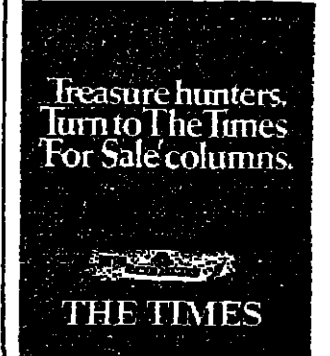
The decision reflects the fact that while the association has become a business with a turnover of nearly £12m, it is at a disadvantage compared with competitors by refusing to accept any advertising.

Which? has had between 600,000 and 700,000 subscribers for about a decade. But Bruce McConnach, the association's marketing man, believes that the prize draw technique will achieve what he terms "a quantum leap"—a circulation increase of at least 100,000.

The scheme did not pass the organization's council without some vociferous opposition from a minority who insisted that a value for money organization should not be playing with "something for nothing" gimmicks.

The surely apocryphal story doing the rounds at Westminster has a grocer saying to Mrs Thatcher: "I have this 'special' today—65p for a dozen". "Eggs?", asks the Prime Minister. "No, raisins," replies the grocer.

Ross Davies



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Banking figures spur heavy selling in gilts

A disappointing set of banking figures and further worries about Poland gave the sellers the upper hand yesterday.

Equities made a dull start with more profit taking, after this account's recent strong run, again depressing prices. Jobbers reported large amounts of stock on offer, with both electricals and oils again badly hit. Nevertheless, signs of a rally were seen in mid-morning after President Brezhnev's speech discounting any direct involvement with the Polish crisis. But it was short-lived and prices soon resumed their downward trek in the wake of Wall St's overnight setback and confirmation of a 0.75 per cent growth in the money supply last month.

As a result, the FT Index closed at its low for the day 7.7 down at 525.8. News that the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres had ended came too late to affect market sentiment.

Gilts were clearly upset by the "mediocre" banking figures and saw heavy selling after hours as hopes o fan imminent cut in MLR slowly evaporated.

Prices in longs, which had showed earlier falls of between £¼ to £⅜, ended a full £1 lower, while at the shorter end, losses were extended to £¼.

Profit taking was also the main feature in blue chips where prices drifted lower in line with the rest of the market. Among the worst falls, ICI eased 4p to 252p, Beechams 2p to 177p, Glaxo 4p to 308p, Fisons 3p to 150p, Hawker Siddeley 6p to 312p, British Aerospace 7p to 197p, Dunlop 3p to 66p, GKN 5p to 143p and Tubes 6p to 210p. Unilever held steady at 508p and one bright spot continued to feature Bowater where talk of an imminent bid from the United States saw the share price resist the trend, 2p higher at 245p.

Shares of Metal Bulletin made their debut at 83p and having recovered from initial weakness at 81p eventually closed at 95p, a 12p premium. Another market newcomer, Atlantic Resources, encountered a little 292p.

Thomson T-Line returned from suspension 20p lower at 47p after announcing that bid talks with an unnamed party had broken down.

Elsewhere, on the bid front bank shares again came back into the limelibht with anticipation of a counter bid hoistink Royal Bank of Scotland 24p to 168p while Standard Chartered closed 10p higher at 667p after figures. Confirmation of a counter bid after hours from Hong kong & Shanghai Bank saw the latter's price tumble 6p to 133p.

A line of 200,000 Bestobell came on offer late last night at 405p in the wake of recent figures as the price dipped 10p to 410p. BTR still holds around 25.2 per cent.

Excitement generated by the counter bid saw Bank of Scotland improve 2p to 334p but among the rest of clearing banks business remained mixed at the threat of increased industrial action by clreical workers. In the big four the only rise was seen in Lloyds, 2p better at 338p, with Barclays holding steady at 396p while falls were seen in National Westminster, 1p lower at 351p, and Midland 2p off at 306p.

Hawley Leisure closed unchanged at 57p still reflecting the recent bid for Provincial Launderies, ½p down at 53½p. But it did inspire some improvement in other cleaning issues including Spring Grove 7½p stronger at 119p and Pritchard Services 6p to 172p. The latter still reflecting the lucrative contract to clean up Jeddah.

Rothmans International continued to gain ground, rising 3p to78p, while still holding talks with US tobacco group RJ Reynolds. Imperial Group was able to manage a 2p rise to 76½p.

Anglo Metropolitan added another 1p to 116p after announcing earlier in the week it was having talks with First Pennsylvania Mortgage Trust but fading bid hopes clipped 6p from Austin Reed "A" at 84p.

Speculative buying added 10p to Small & Tidmas at 75p, 4p to Rowan & Boden at 42p, 6p to Old Swan Hotel at 72p, 3p to Usher Walker at 45p and 4p to Lyon & Lyon at 67p.

Speculative buying in builders also bosted Acrow "A" 5p to 63p but nervous selling left Newarthill 13p easier at 412p. London Brick awaiting figures later today eased 3½p to 76½p with Taylor Woodrow, reporting on Thursday 10p lower at 571p.

Electricals saw further weakness in the majors although the volatile conditions result in many of the movement being exaggerated. GEC tumbled 7p to 666p, Racal 9p to 369p, Plessey 5p to 323p, Thorn EMI 2p to 350p while Standard Telephone & Cable closed at 530p.

Engineering shares showed hesitation after recent renewed strength. Babcock International dipped 6p to 126p along with Haden Carrier 12p lighter at 266p. Glywed, reporting later today, advanced 1½p to 97½p but Smiths Industries, reporting this month, fell 10p to 334p.

Improved profit performances helped Ash & Lacy 9p to 236p, Bestwood 6p to 164p, John Finlan 2p to 134p while Laing Properties rose 11p to 208p in both the ordinary and the "A". Dreamland Electrical Appliances remains steady at 25p after the maintained dividend bu Aquascutum "A" loses 2p to 32p after figures.

Still reflecting recent figures, Wm Morrison added another 17p to 283p.

Continued worries about an increase in VAT payments for package holidays again depresse leisure shares. Pleasurama led the ay don with a 10p fall to 250p closely followed by Saga Holidays 5p cheaper at 315p.

Oils remained out of favour as heavy institutional selling saw prices continue to tumble yesterday. Sentiment was also further upset by overnight weakness on Wall Street, and news that Kuwait had stopped oil supplies to major western oil companies over a payment dispute.

BP shed 8p to 362p, Shell 12p to 348p, Ultramar 3p to 470p, Lasmo 5p to 534p, Tricentrol 8p to 262p, and Burmah 1p to 130p. Among liners, KCA International under pressure after appointing figures plungi to 182p with Berkeley E tion dropping 18p to 3 sympathy.

Still reflecting fears Exxon may decide to del Rundle shale project, So Pacific Petroleum fell a 18p to 45p with Central Mining 45p lighter at

Property shares dis their disappointment a prospect of dearer mon the time being with marked sharply lower, fell 6p to 240p, Land ties 7p to 419p, Ham "A" 10p to 645p, Great P 4p to 256p and Stock (sion 5p to 360p.

Who is the mystery bu Debenhams? The share has jumped 10p in tl month to a new higl broker is actively knowr picking up stock on be a private client and tl talk of a bid within th few weeks. Yesterda shares added another 2p the trend closing at 94p

The apparent easing sion over Poland saw taking among gold shares bullion prices retreated. the heavyweights, W D tein retreated £2¼ to £35 terspost £½ to £5¼, St £1½ to £18 and East Drie £1¼ to £12¼. At the cheap Middle Wits tumbled 685p, Anglo Am Corp 676p and Kinross 31p to

Equity turnover for A was £172,331 (bargains 2

Traditional options: reported fairly active con yesterday. Calls were m Dunlop, Charterhall, Ro International, Tricentrol Endeavour Oil, Hongkon Shanghai Bank and Capel.

Traded options: A to 1,413 contracts were arr Courts attracted 42, Com Union 103, GEC 45, IC BBL 51 and BP 168.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Aquascutum (F)	23.9(22.9)	0.92(1.9)	3.38(6.05)	1.3(—)	4/6	2.05(2.05)
Ash & Lacy (F)	27.86(26.67)	2.64(2.58)	36.4(43.7)	6.5(6.0)	29/5	12.5(11.5)
Bestwood (F)	0.78(0.76)	0.17(0.15)	7.37(5.86)	4.5(3.0)	2/6	—(—)
H. Brammer (F)	43.65(39.14)	5.88(6.41)	13.9(18.9)	3.7(3.7)	—	5.5(5.5)
CLRP (I)	—(—)	0.36(0.43)	—(—)	1.6(1.6)	1/5	—(—)
Dreamland (F)	11.24(10.6)	0.84(1.49)	6.83(3.87)	0.85(0.85)	6/7	1.2(1.2)
J. Finlan (F)	5.7(5.14)	0.5(0.33)	17.64(5.3)	2.5(—)	29/5	4.0(2.5)
KLA (F)	24.75(18.86)	3.7(1.87)	6.78(4.57)	2.75(2.5)	—	5.25(4.5)
Laing Prop (F)	—(—)	7.0(5.6)	7.5(6.4)	2.5(2.25)	—	4.0(3.5)
Scots Metropolitan (I)	—(—)	2.04(1.58)	—(—)	1.25(1.25)	14/8	—(—)
S'ton Steam Pckt (F)	7.06(6.43)	1.59(1.43)	—(—)	11.0(—)	—	15.0(13.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Brammer falters after encouraging start

By Our Financial Staff

A sharp downturn in trading after a record first quarter left pretax profits at H. Brammer, the Cheshire-based bearing and power transmission distributor, 8.2 per cent lower at £5.9m in the year to December 31.

Sales increased by 11.6 per cent to £43.6m but real volume and net margins were under pressure. Trading profit fell to £5.4m from £5.8m. Cash resources of £4.2m provided income of £434,000. Tax charges took £2.3m against £1.7m.

Mr John Head, chairman, said the decision to maintain the dividend was considered prudent in uncertain trading conditions. The final dividend is 5p gross making a total payment for the year of 7.8p gross.

Record sales and profits were achieved in the first quarter but since April trading has remained severely depressed. By the summer the group had restructured business to suit a lower level of activity and 300 staff were made redundant.

In the short term the group will be keeping a tight control of internal management while attempting to restore margins and return on capital. The healthy cash balance will be directed to new investments. Brammer is still looking for overseas investments.

Retained profits after an extraordinary ite mof £87,000 and unrealized exchange losses of £158,000 are £3.2m against £4.3m.

Esso statement on Rundle hits shares

By Michael Prest

Prices of Southern Pacific Minerals and Central Pacific Minerals slumped futrher yesterday after Monday's announcement by Esso, their partner in the Rundle oil shale prospect in Queensland, that it had asked for for a reappraisal of the scheme.

SPM fell 18p in London to 45p, while CPM was down by 45p to 115p. hTe shares were also marked down sharply in Sydney. CPM lost A$1 a share to close at A$2.50, and SPP fell 25 cents to A$1.10.

Esso Exploration and Production Australia, part of the giant Exxon Corporation, said thta it would not be prudent to proceed as planned with building a pilot plant. The company said that because of geological difficulties, part of the shale could be difficult to mine, although the estimate of recoverable reserves had been raised from 2,200m barrels to 2,600m.

The report prepared for Esso, which cost $35m to produce, also said that the indicated liquid yields—the amount of oil extracted from the shale—were lower than a calculation of 92 litres a tonne made last year. Moreover, the oil might have to be upgraded if it was to be used in Australian refineries.

Most important for the future of the Rundle project, however, was the increase in water, electricity and labour costs and requirements. It is estimated by Australian sources that as a result, the development costs could have trebled to about A$10,000m (£5,290m).

York Transport seeks buyer for UK offshoot

By Our Financial Staff

York Transport Equipment is looking for a buyer for its 60 per cent stake in York Trailer Holdings.

York Transport, a Canadian-based company which in turn is 75 per cent owned by Northants Investments, has decided to pull out of the group after a disagreement over a management service contract with its British subsidiary.

The agreement, which last year cost £97,000, has been shelved by York Trailer as part of its cost-cutting exercise. Mr Frederick Davies, chairman of York Trailer and York Transport, said that the Canadian company was looking for a purchaser, who would then under takeover code rules have to offer for the remaining 40 per cent of the shares. Yesterday the shares gained 1p to 13p, capitalizing the group at £1.4m.

He said freight transport groups, steel stockholders and brake equipment manufacturers might be interested in York.

Working costs depress Gold Fields' figures

Lower gold prices and higher working costs depressed the March quarter profits of all eight mines in the Gold Fields Group. The average gold price received fell 14 per cent from the previous quarter to R13,572 a kilogramme.

Production fell by only 2.1 per cent to 35,114 kilogrammes, from a milling rate more or less unchanged at 3.47m tonnes. But working profit from gold collapsed by 21.7 per cent to R342m (£190m).

Cost rose by 3.5 per cent in the quarter to R39.2 per tonne milled, so that after revenue from uranium, sulphuric acid and their sources, and allowing for tax and state's share of revenue, profits were 21 per cent down at R158m.

After tax profits from the individual mines were: Libanon R11.2m (R12.3m in the December quarter); Vlakfontein R552,000 (R807,000); Doornfontein R14.5m (R22.2m); East Driefontein R46.5m (R57m); West Driefontein R43.7m (R52.9m); Deelkraal R3.69m (R6.69m); Kloof R34.6m (R41.9m); and Ventersdorp R3.63m (R5.63m).

Briefly

Bestwood: Turnover for 1980, £780,000 (£764,000). Pretax profit, including investment income £139,000 (£88,000), is £179,000 (£146,000). Earnings per share 7.37p (5.86p). Dividend 4½p per share (against 3p). Pretax profit on CCA basis £147,000.

Southampton, IOW and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet: Turnover for 1980, £7.06m (£6.43m). Pretax profit £1.59m (1.4m). Dividend 21.4p gross (19.3p). Scrip issue of one-for-one. CCA pretax profit £870,000.

Electra Investment Trust: Plans are well advanced for the launching of a new subsidiary to enable individuals to invest directly in unlisted trading companies. Full details of offer by L. Messel and Co are expected to be announced early next week.

Aquascutum and Associated Companies: Turnover for year to Jan 31 £23.92m (£22.96m). Pretax profit £921,000 (£1.9m). E.P.S. 3.38p (6.05p). Dividend held at 2.92p gross. Chairman expects 1981 to be another profitable year; it is too early to make any firm prediction.

John Finlan: Turnover for 1980 £5.74m (£5.14m). Pretax profit £508,000 (£331,000). E.P.S. 17.64p (5.30p). Dividend 5.7p gross (3.57p).

East Lancashire Paper Group: Chairman Mr C. G. Seddon says in his annual review that there are few signs of an upturn in demand, although there is evidence that overseas mills are becoming busier, which in turn takes some of the pressure off home market.

John Beales has agreed to acquire Nottingham Refrigeration for an initial consideration of £34,000 in cash.

Argus Press Holdings (a subsidiary of British Electric Traction) has acquired Communication Channels Inc, an American publishing group.

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of Local Authority Yearling Bonds is 12⅞ per cent issue price is 100. (Last week 12⅞ per cent at 100).

C.L.R.P. Investment Trust: Gross revenue for half year to February 28, £514,000 (£577,000). Pre-tax profit £365,000 (£432,000). Interim held at 2.28p gross. Board forecast a final or not less than 2.7p. N.A.V. 127.6p (106.3p).

NU-Swift Industries: Mr Ivan Dorr, director, has disposed of 146,000 ordinary shares.



in gilts

…rrington …yella cuts …rrowings £12m

…n the continuing trading …ities, the board at Car… Viyella has concentra… on strengthening the …s cash position and at the … March United Kingdom …erm borrowings were … about £12m below the …time last year.

…he proposed joint venture …uilford Mills Inc on warp …g, the board says that …ction should take place … the next few days. This …aship should strengthen …cantly the group's warp …g interests in Europe and … major contribution to …ng a stronger overall …n in textiles.

…-time rise at …lish Met Prop

…he half-year to February …81, pretax profits of the …-based Scottish Metro… Property Company ex… by 29 per cent to … An unchanged interim …nd of 1.78p gross is being …on the issued capital of … shares (compared with … shares last year). The … was enlarged by the … issue last December on a …-five basis and conver… of loan capital. SMP's … believes that with the ex… increase in pretax … it will be able to pay a … dividend on the bigger … at a rate which will … the total for the year to … less" than the previous

Industrial sells subsidiary

…S. Industrials has sold its …tire trim subsidiary …a to Endolithic Company, …blic unlisted company … owns Reliance Name-…

… sale involved a business … total net assets of about …00. The transaction, how… excludes the two freehold …ies at Eaton Bray and … Hertford, and therefore … relates to net working … of some £320,000.

…g expands …ral interests

…mas Tilling is making an … offer for the Oxted …tone Lime Company, the …g company of a privately-… group operating in …y and Sussex in the …ction and processing of … and the production of …ted lime and ready-… mortar. The considera-… will be satisfied by issue …800 new Tilling ordinary

…lsey gets control …DN and European

…epances of its offer, plus … purchased and already …y Bardsey have taken its … in London and European … to 50.069 per cent of the … capital. …dsey already owned … shares of London and …ean before the offer.

…der's order book …y recession

… R. Cole, chairman of … International, says …his annual statement … n broad terms the busi… is in sound and compatible …ts. The deepening …on is now seriously …ing the company's order … though it has many large …cts in prospect.

NCC Energy takes stake in Simplicity to 15.4 pc

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy is buying a further 10 per cent stake in Simplicity Pattern, the New York group.

This latest purchase brings NCC Energy's holding to 15.4 per cent. NCC is paying about $16 a share for 1.36m shares for a total consideration of $22m (£10.3m).

The group said it had no plans in the foreseeable future t oincrease its holding in Simplicity, although merger discussions between the two companies, announced last month when NCC bought its original 5.5 per cent holding, would be accelerated after the purchase.

However, Mr Ferguson Lacey, NCC's chairman and chief executive, added that the negotiations initiated by UNC Resources, a United States uranium extraction company, which may lead to a takeover bid for NCC, would be concluded by the end of the week when an announcement would be made.



Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, chairman of NCC Energy.

NCC bought the latest Simplicity stake from its largest shareholder, Southeastern Public Service, a utilities group. The deal is subject to shareholders' approval.

Mr Ferguson Lacey, Mr Enrique Gittes, president of NCC's United States subsidiary, and Mr Alan Dodd, finance director, will be joining the Simplicity board.

Mr Ferguson Lacey will also join the Simplicity executive committee as chairman and Mr Gittes will become a member. NCC has invited Mr H. Cooper, Simplicity's chairman, to join its board.

NCC's shares were suspended at the end of last month at 142p, which gives the group a market capitalization of £40m. The suspension was requested after the first Simplicity announcement.

Simplicity, which Mr Ferguson Lacey called one of the world's largest pattern makers, is valued on the New York Stock Exchange at $135m (about £61m). Pretax profits last year were $18.5m

Yorks and Lancs in £679,000 cash call

By Catherine Gunn

Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust is to raise £679,000 net of expenses through a one-for-two rights issue at 36p a share.

The rights issue was triggered by a £2.1m cash call from private exploration vehicle Rocky Mountains Oil and Gas, in which the trust has a 6.25 per cent stake. Two Yorkshire and Lancashire directors — Sir Trevor Dawson, who is chairman, and Mr Michael Barrett —are on the Rocky Mountains board.

Mr Barrett said yesterday that the decision to mount a rights issue in order to take up the Rocky Mountains issue was taken by the independent directors. The trust's chairman is Mr Cecil Taylor.

Only £131,000 of the £679,000 Yorkshire and Lancashire rights issue is needed to take up the trust's share of the Rocky Mountains one-for-one issue, at £1.75 a share.

A further £50,000 will be set aside to apply for extra shares in Rocky Mountains under its preferential offer to shareholders, within the terms of its rights issue. The rest will be used to eradicate the trust's bank borrowings of around £32,000 and for investment in high yielding securities, mainly in Britain.

Rocky Mountains is the trust's main energy investment and will account for roughly 13 per cent of its £2.2m portfolio after the issues. Both rights issue are being underwritten by merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham.

Rocky Mountains own cash call is in order to take up a 25 per cent interest in 657,000 more acres in the United States, and other interests in another 400,000 acres, to be assembled. It works in a partnership with British company Premier Consolidated.

Investment earnings lift full-year profits at Ash & Lacy

By Margareta Pagano

Ash & Lacy, the West Midlands steel products maker, has bucked the trend with higher pretax profits and a dividend increase for the year to January.

Profits rose to £2.64m from £2.58m on sales of £27.86m, against £26.67m. The final dividend is lifted to 9.2p gross, making a total for the year of 17.8p gross. This compares with 16.42p last year. The shares gained 9p to 236p on the news.



Mr John Vernon, chairman of Ash & Lacy.

But higher pretax earnings disguise lower trading profits at £2.27m against £2.55m. The group made £371,000 from the group's net cash resources of £2.4m. An extraordinary debit of £106,000 is arrived at after warehouse closure costs.

A good first quarter helped interim trading profits to reach £1.28m, but the second half saw a steep downturn in trading with demand slipping since last April.

One of the group's three main divisions, perforating and expanding metals, supplying the motor industry, has been particularly badly hit. But the galvanizing and steel padding divisions, whose main customer is the construction industry, held up over the period.

Mr David Fletcher, managing director, says there has been no sign of recovery yet. The outlook for the year, he says, depends entirely on the extent and timing of the expected recovery.

The workforce has been reduced since 1979 from 762 to 704 employees. Many of these transferred with the sale of the lossmaking Andrew Charles subsidiary, a hardware wholesaler, which was recently sold to Tricentrol.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster ..	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9¾%, up to £50,000 9¾%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Thomson T-Line talks fail

By Margareta Pagano

Talks between Falkirk-based Thomson T-Line Caravans and potential suitors have broken up after the failure to reach agreement on property valuation guarantees.

Yesterday Thomson returned to its Stock Exchange listing with shares at 43p, 24p lower than the suspension price on February 16 when dealings were halted.

In May last year Mr David Thomson, chairman, whose family interests control 60 per cent of the equity, asked merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson, to find a buyer for the family interests.

Talks with Mr Robert Morton and Mr Alex Merritt, who sold their Euro-Exhaust group to Kwik-Fit in a £10m deal last year, were the result of that search. They both hold 5 per cent each of the shareholdings.

The deal is believed to have been "substantially" higher than the market value of the shares at the time of suspension. A spokesman for Kleinwort Benson, who are still looking for buyers, said that Mr Thomson had been unable to give guarantees on property valuations.

The group has not been trading at a satisfactory level recently, but it does own property not directly used in trading which had been "impossible" to value, he said. Progress is now under way to sell off certain surplus properties. It is thought Thomson has land zoned for housing a few miles from Grangemouth.

Net assets a share of 146p were estimated in December 1979 and shareholders' funds were £2.7m. There had been other interested parties last year but these dropped out when talks started with Mr Merritt and Mr Morton.

Northstar Resources to launch new fund

By Catherine Gunn

Another new Canadian drilling fund, Dorset Resources, is raising C$10m to C$20m (£3.9m to £7.8m) here and in Canada to go into oil and gas exploration in North America.

The shares will be quoted in Alberta and a Toronto listing has been applied for. In London, they will be traded under Rule 163 (1e). Units of one share and one warrant are on offer at C$1 each.

Threequarters of the money raised will be invested over the next two years in the exploration and drilling programme of Northstar Resources, a Canadian company quoted on the Toronto Stock Exchange, whose directors have put Dorset Resources together. The remainder will be set aside to cover the 5 per cent management charge, due to Northstar, and for other projects.

Mr John Hagg, president of Northstarr and acting chairman of Dorset Resources, said yesterday that he expected up to 40 per cent of the issue to be raised in Britain. Of the money put into Northstar's exploration programme, most would be spent in the United States.

Two fifths of Dorset's money will go into low risk drilling, mainly in Texas, and the rest into higher risk projects. Roughly 100 wells should be drilled in the next 18 months to two years.

Exports slow fall at Dreamland

By Michael Clark

A drive into the export market has gone some way towards cushioning Dreamland Electricial Appliances from the full effects of the United Kingdom recession.

Full-year figures of the electrical appliances group show pretax profits £659,000 lower at £840,000 for 1980 on turnover up from £10.6m to a record £11.24m. Earnings per share have been improved from 3.87p to 6.83p and the dividend is unchanged at 1.71p gross.

In order to correct the drop in United Kingdom sales, the group has tried to expand on its overseas operations which last year accounted for £1.8m of total sales, an increase of 47 per cent over the previous year.

The sales drive into Belgium and South Africa went better than expected and in addition to increasing its share of the Dutch market its contract with Philips has also paid dividends.

However, Mr Frederick Williams, chairman, admits that the surge in exports has accompanied a fall in volume and increased pressure on margins.

Back at home the recession has seen sharp destocking by retailers and this has left sales hard pressed to match last year's levels.

Other problems encountered included a bad fire at the group's research laboratories, and a loss on its Alarmline subsidiary amounting to some £100,000.

In addition, the recession has meant a three-day week for the workforce since early January, and more than doubled borrowings of £3.4m.

Looking to the current year, Mr Williams admits that it would be foolish to say that the worst is over, but he is confident that an acceleration in restocking by retailers is on the cards. The shares improved 1p to 26p.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	72xd	+1	6.7	9.3	6.5
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	49	—	1.4	2.9	20.2
192	92½	Bardon Hill	190	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	97	−1	5.5	5.7	4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	51	+1	1.7	3.3	22.2
110	69	George Blair	69	−1	3.1	5.5	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4	4.0
124	103	James Burrough	119	+1	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	320	—	31.3	9.8	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	51	—	5.3	10.4	3.7
224	210	Torday Limited	210	—	15.1	7.2	3.6
23	8	Twinlock Ord	10¼	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	45	—	3.0	6.6	6.9
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	+1	5.7	5.6	5.6
263	181	W. S. Yeates	259	+1	13.1	5.1	4.9

DB critical of Bundesbank action

International

Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest commercial bank, said yesterday that a 10 per cent improvement in operating earnings in the first few weeks of 1981 was cut off when Deutsche Bundesbank sharply raised interest rates on February 19.

Herr F. Wilhelm Christians, co-chairman, said the Bundesbank's actions came just as Deutsche Bank's margin on interest was "in sight" of a 3 per cent level after averaging 2.59 per cent in 1980, up from 2.47 per cent in 1979.

Despite interest margins below what it considers ideal, Deutsche Bank reported that it boosted 1980 parent net earnings by 20.7 per cent to DM342.8m (£73m) from DM283.8m in 1979, enabling an increase in the dividend to DM10 from DM9.

Herr Christians, who called 1980 a "pleasing year" when Deutsche Bank scored both "quantitative and qualitative advances", did not make any firm prediction for 1981 results. He said, however, that "our ambition is to retain the DM10 dividend".

Union Miniere payout held

Union Miniere said its operating results fell last year because of a decline in metal sales from stocks, but its net profit available for distribution to shareholders was similar to 1979's because of higher returns on financial investments.

The company gave no profit figures, but announced an unchanged dividend of 500 Belgian francs (£6.50) for 1980.

The group said copper prices fell last year in line with weaker demand, while zinc prices were also weak. Its Thierry mine in Ontario, and its United States operations were both hit by poor metal prices.

In Brazil, however, group operations showed satisfactory results, because of a high level of production and high prices for diamonds and gold.

On its financial investments, Union Miniere said it benefited from high interest rates on treasury bills and other credits.

For 1979, Union Miniere announced a net profit of 666m francs.

Cheung Kong

Group net profits of Cheung Kong (Holdings) of Hongkong rose to HK$701.3m (£60.4m) in 1980 from HK$254.1m in 1979. Extraordinary profits of HK$801.1m gave attributable profits of HK$1,500m, against HK$639.9m.

The group announced a three-for-ten bonus issue and said it was raising the total dividend to 63 cents from 55.

Franc Eurobond

Bank of America announced in Paris a five-year Eurobond issue for 250m francs (£22.7m).

The bonds, which will mature on April 30, 1986, have a coupon of 14½ per cent payable annually.

Saab outlook

Saab-Scania, the Swedish motor vehicles group, expects 1981 group profits before appropriations and taxes to be little changed from 1980 levels.

In 1980 group profit before appropriations and taxes was Kr945m (£93.5m) on sales of Kr13,990m.

Borrowings cut at Heywood

Heywood Williams, the building industry supplier, is cutting its borrowings by £2.5m in the next few months to bring them back to £3m.

More than £1.1m has already been saved through the sale of 60 per cent of Porter and Haylett, its boat building subsidiary, and the disposal of parts of Pitchmastic, asphalt contractors. The rest of the saving will come from the reduction in activities in Staveley Homes.

Australian deal by Amax

Amax the big American natural resources company, is increasing its involvement in the Australian mining boom by raising its stake in Australian Consolidated Minerals to 39.2 per cent.

ACM, which has a gold prospect called Big Bell in Western Australia, is to issue about 10 per cent of its shares to Amax.

The 6.5m shares are being placed at 45 cents each, a total cost of A$2.93m (£1.54m). The placement values ACM at around A$290m.

The shares will be taken up over two years to meet state laws on company ownership. The first tranche of 1.95m shares will be issued straight away.



Business appointments

Director for Stone-Platt

Mr J. M. Williams has joined the board of **Stone-Platt Industries**. Mr Williams is chairman of Newman Industries.

Mr T. E. Hutton, managing director, Total Oil (GB) has been made chairman of the **British Railways (Eastern) Board**. He succeeds Mr J. L. Dickinson.

Mr C. G. H. Clark, a director of Kleinwort, Benson Limited, becomes general manager of **Kleinwort Benson (Geneva)**.

Mr Jeremy Hardie is the new deputy chairman of **Alexanders Discount**.

Mr R. C. Hale has been made a director and prospective chairman of **Hoskins & Horton** in succession to Mr Stephen Lloyd, who is to retire.

Mr Ernest Sharp is now on the board of **Devitt Group** in a non-executive capacity.

Mr John H. Murray is to join **Stewart Fund Managers** as an executive director.

Mr Peter G. Edwards has been made north-east regional director of **M. J. H. Nightingale & Company**.

Mr Michael J. Rock becomes commercial director of **SAFT (UK)**, part of the French CGE Group.

Mr J. A. D. J. Palmer-Brown has joined the board of **Stewart International Group** and succeeds Mr A. H. C. Colls as managing director of Stewart Wrightson (Aviation). Mr Colls becomes chairman of the latter company. Mr C. McBride has been made a director of Stewart Wrightson (Surety & Specie).

Mr Norman Peterson has become an actuary to the **Refuge Assurance Company**.

Mr John Grose, branch director of **Barclays Bank Lombard Street** branch, has become joint branch director with Mr Bill Lower, of the Gracechurch Street branch, following the merger of the two branches.

Mr F. D. Homfray and Mr A. Redfearn have been made joint managing directors of **United Packaging Industries (UK)**.

BANK FIGURES

Figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

	Eligible liabilities £000m	% Rise over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve asset ratio
1980			
March	52,779	9.0	13.1
April	54,297	10.8	13.2
May	55,216	19.0	13.1
June	59,455	30.9	13.0
July	61,457	64.6	13.2
Aug	63,137	71.0	13.2
Sept	63,441	59.5	13.4
Oct	65,275	27.3	13.0
Nov	66,003	19.4	13.6
Dec	67,455	27.8	13.5
1981			
Jan	68,041	18.4	11.1
Feb	68,302	14.7	11.1
March	67,908	2.7	9.8

Bank statements for March

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to March 18 are summarized in the table below.

£ millions	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Williams & Glyn's
Total deposits	86.089	− 316	34.967	14.887	17.898	25.806	2.531
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with Bank of Eng	1.409	− 48	430	288	276	393	33
Market loans:							
UK Banks and discount market	19.090	−1.005	5.362	2.755	2.912	7.458	603
Other	18.289	+ 114	5.446	4.142	3.120	5.020	651
Bills	1.223	− 122	255	149	354	485	21
British Government stocks	2.640	+ 28	867	371	780	540	74
Advances	45.100	+ 461	13.349	7.813	10.300	12.417	1.321
Parent Banks Reserve ratio (%)	9.6	− 1.3	8.6	11.7	9.3	9.8	8.7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars were steady: cathodes were idle.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £840-51.00 a metric ton: three months, £861-62.00. Sales, 2,950. Cash cathodes, £833.50-34.50: three months, £848-48.50. Sales, nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £844-44.50: three months, £865-65.50. Settlement, £844.50. Sales, 8,700 tons. Cash cathodes, £837-37.50: three months, £852-52.50. Settlement, £837.50. Sales, 2,800 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady, quiet: high-grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,270-80 a tonne: three months, £6,355-60. Sales, 200 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,270-80: three months, £6,355-60. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,295-6,305: three months, £6,350-55. Settlement, £6,305. Sales 610 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,295-6,305: three months, £6,350-55. Settlement, £6,305. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works fell by 29 cents yesterday to 31.01 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £346-49.00 per tonne: three months, £353.50-54.00. Sales, 4,180 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £346-46.50: three months, £353.50-54.00. Settlement, £346.50. Sales, 8,250 tonnes.

ZINC was steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £381-82.00 per tonne: three months, £390.50-91.00. Sales, 1,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £383.60-84.00: three months, £391.25-92.75. Settlement, £384.00. Sales, 3,800 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £233.55 ($511.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easy.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 549.40p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,196.00): three months, 565.60p (1,242.60c): six months, 581.10p (1,288.50c): one year, 617.30p (1,383.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 541-42.0p: three months, 557-58.0p. Sales, 35 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 549-51.0p: three months, 566.5-67.0p. Settlement, 551.0p. Sales, 32 lots.

ALUMINIUM closed barely steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £643-44.00 per tonne: three months, £633-34.00. Sales, 1,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £646-47.00: three months, £655.50-56.00. Settlement, £647.00. Sales, 4,700 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,890-2,900 per tonne: three months, £2,915-30. Sales, 144 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,885-90: three months, £2,915-20. Settlement, £2,890. Sales, 136 tonnes.

RUBBER was uncertain after easier yesterday (pence per kilo).—May, 52.40-53.00: June, 53.40-54.00: July-Sept, 56.00-56.10: Oct-Dec, 59.20-59.30: Jan-March, 62.20-62.30: April-June, 65.10-65.20: July-Sept, 67.70-67.90: Oct-Dec, 70.80-71.00: Jan-March, 73.80-73.90. Sales: 470 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain (all pence per kilo): Spot: 51.50-53.00. Cif's: May, 55.00-55.50: June, 55.50-56.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1056-1057: July, 1074-1075: Sept, 1053-1054: Nov, 1050-1053: Jan, 1051-1054: March, 1045-1037: May, 1045-1066. Sales: 1,388 lots, including 14 options.

ARABICA (officials at 16.45): April, 147.00-60.00: June, 147.00-43.00: August, 146.50-51.00: Oct, 140.00-47.50: Dec, 140.00-50.00: Feb, 139.00-49.00: April, 139.00-49.00. Sales: Nil.

COCOA was easier yesterday (£ per metric ton).—May, 935-931: July, 959-960: Sept, 977-978: Dec, 999-1,000: March, 1020-1021: May, 1037-1039: July, 1052-1059. Sales: 2,202 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £6.00 lower at £215: the "whites" price was £7.00 lower at £237. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 212.50-13.00: Aug, 211.75-12.00: Oct, 211.75-12.00: Jan, 209.75-10.00: March, 208.55-08.75: May, 209.00-09.75: Aug, 208.75-9.00. Closing tone: Steady. ISA prices (April 6): daily, 19.37c; 15-day average, 21.60c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne):—April, 128.50-30.00: July, 130.80-31.00: Aug, 134.00-34.50: Oct, 136.00-36.00: Dec, 137.50-37.90: Feb, 138.50-40.00: April, 140.00-43.50. Sales: 128 lots.

WOOL.—N Z Crossbreds, No 3 contract, cents per kilo (firm).—May, 347-350: Aug, 364-370: Oct, 366-373: Dec, 374-377: Jan, 375-382: March, 382-383: May, 386-390: Aug, 388-393: Oct, 389-393. Sales: 86 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: April, £106: May, £105.75: June, £104.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: April, £118: May, £119.25 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—US.—French: April, £125.00 trans-shipment east coast seller. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: April-May, £85.50 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: May, £104: Aug, £96 sellers east coast: April, £102.50 paid, east coast Scotland. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady.—May, £99.60: Sept, £95.70: Nov, £99.30: Jan, £102.85: March, £106.45. Sales: 117 lots. WHEAT was firm.—May, £116.95: July, £118.95: Sept, £101.05: Nov, £104.65: Jan, £108.55: March, £112.55. Sales: 182 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	£114.10	£111.50	£97.60
S West	—	—	£97.60
W Midlands	—	£112.60	£97.90
N West	£114.00	£113.60	£99.90

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 7.—GB: Cattle, 92.31p per kg lw (+2.23). UK: Sheep, 170.70p per kg est d cw (–3.79). GB: Pigs, 72.91p per kg lw (+0.25). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 8.4 per cent, ave price, 92.39p (+2.39). Sheep nos up 6.0 per cent, ave price, 171.90p (–2.81). Pig nos up 7.8 per cent, ave price, 73.05p (–0.16). Scotland: Cattle nos down 9.5 per cent, ave price, 92.30p (+2.07). Sheep nos down 17.0 per cent, ave price, 166.19p (–8.59). Pig nos down 24.3 per cent, ave price, 71.62p (+3.57).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £50.70: Nov, £58.70: Feb, £67.30. Sales: 147 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $500.00: July, $504.50: Aug, $509.50: Sept, $315.25: Oct, $321.50: Nov, $327.00: Dec, $332.50: Jan (1982), $336.75: Feb (1982), $343.00. Sales: 941 lots of 100 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange): **Home produced:** The market appears steady, with most sizes available.

Imported: Other EEC markets remain steady.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer first-hand):

	Wed-Thur-Fri	Mon-Tues
Brown		
1's	5.60 to 6.00	5.50 to 5.70
2's	5.20 to 5.40	5.00 to 5.40
3's	5.00 to 5.10	4.70 to 4.90
4's	4.80 to 5.00	4.60 to 4.80
White		
1's	5.60 to 5.70	5.40 to 5.60
2's	5.20 to 5.30	5.00 to 5.10
3's	5.00 to 5.10	4.70 to 4.90
4's	4.80 to 4.90	4.60 to 4.80
5's	4.50 to 4.60	4.50 to 4.60
6's	4.25 to 4.50	4.00 to 4.10
7's	3.50 to 3.60	3.50 to 3.60

Imported prices (in £)

French brown	Current Arrivals
1's	5.50 to 5.60
2's	4.90 to 5.30
3's	4.80 to 4.90
4's	4.65 to 4.70

All prices are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

ICCO voted £444,000

Once again the International Cocoa Organisation has drawn back from the brink. Members of its council agreed yesterday to vote the ICCO £444,000 to meet running expenses to the end of September.

But members also postponed a decision on the report circulated by Mr Kwesi Hackman, the ICCO's executive director, who argued that the Ivory Coast's request for a committee to study cocoa pricing could not be legally accepted until a new international cocoa agreement was agreed.

Discount market

Civil servants' strike action continued to distort credit patterns in the discount market yesterday. It had looked to be a day of small shortage. The Bank of England gave help on a large scale. Then at the end of the day, funds were plentiful enough in the closing minutes to enable some houses to rule off as cheaply as 4 per cent.

The market had a very quiet morning. Houses took money during the early part of the day within a band of 11¾-½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The pound staged a strong rally on foreign exchange markets yesterday, helped by a poor set of bank lending figures for mid-March and by a sharp retreat by the dollar. At the close, sterling showed a 245-point rise at $2.1935, compared with $2.1690 overnight, while its trade-weighted index, after slipping to 98.6 at the opening, finished the session at 98.9, compared with 98.7 on Monday.

With the Bank of England projecting a 3 to 4 per cent rise for M3 in next week's money supply statistics after yesterday's increase in bank lending, the pound moved smartly forward after trading hesitantly earlier on.

With dealers now taking the view that a further cut in MLR is now extremely unlikely in the near future, there was revived support for sterling from both the Continent and from across the Atlantic.

The dollar, in the meantime, encountered some appreciable profit-taking on the easing of tension over Poland following the statement by Mr Brezhnev in Prague yesterday morning.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 7	Market rates (close) April 7	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1750-1950	$2.1930-1940	0.65-0.75c disc	2.00-2.10c disc
Montreal	$2.5850-6020	$2.5995-6005	1.10-1.20c disc	3.20-3.35c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-21fl	5.20-21fl	1½-½c prem	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	76.45-95f	76.80-90f	90-110c disc	140-160c disc
Copenhagen	14.70-77k	14.75½-76½k	225-385ore disc	940-1125ore disc
Dublin	1.2710-2855p	1.2835-2850p	24-38p disc	79-93p disc
Frankfurt	4.66½-70½m	4.68¾-69¾m	par-½pf disc	½-1pf disc
Lisbon	126.20-127.20e	126.85-127.05e	05-75c disc	45-210c disc
Madrid	189.80-191.00p	190.75-95p	65-100c disc	210-270c disc
Milan	2326-43lr	2340½-42½lr	12½-14½lr disc	43½-46½lr disc
Oslo	11.81-92k	11.91-92k	60ore prem-70ore d	10-155ore disc
Paris	11.01½-07½f	11.06-07f	1-2c disc	4¼-5¼c disc
Stockholm	10.16-22k	10.21-22k	340-420ore disc	985-1060ore disc
Tokyo	465-70y	468-69y	2.40-1.90y prem	5.70-5.10y prem
Vienna	33.00-30sch	33.23-28sch	4gro prem-par	8gro prem-2gro d
Zurich	4.25½-29½f	4.27¾-28¾f	2-1c prem	4-3c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 98.9, up 0.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.88-1.8950
Bahrein	0.8195-0.8225
Finland	8.9675-9.0075
Greece	112.00-114.00
Hongkong	11.6170-11.6570
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.598-0.601
Malaysia	5.0075-5.0375
Mexico	51.0-52.5
New Zealand	2.3945-2.4145
Saudi Arabia	7.2845-7.3745
Singapore	4.5720-4.6020
South Africa	1.7520-1.7670

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	98.9	–27.2
US dollar	101.4	–3.5
Canadian dollar	86.3	–17.2
Schilling	116.1	+21.6
Belgian franc	107.7	+9.0
Danish kroner	89.1	–10.9
Deutsche mark	120.8	+41.6
Swiss franc	134.7	+75.5
Guilder	112.2	+15.1
French franc	86.7	–8.7
Lira	59.3	–55.4
Yen	143.4	+38.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7035-1.7055
+ Canada	1.1881-1.1884
Netherlands	2.3690-2.3710
Belgium	35.02-35.06
Denmark	6.7490-6.7515
West Germany	2.1375-2.1385
Portugal	57.70-57.85
Spain	86.98-98.03
Italy	1066-1068
Norway	5.4325-5.4375
France	5.0450-5.0470
Sweden	4.6550-4.6650
Japan	213.40-213.60
Austria	15.1160-15.1360
Switzerland	1.9510-1.9525

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8415-0.8418

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.5460	+1.83	+1.90	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.97683	+0.73	+0.80	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53403	0.00	+0.07	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.97908	0.00	+0.07	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80913	0.00	+0.07	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.694531	+1.37	+1.44	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1261.58	0.00	+0.07	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-14¾; seven days, 15½-15¾; one month, 15¹¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 15¹¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 15⅝-15⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $517 (an ounce); pm, $514.25 close, $512.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $527-530 (£240.5-242.0).
Sovereigns (new): $128-130 (£58.5-59.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11¾ Low 4
Week Fixed: 11¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11½	2 months	11⅜
3 months	11⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	11⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	12¼
3 months	11⅝-11½	4 months	12⅜
4 months	11⁹⁄₁₆-11⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	11¾
6 months	11¼-11⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅜-13⅛	7 months	12⅝-12⅜
2 months	12⅞-12⅝	8 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12¾-12½	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12½-12¼
5 months	12⅝-12⅜	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12⅝-12⅜	12 months	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12¾-12⅝	6 months	12-11⅞
3 months	12¼-12⅛	12 months	12-11⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅛	3 months	12¼
7 days	12¼	6 months	12¼
1 month	12⅛	1 year	12¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight	Open 11⅞-11½	Close 5	
1 week	12¾-12½	6 months	12⁵⁄₁₆-12³⁄₁₆
1 month	12⁵⁄₁₆-12³⁄₁₆	9 months	12¼-12
3 months	12⁵⁄₁₆-12³⁄₁₆	12 months	12¼-12

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¾ 6 months 12⅝

Finance House Base Rate 13%

Wall Street

New York, April 7.—Stocks closed lower as a late selling surge pulled the Dow Jones industrial average into minus territory.

The industrial index finished at 992.89 with a decline of 1.35. The index started the day higher but soon after noon it was in minus territory. Another rally carried it to a gain of about five before the late retreat pulled it back down.

Declines were ahead of advances at the bell by a small margin.

Volume again was moderate at less than 45,000,000 shares compared with 43,190,000 yesterday.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Monday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States on April 26.

Winding up of the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres around Poland helped sentiment although the White House said the United States was still "seriously concerned".

Bond prices were higher today in light trading. The federal funds rate eased back to 14¾ per cent from the recent 16¼ per cent. The uncertain course of interest rates continues to keep some traders on the sidelines despite the Federal Reserve's indication of a tougher credit policy.

Stocks were narrowly higher in moderate trading late in the day.

Active Standard Oil (Indiana) rose ⅜ to 71⅜. It said it had a big gas find in south-western Wyoming. Among partners in the find, Union Pacific added ⅛ to 73

US commodities

New York, April 7. **GOLD** at the Comex closed at $512.60 an ounce for April, $14.50 down on yesterday. April, $511.50-$515.00: May, $516.30: June, $522.00-$527.30: Aug, $531.50-$533.00: Oct, $548.70: Dec, $561.00: Feb, $575.10: April, $588.40: June, $600.00: Aug, 615.50: Oct, $628.80, Dec, $642.30: Feb, $656.50.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: April, $[illegible]: June, $524.00-$522.00: July $[illegible]: Sept, $[illegible]: Oct, $[illegible]: Dec, $561.00: Jan, $[illegible]: March, $581.00: April, $605.40.

SILVER for April at the Comex closed at $11.85 an ounce [illegible] cent down on yesterday's close. April, 1,185.00c: May, 1,119.00-1,[illegible]: June, 1,208.00c: July, 1,225.00-1,[illegible]: Sept, 1,258.00c: Dec, 1,304.00-1,306.00c: Jan, 1,378.50c: March, 1,360.00c: May, 1,381.50c: July, 1,415.00c: Sept, 1,444.50c: Dec, 1,491.50c.

COPPER: April, 83.75c: May, 84.60-84.80c: June 85.85c: July, 87.00-87.15c: Sept, 89.30c: Dec, 92.50-93.00c: Jan, 93.95c: March, 96.25c: May, 98.25c: July, 100.25c: Sept, 102.25c: Dec, 105.20c: Jan, 107.70c.

COTTON.—May, 87.40-87.50c: July, 86.55-88.70c: Oct, 86.30c: Dec, 85.90-84.00c: March, 84.70-84.80c: May, 85.35-85.45c: July, 86.25-86.55c.

SUGAR: May, 19.30c-19.45c: July, 19.25c-19.35c: Sept, 19.20-19.35c: Oct, 19.15c-19.30c: Jan, 18.85c-19.00c: March, 18.95c-19.05c: May, 19.05c-19.10c: July, 19.25c-19.35c: Sept, 19.25c-19.60c.

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
62.1	47.1	American Grwth	62.0	66.7	2.17
51.5	33.1	Capital	50.2	54.3e	4.06
58.8	44.0	General	57.4	62.0	4.96

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

La Crème de la Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

La creme de la creme also on page 26

Crème Crème

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

KNIGHTSBRIDGE ESTATE AGENTS

require

SECRETARY/ OFFICE MANAGER/ESS

Must be intelligent, energetic adaptable really efficient. Typing 50+ shorthand 90+. Salary and commission by arrangement. Free lunches.

Tel: Dianne Camegie 352 0113

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD CONSULTANTS

PA/SEC CITY

£7,000

Our client, an international lawyer has asked us to find a Secretary who will work on the client side as well as looking after his many private interests (sailing to country house). It is a small, friendly but professional office where personality will count as much as good skills. For further details please ring

KATE COULDREY ON 01-581 2977/2947

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

PA/Secretary to £6,300

This job will appeal to those who thrive on a busy and varied day. You will be working for a senior Manager who requires diplomacy, initiative and a sense of responsibility. Good shorthand and typing essential. Age 21-24, fringe benefits. Close to tube in central London.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants

PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE

The Chief Executive of a company involved in the preservation of historic country mansions is looking for a well-educated Secretary to assist him. Applicants must have a mature outlook, be well spoken, methodical and adaptable with good typing skill. An attractive salary is offered together with pleasant working conditions in a small, friendly office. Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience to: Mr. R. D. Bratby, Mutual Households Association Ltd., Cornhill House, 41 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UB or ring 01-836 1624

FRENCH/ENGLISH BILINGUAL SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST

Other languages useful, though not essential. Varied interesting work in small friendly exporters offices. Write or phone:

P and O Carpets Ltd., 63 South Audley Street, London, W.1
Tel.: 01-629 9678

ENJOY MAKING DECISIONS?

£6,000 plus perks

The Manager of the Group Information Dept. needs a ZIPPY sh sec. (100/55) aged around 25 with lots of personality and enthusiasm. If you thrive on plenty of client contact dealing with the media and public and generating your own correspondence, you will enjoy working in these friendly, prestigious S.W.1 offices. Please ring Jane Webster

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 01-493 6010

BI-LINGUAL TO £8,500

U.S. brewers need a tip-top bi-lingual Secretary to set up their European marketing operation in London. Fluent German and English S/H Typing essential with good spoken French. A driver, age c.30 who is single and prepared to be committed to a career. A public school education is desirable. Call Lana Jeffers on 408 1651. Interviews in West End or City possible.

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

AUSSIE M.D.

requires a Secretary

£7,500

Aged 25 plus with 100/60. In depth knowledge of Australia. Large mining co. S.W.1.

AIDGRADE (AGY.) 437 8051

PA/SECRETARY (Part-time)

Well-qualified mature Secretary/ P.A. with shorthand required by French wine company in W.2. 3/4 hours per day.

Tel Mr. Kormicki 229 6680

SECRETARY ADMINISTRATOR FOR LONDON BASED DESIGN CONSULTANCY

Secretary required with book-keeping experience to help run busy International Graphic Design Consultancy. Fast, accurate typing and shorthand. Age 25+, excellent salary, 4 weeks' paid holiday.

Encom Graphic Ltd.
Phone Jane Stroud on 01-580 4881

ONLY THE BEST SECRETARY WILL DO BASED W.1

A Personal Assistant is required for a businessman who deals in finance, property, art marketing & industry. I am looking for someone with business acumen, who, ideally, is 26+, has good secretarial skills & experience (s/h useful, but not essential), is capable of simple bookkeeping, able to use own initiative & be prepared to take total control in running the small office. This is a very varied & interesting position & the rewards can be generous & high. Salary £6,000+ negotiable. If you feel that you would be interested in working in this friendly, good humoured environment, please ring my secretary, Joanna, who is going abroad, on 01-580 3607.

P.A. SHEPHERD'S BUSH

£6,250

The words "Secretary to Property Expert" can be taken two ways. First, as a job title, which it would be. Secondly, the words can describe your long-term career—from Secretary to Property Expert. If you have 100/60 speeds, a quick brain and a refined personality, you could progress to a full executive role with world travel and top financial rewards. Preferred age 22-30. Ring Annie Rogers.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

WINES AND SPIRITS

Champagne and Cognac Importers, situated in Mayfair, require a Shorthand Secretary/ P.A., to work for their Sales Manager, as part of a small, friendly team. In addition to Secretarial duties the successful applicant will be liaising with customers, organising business functions and travel itineraries. They must possess a good educational background be prepared to take responsibility and work on their own initiative. An ability to speak French would be useful but is not essential. Applications will be welcomed from candidates aged over 21 with at least 2 years' working experience.

Please write to:
Mr. F. Braithwaite
Reid, Pye and Campbell Ltd.,
14 Curzon Street
London W1 7FM

BANKING

£5,500 neg.

+ Subsidised Mortgage

Interesting post in the Investment Division of this City based Merchant Bank.

Ideally someone with a keen interest in financial matters, investments and figure-work. Must have good audio/copy typing skills and preferably banking experience. Will be trained on a V.D.U. machine. Preferably 24+.

Dulcie Simpson, 405 7711
David White Associates Ltd.
Rec Cons.

BELGRAVIA

£7,000

Are you a totally reliable and experienced PA Sec., British, with good formal skills, education and appearance who would appreciate working in superb private house with executive who's responsibilities are considerable both here and abroad? If so please contact us.

JOYCE GUINESS
01-589 8807/0010
THE Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY FOR BAHRAIN TWO-YR CONTRACT

circa £7,200 (tax free)

Secretary experienced at senior (and preferably multi-national) level for the Assistant General Manager of a distinguished metal marketing company. You should be familiar with all office procedure and have minimum speeds of 120/60 wpm. 12½% bonus, free accommodation and fares paid including return trip for annual 6 week holiday.

Please phone for appointment to discuss all details, Hilary Brook on 734 0911 Drake Personnel (Consultants).

WINES

£5,000

Join this old-established, friendly wine company in W.C.2 and use your secretarial skills working for two directors. Plenty of client contact and opportunity to use French. If you're looking for job satisfaction this is a real opportunity.

West End: 439 7001
City: 377 8600

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

Media Dept. Assistant

Int. Ad Agency offers career opportunity to bright person with some media experience and sec. skills. Once trained you'll be involved in U.K./Int. planning and buying.

Please ring Michael Peters on 584 1752 for an interview.

PART TIME NURSE

With shorthand and typing. 8.45 a.m.-11 a.m. Monday to Friday, for medical students clinic, SE1. Excellent salary and holidays. Telephone.

Mrs Lindsay-Rea on 730 5173

SECRETARIES WITH A DIFFERENCE!

Wanting a career in the Arts, Publishing, Commercial or Non Commercial World? If you need ideas from a small, friendly agency, please ring for an appointment. Must have good shorthand (90+) or audio/copy typing (45+).—London Town Staff Bureau, Covent Garden, 836 1994.

Multilingual Services

WINDSOR / MAIDENHEAD — Trilingual PA/Secretary English / French / German with English shorthand to assist in setting up and running European operation for well known US firm. £8,000.

KENSINGTON — Experienced secretary with European languages for Head of US firms new operations centre. £6,000-£6,500.

FLEDGELING SECRETARIES—Jobs in the City (Spanish) and Wandsworth (French). Circa £5,000.

22 Charing Cross Rd WC2
01-836 3794/5
recruitment consultants

HAMMERSMITH

P.A./Secretary required for M.D. to assist him in developing rapidly expanding export business. The job is varied and interesting, but demands hard work, full commitment and occasional long hours. There is some staff supervision together with general office administration and organisation. Rewards are a good salary and an interesting and challenging career. Immediate start. Please reply in writing to

The Secretary, United Greenfield Ltd., Promotion House, 222, Shepherds Bush Road, Hammersmith, W.6.

A GREAT RECEPTION AND £5,500+

The receptionist is a very important person at this elegant Head Office of a major public company near Victoria. At the centre of activity meeting all visitors and being responsible for some administrative duties as well as a beautiful reception area. This is an exceptionally rewarding and involving job. You will need to be able to communicate well at Chairman and Managing Director level, be able to handle a PMBX 4 and be aged preferably in your late 20s to 40s.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY (English/German)

sought by German Company in the West End

We require:

Experience and enthusiasm to work under pressure—shorthand English/German.

We offer:

around £6,500
4 weeks holidays, 5-day week
(Age: approx. 25-35)

Applications with C.V.

GERMAN FEDERAL RAILWAY
10 Old Bond St.
London W1X 4EN

SECRETARY

Audio / shorthand secretary with good speeds required to work in small, friendly but busy office in Bond Street. Age preferably 21/25. Salary £5,500 p.a. with four weeks holiday. Contact Michael Blair; 01-499 2271.

FLUENT DANISH/ENGLISH?

£6,000 plus

A small friendly professional company require a bright and willing Secretary with a very good typing speed to assist their Danish partner. No shorthand. Age immaterial. Please telephone Elizabeth Moon.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

Personnel Assistant—£7,000

This international company is looking for someone to assist the Managing Director to set up, organise and administer the running of the new London based offices. The right candidate must be capable of working in a one to one situation and be able to stand in for the M.D. when he is abroad. Car driver essential. Languages very useful.

Please contact Maggie Webb for more information on 439 6773

ZADEK WEBB RECRUITMENT

BANKING/SPANISH

£5,500

AGE 20+

The personnel officer and the administration officer of this Spanish Bank in the City require a first class Secretary with good Spanish and excellent skills as well as plenty of initiative. Super benefits plus mortgage.

CITY 377 8600
WEST END 439 7001

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

SRN RECEPTIONIST

Consultant in physical medicine Harley St. area, age 24-30. Salary to £6,000. 5-day week.

Tel. 580 1874

Are we looking for the impossible? c. £7,000 + mortgage

A young dynamic Merchant Banker needs a Secretary/P.A. with fluent French and Spanish to organise his very busy day. Lots of telephone work, meetings, travel arrangements and some personal work. If you have excellent secretarial skills and are aged between 30 and 40, please telephone Elizabeth Moon.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

Stockbrokers

require an energetic Secretary, 22/28, with accurate skills, to work with an unfailing sense of humour for Head of Research and Corporate Finance. £5,500 neg. Contact Amanda Soppit on

283 5523

No agencies.

AUDIO SECRETARY

Experienced Audio Secretary for senior partner of Mayfair Estate Agents. Some shorthand and telex essential. Top salary + incentive commission.

Tel.: 491 3304 (Ref. SHB)

SECRETARIAL

KENSINGTON ESTATE AGENTS

seek Secretary to assist with letting high quality furnished flats and houses. Mixture of shorthand, typing and admin. plus a chance to get out and about. Could suit college leaver.

RING MADELEINE WHITE 937 9622

COVENT GARDEN STUDY GROUP

Well educated 25+ P.A./Sec. with good formal skills and exp. for the Managing Director of Economic Research, Study and Development Client with wide-ranging international activities. To £6,000. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 FLEET STREET, EC4. 01-353 7696.

MAYFAIR INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF SURVEYORS

require Audio Secretary for two associate partners. Experience in property useful but not essential. Would suit second jobber. We offer competitive salary. To find out more

Ring 493 6787

PERSONAL ASSISTANT.—For a small W. London office, varied and interesting position for a smart person 30+ able to act on own initiative and perform general admin. duties including typing, as an effective member of small friendly team. Salary £5,000 p.a. neg. Contact S. Keen. Tel. 01-748 2664 or 741 2606.

STARTING TOGETHER £7,000 neg. A premier International Consultancy, W.1 has nominated a young, successful consultant as their Managing Director. He seeks a temporary secretary for dent PA Secretary. 25+, so that together they can meet the challenge of his new appointment. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments (Rec Cons).

ITALY. Italian law firm in Genoa, seeks a temporary secretary for approximately six months as from beginning of May. Good shorthand and typing: knowledge of Italian would be useful, but not essential. Return fare will be reimbursed. Salary £350 per month, net of tax. Please write with C.V. to Studio Legale Berlingieri, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HS.

AUDIO SEC. £6,300, required for this property Co. close to Blackfriars station. Applicants aged 30-40 with good sec skills and experience in property or similar, to assist this busy manager in an interesting and involving position.—Ring Annarose Dawson on 405 6148 for further details. Kingsland Personnel Rec Cons.

CENTACOM STAFF offer permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills.—Call 734 2564 (West End), 937 6525 (Kensington), 836 5207 (Lawstaff), 836 2875 (Strand).

COLLEGE LEAVER.—£4,400. An exclusive and well-known association, seeks a well educated S.H. Secretary for their young liaison/ Admin. man. Further details 408 0444 Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.).

ART GALLERY in Mayfair seeks presentable Secretary, aged 40+, to help run small business. Good hours. £5,500.—Ann Collett Secretarial Appointments. 229 2052, 221 5173.

CONSERVATIVE MP seeks experienced secretary, salary negotiable. Tel. 219 5473 or 219 4483.

FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A. sec. £5,800. 50 per cent admin. work. Ideal position offering a great deal of scope and involvement for 2nd jobber with fluent French s.h. English. Paragon Personnel 01-580 7056.

GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A. Sec. to £7,500. Opportunity to join newly set up Bank. Excellent prospects and conditions, for experienced person with s.h., aged 25 plus. Paragon Personnel, 01-580 7056.

NO SHORTHAND? Secretary (25 plus) with fluent French and good typing skills for European export mgrs. of prestige cosmetic house. Please ring Bond St. Staff Bureau, 499 0504.

MARKETING PA Sport with sh. neg. from £5,500. SW1.—Malcolm Fitzroy rec. cons., 434 1004.

BI-LINGUAL SEC. French speaking neg. from £5,500, SE1.—Malcolm Fitzroy rec. cons, 434 1004.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE estate agents, c. £6,000. Experienced s/h sec. P.A. to look after 3 partners. Vivacious, well-educated with initiative and confidence, who will enjoy personal involvement in an active agency with appealing premises. 581 4175.

SPANISH/ENGLISH. £5,500. Young sec. to assist in Fashion buying office. s/h in either language with some previous experience. Paragon Personnel, 01-580 7056.

La creme de la creme also on page 25

SECRETARIAL

HAMPSTEAD

£6,000

Sec./P.A. private medical practice (100/60 + audio) office hours, non-smoker, age 25-45 and handwritten replies with C.V. to Box 0033 G, The Times.

TWO Secretaries for estate in East Midlands.—See La Creme.

NOT TO BE MISSED! Kensington. Working with us ... Find out more. See La Creme de la Creme.

NON-SECRETARIAL

FURNISHED LETTINGS NEGOTIATOR

Preferably experienced for busy rentals department. Excellent opportunities for someone personable and self-motivated. Car driver essential. Ring Madeleine White on 937 9622 or write

MARSH AND PARSONS
5 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST.,
LONDON, W.8.

TELEPHONIST / RECEPTIONIST TYPIST.— Join a small friendly City based Lloyd's insurance brokers. You should enjoy meeting people at all levels and of course, have an excellent telephone manner. PABX1 Switchboard. Accurate typing 55 w.p.m. Salary £4,000 + L.V.'s, age 18 +. For further details tel. Mrs Janet Hannah 242 9955.

PART TIME BUREAU (Emp. Agy.) seeks receptionist/telephonist 25-35 exp 4518 afternoons. S.W.1. 222 4102.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT with 3-4 years' experience sought by major oil company for their computer-processed Accounts Payable Section. £5,000-£5,500 a.a.e. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants. 839 1082.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PA/SECRETARY (part-time) 3/4 hours per day. Se La Creme.

STEPPING STONES

CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY ART

seeks intelligent and willing young person, with organising ability to work in congenial surroundings, handling the packing and despatch of prints.

Write C.C.A., 8 Dover Street, W1X 3PJ

TEMPTING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff: 01-499 9192.

TWO Audio Secretarial temporary arrangements with view to going permanent, wanted for chartered surveyors in W.C.1. at Senior partner and partner level. Up to £23 per day. Please call Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants on 836 9272.

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MOTOR CARS

PORSCHE 928 S

Sept. 1980, 6,000 miles. Oak green metallic, brown/black interior. Usual extras inc. electric windows, mirrors and seats: radio/cassette. Air cond., etc.

£22,500

Ring 01-876 7224 day

ALFA SUD 1.5 SPRINT

'T' reg. Dark blue. Sun roof, Hitachi stereo radio/cassette. 27,000 miles. Excellent condition. Taxed till July.

£2,500 o.n.o.

01-903 7158

CONVERTIBLE BEETLE

Black. Aluminium wheels. Pioneer stereo with amp. Excellent condition.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED.

£3,500 O.N.O.

01-354 2687

GOLD FIESTA GHIA 1300 DJL 400 V, low milage, superb condition, very comfortable and very economical. £5,550. (0205) 63474 or 66916.

CAR HIRE

TOUR LIKE ROYALTY in chauffeuse driven Bentleys.—Ring The Bentley Girls on 01-352 5722 now for our brochure and competitive prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY QUALIFIED. — Mature (not old), Exec. Sec. seeks lucrative post pref. with accom. Well-travelled, fluent French, good driver and cook. Suggestions: Sec., Hostess for co. Yacht, guest-house, jet; travelling amanuensis. Apply Box 2963 F, The Times.

OIL & GAS recruitment manager seeks change of position. Excellent track record references.—Box No 0020 G, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

S.W.11. Mins. from all transport, single with own bath in private house. Breakfast. £30 p.w. incl. 225 1499.

CHELSEA. Magnificent large house. Own room £40 p.w. 730 3327.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

DULWICH VILLAGE. 2 large rooms for 2 profs. Large house, garden, C.H. Vacant now. £115 p.c.m. each; all inc. 693 7102, 6-9 p.m.

LANCASTER GATE. Own room for professional person, central flat. £35 per week. 405 3304 (day), 262 3376 (evening).

TWIN ROOM in luxury West End mews house; £50 p.w., fully inc.—Tel: 01-262 5784 or 01-723 9571.

COMFORTABLE sunny flat, Wandsworth Common. Own room. £110 p.m. 01-219 4534, 11.30-4.30 p.m.

HOUSE-TRAINED outgoing musical prof. m. (25) offers £18-25 p.w. for own room in interesting civilised dwelling not too far out. Simon, 405 6944, x 431, home 448 2429.

N.W.8.—Large flat. Prof. 25+. Own room. £100 p.c.m. inc. 389 1896.

ISLINGTON.—Prof. m/f. 20s. own room in large nice c.h. house. £28 p.w. Tel. 583 9199, ext 414 after 3 p.m. only.

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6.—Girl, 25+ to share large mod. house. £33 p.w. 736 4528 after 6 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL LADY wanted to share maisonette, own room. All amenities. 20 mins. Charing X. £20 p.w. excl. 589 8305 day.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM in flat overlooking Clapham Common. £25 p.w. Phone 485 3485 day, 622 7203 eves.

BELGRAVIA.—Girl, 23+ share flat, own room, £140 p.c.m. 730 5841 after 5.30 p.m.

BARNES.—Single room + kit. in house. £151 p.m. inc. 878 6800.

W.2.—Prof. graduate mixed flat, own room £30 p.w. 262 1800.

SHARER 25 plus required comfortable Chiswick flat. £33 weekly inclusive. Monthly Banker's Order & references essential. Tel. 995 1441 Ex. 4712.

CHELSEA. Bedsit, own entrance/bath. Share kit. £38 p.w., inc.—584 2932, eves.

2ND PROF. 25+ share house S.E.18 (City, West End 30 mins) £100 p.c.m. plus returnable deposit.—Tel.: 01-854 4151, after 7.30 p.m.

CHELSEA/FULHAM 3rd to share large lux house. Own room, £200 p.m. incl.—01-633 6252, 01-736 8070.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. Single girl wanted for lux. bedroom in lux maisonette. £40 p.w. excl.—Call eves. 584 8670.

HOLLAND PARK, large room—prof lady. £130 p.c.m.—727 7113.

GENTLEMAN seeks 2nd person 30+ to share civilised Hampstead flat. Large own room, newly decorated. £38 p.w. excl. —Please phone: 553 1253 during office hours.

PUTNEY, 4th prof male, 20's, to share lux flat. Large double room, £37.50 p.w. incl.—01-788 1625, after midday.

S.W.7. Own room, girl, super flat. £31 p.w., excl.—01-373 1451 (eves).

FLAT SHARING

S.W.7. Large room, attractive family mews flat. Prof person, 2 others. £50 p.w., excl.— 373 1019 after 7 p.m.

N.W.3. Prof person 25+, non-smoker, ch flat, own room, 1 other, £32 p.w. excl.— 01-435 2486, eves.

S.W.5. Prof m. own room, share flat with 2 girls. £82.50 p.c.m., excl.—01-439 8000, ext 58, day. 01-373 9457, eves.

PARSONS GREEN. Prof man 25+ to share house, own room, ch. £116 p.c.m., excl.—01-736 2977 (after 6.00 p.m.).

CADOGAN PLACE. Prof girl, own room for 3/4 months. £50 p.w.—235 1658 (after 6.00 p.m.).

KEW. Female to share mixed modn flat, own room, £120 p.c.m., adjacent tube.—01-940 9679.

S. KENS.—Prof. girl, 23+. Nice central flat, own room, £35 p.w. incl. 370 4769.

RENTALS

Keith Cardale Groves 01 629 6604

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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RUISLIP Spacious detached family house with 4 beds, 2 receps. new bath & kit. Full gas ch. garage & garden. Available now for 1 year +. £110 p.w. inc.—Church Bros. 439 0582.

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[illegible]

RENTALS

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WE HAVE DIPLOMATS and company executives constantly searching for a home from home; permit us to rent yours. Cabban & Gaselee, 48 Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. 01-589 5481.

£175 p.w. KNIGHTSBRIDGE.— Delightful 1 bedroom flat, beautifully modernized and furnished to a very high standard. Daily cleaning. Colour T.V. Aylesford & Co. 01-351 2383.

CHISWICK, W4. Fully furnished luxury 3 roomed flat, C.H., chw. fitted carpets, french windows to sunny gardens, carpenter built kitchen, must be seen. £75 p.w. Tel. 01-373 1822.

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CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, BELGRAVIA.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Ring for current list. Flatland, 828 3651.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—Furnished maisonette, 2 double rooms, large kitchen, large bathroom. £350 p.m.—Telephone 01-229 3794.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS Houses/ Apartments, Central London at competitive rentals.—Tel.: Palace Properties. 01-486 8926.

W.8 Large recep, bed, k & b, C.H., colour TV, cleaner. £80 p.w. 0722-72-639.

PIMLICO SQ. 2-roomed self contained flat, CH, chw, gdns. Mon-Fri: £60 p.w. inc. 836 2561 10-5 p.m.

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co. 01-589 5247.

WIMBLEDON COMMON. Sought after area prestigious top floor 2 bedroom executive type flat with lift & porter, imaginatively furnished, decorated & well equipped. Suit couple or single person. £125 p.w. JW Ltd. 949 3482.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and fully equipped luxury flat, large reception, kitchen/diner, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Colour TV, etc. Suit senior executive/ diplomat. Available immediately. £220 p.w. Tel. 878 7786.

FOR LUXURY FLATS & HOUSES in Central London contact Enhanced Properties Ltd., 01-930 5506.

W.1. Well furnished flat, quiet residential area, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, shower, lounge, cloakroom/w.c., dining room, kitchen, clothes washer, C.H., colour TV, housekeeper, gardens, parking. £168 p.w.—01-262 2397.

LADBROKE GROVE.—Attractive furnished flat. Dble bed., recep., k. & b., c.h. Close Tube. 7/6 mths. £65 p.w. Vanston Estates, 584 1571/0886.

N.8.—Flat, furn., c.h. for 2/3 prof. persons; £240 p.c.m. 346 1983.

SLOANE SQUARE, SW.1. — 5th floor flat in p.b. block. 3 double beds., bath., recept., kitchen. Available now £200 p.w. Scott & Co. 730 2105.

CORNWALL GDNS, S.W.7. Superb modern flat, 3 beds., 2 baths, dble recep., fully fitted kit. Long let. Plaza Estates 362 3087.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—House, garage, garden, 4 bed rooms, 2 bath., 3 reception: £300 p.w. Crouch & Lees 499 9981.

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HOLLAND PARK.—Mews. New decor, 30ft recept., 2 bedrooms, roof terr., C.H. £110 p.w. 584 1781.

PARSONS GREEN.—Sunny penthouse, c.h.: £238 p.m. inc. 878 6800.

REGENTS PARK, N.W.8.—Fully-furn. 2 bed flat; £100 p.w. Uttons 348 1234.

S.W.1.—3 bed. flat incl. c.h., c.h.w., lift, Co. let 6 mths; £150 p.w. Willett 730 3435.

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N.W.3.—Luxury 1 bedroom flat, close transport. Ideal for foreign executive or company let. £220 p.c.m.—Tel. 205 9482.

RESPONSIBLE careful Nursing Sister seeks s/c good accommodation in S.W.1, S.W.3, S.W.7 area. Reasonable rent.—Phone: 235 3004 after 7.00 p.m.

CHELSEA.—Modernised basement flat. Fully furnished. 1 double, 1 single bedroom, bathroom, kitchen/dining room, sitting room, C.H. & telephone. Short or long lease. £120 p.w.—01-352 7877.

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584 4231

CHESTERTONS

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LONDON, W2
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Piano Problems

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GREEK ISLANDS.—Brochure [illegible] ATOL 1118.

BOOMERANGS. Australia, [illegible] Air Agts.

(continued on page 27)



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

…a Markham and Philip Madoc: The Life and Times of …id Lloyd George (BBC 2, 9.25)

…he Malcolm Muggeridge and Lloyd George biographies …inue tonight (BBC 2, 8.05 and 9.25 respectively), and neither …s signs of running out of steam. Mr Muggeridge's weekly …g is more convincingly managed than Philip Madoc's Lloyd …rge, however. But as there is no more skilful make-up artist … Life, we shall just have to put up with the way Mr Madoc …ars to flit back and forth between decades. In tonight's film …Muggeridge talks about the way he has been satirized by such …edians as Mike Yarwood and Peter Cook. Far from being …leased by Mr Cook's impersonation of him in the comedy …ch based on the Muggeridge-Vidler series about the journeys …t Paul, Mr Muggeridge says it was better than the original. …e parody of everything is a necessary version of it", he says in …y that reveals how sensibly he is mellowing. At 9.25, Lloyd …rge begins the process that leads to his succeeding Mr Asquith …) Downing Street.

…n case the subtle irony in the choice of background music for …y Cockcroft's film Another Bloody Sunday (ITV, 9.00) escapes …, let me remind you that it is from Prokofiev's score for the …et Romeo and Juliet. An odd choice for a film about some men … slosh about in mud? Not at all. Romeo and Juliet is the …etypal story of failure, bright dreams turning into dust; and …ther Bloody Sunday is about Doncaster, the Rugby League … with an unequalled record of failure — 40 successive matches …out a single win. There is a classic paradox at the heart of Mr …kcroft's film — the last in this very high quality collection of …mentaries about indomitable people. A succession of wins …ld really put Doncaster's future in jeopardy. It is only by …ng players that it can find the cash it needs to survive.

…hat do they know of Thai music who only the pseudo-Thai …ic of The King and I know? For the real thing, listen to some …gkok university players at work in this afternoon's Radio 3 …cert (4.00), including an overture by a Thai king, not the …tting monarch reincarnated by Yul Brynner, but the more …nt King Prichadipok. . . . Plays about strikes are ten a penny, …what gives Allen Saddler's Afternoon Theatre production The …e Strike (Radio 4, 3.02) its veneer of novelty is that this strike …r less money, not more. . . . It's about time somebody on radio … tribute to Peter Simple's Way of the World column in The …y Telegraph. Kingsley Amis does it on Radio 4 at 7.20 …eated tomorrow, 9.05 am).

…erred in crediting John Pullen with the story-teller's role in …Monday to Thursday extracts from A Study in Scarlet on …io 4 last week. The man I ought to have praised was Nigel …bert. But Mr Pullen did make a convincing Conan Doyle in …ay's penultimate episode.



…a Zavaroni (left) and Lulu in Lena (BBC 1, 8.30)

…AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND …ITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Sexual identity; male gays; 7.05 Palaeontology and geological time; 7.30 Disaster simulation: debriefing. Closedown at 7.55.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Seafood cookery, with Michael Smith.
1.45 Bagpuss. Closedown at 2.00.
2.20 Racing from Ascot: We see the 2.35, 3.05 and 3.35.
3.55 Play School: Barbara Brenner's story Mr Tall and Mr Small (r); **4.20 Hong Kong Phooey:** cartoons.
4.40 Take Hart: For junior would-be artists. With Tony Hart.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 The Bagthorpe Saga: Episode 3. Grandma takes to bingo; **5.35 Fred Basset:** Doghouse Blues (r).
5.40 Regional news magazines. Nationwide at 6.30. Sue Lawley finds there is much more to Papworth than heart transplants.
7.00 Tom and Jerry: Two Little Indians, and Puss'n Boats.
7.10 The Wonderful World of Disney: Journey to the Valley of the Emu. An Aborigine (Victor Palmer) searches for his totem — the emu.
8.00 Terry and June: With Terry Scott, June Whitfield. A crash course in bridge (r).
8.30 Lena: New series starring the 17-year-old singer Lena Zavaroni. Her guests are Rod Hull and Emu, and Lulu.
9.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party; **9.10 News:** with Peter Woods.
9.35 Sportsnight: more games in the first round of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship: Kirk Stevens plays Doug Mountjoy. Also a profile of "Hurricane" Higgins, out for his second world title. Snooker also on BBC 2 at 2.15, 6.55, 10.25, 11.30.
10.25 Are We Being Served? Consumers take their grievances to the top. Tonight, they complain about their gas supplies. Interviews with David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, and British Gas officials.
10.55 Won't Change Places: Marti Webb sings songs from Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical successes. Recorded at the Watermill Theatre near Newbury. With Julian Lloyd Webber (cello), Barbara Thompson (sax), Rod Argent (piano), Jon Hiseman (drums) and Paul Nicholas.
11.40 News and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS BBC Cymru/Wales 5.05-5.35 Break in the Sun. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Cwlwm 81. 8.00-8.30 The Centenary Rugby Quiz. 11.40 News Headlines. Scotland: 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News Headlines. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News Headlines. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional news magazine. 11.45 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Mineral processing; 7.05 Baroque wind instruments; 7.30 Electrolytic chlorine cells. Closedown at 7.55.
10.20 Gharbar: For Asian women viewers. Sewing, cookery, a story and music. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (Mr Tall and Mr Small). Closedown at 11.25.
2.15 International Snooker: Embassy World Professional Championship from Sheffield. More at 6.55, 10.25 and 11.30 all on BBC 2. See also BBC 1, 9.35.
4.50 Open University: The Madonna di San Bagio; 5.15 Frequency analysis; 5.40 Grammar rules; 6.05 Computers; 6.30 Magic in the web of art.
6.55 International Snoooker: Frame of the day in the Embassy World Professional Championship.
7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.35 Open Door: It's Bootle — but is it Art? Community Programme Unit film about Art in Action, a community photography project on Merseyside which puts deprivation in focus.
8.05 Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern. Penultimate film in this biographical series. The years covered tonight are 1971 - 1978. We see Mr Muggeridge impersonated by Mike Yarwood and Peter Cook. (See Personal Choice.)
9.00 Rhoda: American comedy series with a strong Jewish flavour. Why Rhoda and Jack are nowhere to be found when the party takes place.
9.25 The Life and Times of David Lloyd George: Episode 6. Tonight, the move to 10 Downing Street and the division of house room between the politician's wife and mistress. (See Personal Choice.)
10.25 International Snooker: More play in the Embassy World Professional Championship. From Sheffield.
10.35 A Party Political Broadcast: by the Labour Party.
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and news analysis.
11.30 International Snooker: Back to Sheffield. Ends at 12.15.

Thames

9.30 A Big Country: Australia's Italian fishermen; **9.55 Friends of My Friends:** Pakistan's young market musicians.
10.20 The Outsiders: Old man, young boy, on the road (r); **11.05 Superstar Profile:** Clint Eastwood is interviewed.
11.30 The Andy Williams Show: with Lesley Ann Warren (r).
12.00 The Munch Bunch: Walking, talking vegetables; **12.10 Rainbow:** The subject is hate. With Fiona Stuart.
12.30 About Britain: Hopping. How hop-picking has changed over the years.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court: The jury decides in the case of a woman accused of masterminding a kidnapping.
2.00 After Noon Plus: An edition about slimming.
2.45 Project U.F.O.: The strange silence of a scoutleader.
3.45 Food, Wine and Friends: Robert Carrier and pastry. The guest is actress Maud Adams.
4.15 Watch It! Ali Bongo goes to China: **4.20 Whizzkids Guide:** School life comedy series. With Kenneth Williams, Arthur Mullard; **4.45 Echoes of Louisa:** Episode 2.
5.15 Mr and Mrs: matrimonial quiz game.
5.45 News: 6.00 Thames News;
6.25 Help! Community health councils.
6.35 Crossroads: Marriage plan upsets parents.
7.00 This is Your Life: Another eulogistic half hour. With Eamonn Andrews.
7.30 Coronation Street: Will Eunice say "yes" to Fred?
8.00 Liberace in Las Vegas: The heavily-ringed and candle-lit pianist entertains. With Folk Lorico de Nacionale de Mexico, and Marco Valanti.
9.00 Once in a Lifetime: Another Bloody Sunday. Profile of the constantly defeated Rugby League Club Doncaster. (See Personal Choice).
10.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party.
10.10 News from ITN. Also, Thames news headlines.
10.40 Mid-Week Sports Special: England meet Germany in two European semi-finals: Liverpool take on Bayern Munich in the European Cup at Anfield, and Ipswich meet F.C. Cologne in the E.U.F.A. Cup at Portman Road. Highlights from both games.
11.45 Three's Company: Comedy series. Jack (John Ritter) and Chrissy (Susan Somers) go baby-sitting for friends.
12.15 Close: Rosalind Runcie reads an extract from Dante's Inferno.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Statues, by Delmore Schwartz.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 A Murder of Quality (2)
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: The Price Strike, by Allen Saddler (See Personal Choice).
3.50 Letter from Normandy.
4.00 Vespers. †
4.45 Greenwitch (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Way of the World of Peter Simple (See Personal Choice).
7.45 Tuesday Call (r).
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Lord of the Rings (5) †
11.00 Story: Men at Work, by Graham Greene.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.

VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00 pm Study on 4: Digame! (Suplemento 2).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Lucian — Philosophies for Sale; Chartist Studies.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Couperin, Johann Strauss, Scharwenka, Berlioz, Dvorak, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Bartok.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Wolf-Ferrari, Schubert, Balakirev (Sym 1).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers. The Court of the Sun King.†
9.45 BBC Scottish SO/Mensham: Josephs (Sym 5).†
10.30 Organ (Dalton): Bach.†
11.20 Cello, piano (Sommer/Adni: Faure, Martinu.†
12.00 Berlin PO/Soudant: Ravel, Beethoven (Pno Conc 3 — Arrau).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Ensemble (Lysis — live from Broadcasting House): Hindemith, Ives, J. Wallace, Cresswell, Schnittke.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 BBC Welsh SO/Horvat: Haydn (Sym 73), F. Schmidt (Sym 3).†
4.00 Music of Thailand (1) † (see Personal Choice).
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Quartet (Gabrieli): Martinu (no 6).†
7.30 Scientifically Speaking.
8.00 BBC SO/Howarth (live from Festival Hall), pt 1: Haydn (Sym 99), Kodaly.†
8.55 Six Continents.
9.15 BBC SO, pt 2: Ligeti (scenes from Le grand macabre).†
10.10 Conversations with Artists: Victor Pasmore.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Faure.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Dartmoor — Forestry and Water; Theatre-in-the-Round; The Framework of Society.
11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Communication; Isotropy of Space; 20th-century Poetry; West Riding Discussion.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Football 9.30 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Wit's End. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from 12.00. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Mailbag 8.30 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.00 pm Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell † 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs. † 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Peebles' Choice 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Play It My Way 10.15 Divertimento 10.30 100 Years of the Natural History Museum. 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Listening Post 11.30 'Tis My Delight 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 Little Dorrit. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 The King's Collection 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Moments of Being 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Listening Post 5.30 Take One 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours 9.15 International Soccer Special 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 A House for Mr Biswas 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Famous Opera Houses. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Lenten Talk 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As Thames except Starts 9.55 am Poetry of Landscapes 10.00 Sesame Street. 11.10-12.10 Nature of Things 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 Certain Women. 5.15 Pet Subject 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.20 Toyn's Talk Back 6.30-7.00 Report 10.40 That's Hollywood! 11.10 Scotsport 12.10 am-12.15 Late Call.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Film: Seagull (James Mason). 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 It's a Musical World. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.45-12.15 am Paris by Night.

Ulster

As Thames except Starts 10.35 am Anna and the King. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 It's a Musical World. 4.13-4.15 News 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.45-11.55 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except 9.30 am Jabberjaw. 9.55 Friends of Man 10.20 Export Scotch 10.45 Chopper Squad. 11.35-12.00 Superstar Profile 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45 Love Boat 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.45-11.48 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30 am Cartoon. 9.40-12.00 Film: Seagull (James Mason). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Story Hour. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.45 Mannix 12.40 am Big Question.

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Something Different 9.40 Tennis with Mark Cox 9.55 Alphabet 10.30-12.00 Film: Sixty Glorious Years (Anna Neagle) 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 Little River Band in Concert 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today 11.45-12.45 am SWAT.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Land of Lots of Time 10.20 Chopper Squad 11.20 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Celebrity Concert 3.15-3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 11.45 That's Hollywood. 12.15 am Weather followed by Cones of Cappadocia.

Granada

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 Last of the Wild 9.50 Film Calling Bulldog Drummond.* 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 pm Live from Two 2.50 Fantasy Island 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This Is Your Right 11.50 Paris by Night. 12.20 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News 9.30 Survival. 9.55 George Hamilton IV 10.20 Kum Kum. 10.45 Dandelion Shorts. 11.00 Bill, Peggy Royal and Friends. 11.25 Jabberjaws. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45 Young Ramsay. 3.15-3.45 In Loving Memory. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 Northern Life 11.40 Camera 12.10 am-12.15 Second Commandment.

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Ireland Isle Festival. 9.45 Spread Your Wings 10.10 Sesame Street 11.10 Survival 11.35-12.00 Rocket Robin Hood 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 It's A Musical World 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary 10.41 News. 10.44 Midweek Sport 11.45-11.50 Faith For Life

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am World We Live In. 10.10 Very English Event. 10.40 Spiderman 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film Daring Game (Lloyd Bridges). 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.38-10.40 News. 11.45-12.15 am Superstar Profile.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Dinky Pinky 4.45-5.15 Siracon Y Byd. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm. 1.10 About Britain 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 It's A Musical World 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Channel Report 10.00-10.10 Chance To Meet 10.38 News. 10.44-11.45 Midweek Sport

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am First Thing 10.00-12.00 Film Samson and Delilah (Hedy Lamarr) 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.40 Sounds Gaelic 11.10 Scotsport 12.10 am-12.15 News.

…lassified Guide

The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Entertainments Guide

THE LORD is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him.
Lamentations 3: 25.

BIRTHS

AYLING.—On 5 April, to Patricia (nee Kerr) and Tom—a daughter (Zoe Victoria Frere).

BELL.—On April 3rd, to Dinah and Christopher—a daughter (Rowena), half-sister to Amelia, Clarissa, Lucinda and Edward.

BROWN.—On 23rd March, 1981, at Queen Mary's Roehampton, to Marie-Josee and Simon—a son (Gregory).

CHESTERTON.—To Ann-Mary and Michael—a son (Francis).

ELGAR.—On April 6th, to Jann (nee Turner) and David—a son (Joan Charles), brother for Caroline.

HARMSWORTH.—On April 3rd, to Alexandra and Vyvyan—a son.

HUDSON.—On April 2nd, in New Jersey, U.S.A., to Antoinette and Michael—a daughter (Annabel), a sister for Jessica and Rowena.

MACFARLANE.—On 5th April, 1981, at U.C.H., London, to Lorraine (nee Clark) and Ross—a son (Matthew).

McMICKING.—On 6th April, 1981, in Edinburgh, to Janetta and David—a son.

MILLER.—On March 26th, in Hong Kong, to Maryrose (nee Dudley) and David—a son (Edward David), a brother for Fergie.

MILLER.—On March 27th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Patsy (nee Sladden) and Anthony—a son (Jonathan Edward), a brother for Lucy.

NELSON.—On 4th April, to Georgina and Lorne—a daughter.

TYZACK.—On 6th April, at The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Elizabeth (nee Cubitt) and David—a daughter (Anna Charlotte).

VAISEY.—On April 4th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Joy (nee Watson) and Nicholas—a daughter.

BIRTHDAYS

DR. DEIRDRIE GILLESPIE of Kingston General Hospital. Many happy returns of the day and all your birthdays to come, you tantalizing female. I again thank you for your care and attention during my relapse. I wish you every success in your vocation — Wally.

TURNER, B. G. (George).—Love and best wishes for a very happy 80th birthday.—Val.

HILDA SANGER.—Lots of love from all the family on your birthday.

MARRIAGES

LARKINS : SHARPLES.—On March 28, in Sydney, Nicholas Larkins to Miranda Sharples.

PATERSON : SHARPLES. — On March 7th in Perth, Western Australia, Alexander Paterson to Fiona Sharples.

WINCH : GILBERT.—On April 4th, 1981, at Holy Trinity Church, Hotwells Bristol, Nicholas Arden Winch to Jane Helen Gilbert.

GOLDEN WEDDING

EDWARD : HODGSKIN.—On 8th April, 1931, in Merano, Italy, Lieutenant-Commander William S. G. Edward, Royal Navy, to Miss Elisabeth Hodgskin. Present address: The Pitchmarket, Cerne Abbas, Dorset.

PUGSLEY : BYAM SHAW.—On 8th April, 1931, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Anthony Follett (Lieutenant, Royal Navy) to [illegible], now at Milverton, Somerset.

SMITH : CAMPBELL. — On April 7th, at Tyska Kirka, Helsinki, Donald Edward to Maud Anna. Now at 27 Mill Street, Warwick.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On April 3rd, her 80th birthday, peacefully at Beckenham Hospital, Dorothy Trogellis, beloved wife of the late Arthur Henry, much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation at Beckenham Crematorium, 11 a.m., 10th April. Flowers to H. Copeland & Son Ltd., 9 Bromley Road, Beckenham.

BIRDLE.—On April 6th, peacefully at home, Broadhayes, Nutley Uckfield, Joyce, aged 73, late of Cheltenham Ladies College, St. Leonards-Mayfield School, sister of Christopher, Mary, Lawrence, and Lal. Requiem mass Thursday, April 9th, at 2.30 p.m., at St. Johns Herons Ghyll, near Crowborough. Family flowers only to Fuller & Scott, The Wheatons, Uckfield.

BURTON., Professor W. H.—On 5th April, 1981, after a short illness, Windham Hedley, aged 65 [illegible], Professor in the History Department, Institute of Education, London University. Much loved brother of Tom and beloved uncle of many nephews and nieces. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, 10th April, at 2.50 p.m. Flowers to J. Leverton & Sons Ltd., 210 [illegible] Street, N.W.1.

BRUNSKILL.—On Sunday, 5th April, Irene Dulcie Mary, widow of Major General Gerald Brunskill C.B., M.C. and very dear sister of Ann Neffield. Funeral [illegible] Friday, 10th April, at [illegible] Parish Church. Inquiries to [illegible] & Son, Burwash. [illegible] Telephone Burwash 882219.

DAVIES.—On April 5th, 1981, Ben Davies, B.Sc., aged 85 years, husband of the late Enid, father of Bethan and Jeffrey, grandfather of John, Peter, Ken and [illegible], and formerly master at Gravesend Grammar School for Boys. Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium, Monday, April [illegible] at 2 p.m. Enquiries to J. B. Shakespeare Ltd., Croydon. Tel. 01-688 1147.

DAVIES.—On Monday, April 6th at his home Khos-y-Corn, St David's Rd, Aberystwyth, Emeritus Professor D. I. Llewellyn, beloved husband of Mary and much loved father of Evan, Huw and Tomos and brother of Hywel. Funeral Thursday, April 9th, private at the house with cremation at Parc Gwyn Crematorium, Narberth and interment at Capel Nonni, Llanybydder. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the Cardiac Equipment Fund, Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

DEVEREY., BERNARD JOHN (Barney).—On Friday, 3rd April, 1981, beloved father of Midge, Bill and Nick. Contact via Bartons, 303 Northolt Road, South Harrow.

DEATHS

FORDHAM.—On Monday, 6th April, suddenly in hospital, Alfred Stanley Fordham, K.B.E., C.M.G., J.P., aged 75 years, of Melbourn Bury, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, beloved husband of Isabel, father of John and Sylvia and grandfather of Francis, Christina and Edward Hopkinson. Funeral service at Melbourn Parish Church on Saturday, 11th April at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only please, but if desired donations to the Papworth Village Settlement Appeal Fund may be sent to Cecil Newling, Funeral Directors, 3 Green Drift, Royston, Herts.

JOHNSTONE.—On Sunday, April 5th 1981, at Ashford Hospital, Middlesex, Robert Victor Stewart, Major R.M. (retd. 1945) in the 84th year from his birth in Edinburgh to Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., of the Civil Service, Jamaica (died in his 84th year at Montreux, 1944) and Helena Victoria (nee Orrell, died London, 1924); and in the 52nd year from his marriage in Bermuda to Faith Annie Jessica (nee Murray), died London, 1962. Cremation to take place on Thursday, April 9th at 10.15 a.m. at South-West Middlesex Crematorium, Hanworth.—Enquiries and flowers to Lodge Brothers Ltd., 4 Clarendon Rd, Ashford, Middlesex. Tel Ashford 52236.

LAMBERT.—On Monday, 6th April, tragically, Christopher (Kit), beloved son of Constant Lambert and Mrs Camilla Hole, and adored brother of Annie. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

MORDAUNT.—On April 7th, Joan Helen, of Sea Field, Green Lane, Hayling Island, beloved sister of Eustace and Robin, aged 75. Funeral St Mary's, Hayling Island, on Friday, April 10th at 10.30 a.m., followed by private cremation.

PETERSEN. HILDA DAGMAR (Tootie), loyal sister of Barbie, dear friend of many, at St. Stephen's Hospital on 3rd April. Cremation to Putney Vale Crematorium at 2.15 p.m. on Friday, 10th April. Flowers to: E. R. Ashton, 96 Fulham Road, by 12.30 on 10th April.

RENNIE-O'MAHONY.—On April 1, 1981, late of 93 Chesterfield House, London, W.1, widow of Captain William Rennie-O'Mahony. Funeral service at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, April 10, next. Flowers to A. France & Son Ltd., 45 Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C.1.

STEIN.—On 6th April, 1981, after a long and painful illness, Winifred Hunter (Wendy), widow of Rolf Herbert Stein, aged 70. Cremation at Worthing Crematorium on Thursday, 9th April, at 3.30 p.m. Trains will be met at Worthing on notification to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Road, Littlehampton, tel. Littlehampton 5059. No flowers, please, but donations for Cancer Research Fund may be sent c/o F. A. Holland & Son, address as above.

STREET.—On 4th April, 1981, at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, after a short illness, Noreen Mary (nee Comerford), aged 64, beloved wife of John Street for more than 40 years. Funeral at St. Mary's, Oatlands, at 2.00 p.m. on Friday, April 10th, followed by interment at Weybridge cemetery. Flowers to F. W. Chitty, 45 Elm Grove Road, Weybridge, by 12.00 noon.

STUZER.—On 2nd April, 1981, Margaret ("Maggie") Mary, in motoring accident in Ireland, dearly loved wife of Lionel and mother of Robert Stephen, of 11 Langford Green, Champion Hill, London, SE5 8BX. Funeral service at the Catholic Church of St. Philip and St. James, Poplar Walk, Herne Hill, London SE24 0BS, on Thursday, April 9th, at 10 a.m. followed by burial at 11.30 a.m. at Putney Vale Cemetery, Roehampton Vale, London, S.W.15. Flowers if desired to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 153 Freston Road, London, W.10.

TALBOT (PROFESSOR ALAN).—On April 5 after a long illness. Cremation service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on Tuesday, April 14 at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only please, but donations to Professor Slator, National Foundation for Cancer Research, Brunel University, Uxbridge.

WAKEFIELD.—On April 5th, peacefully, William George Wakefield of Winchmore Hill and Woodbridge, loved husband of the late Dorothy Wakefield and father of Peter. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, April 13th, at 11.20 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Freeman Brothers, Funeral Directors, Horsham.

WIGRAM.—On April 6th, peacefully at Tiverton, Anne Christal (nee Buller), of Calverleigh Cottage, Tiverton. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Calverleigh, Friday, 10th April, 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to League of Friends of the Tiverton Hospitals, c/o Mr. Gray, 7 Uplowman Rd., Tiverton, Devon.

WOOD.—On 6th April, 1981, peacefully at home, Carlton Road, Derby, Harry Wood, in his 90th year, dear husband of Elizabeth and a devoted father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral Friday, 10th April, service 2.15 p.m. at St. Peter's Church, Littleover, Derby, followed by private cremation.

IN MEMORIAM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL John Antony Corhet Burcher, R. A., died April 8th 1980.

LANGLANDS, GEORGE.—Lovingly remembered on his birthday, so sadly missed, Luz.

LONGLAND.—In everloving memory of Richard Longland, died April 8th, 1968.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EVANS.—The Family of the late Dr. Alice Evans wish to thank those kind friends for the floral tributes, letters of condolence and donations to Cancer Research received in her memory. Please accept this notice as the only acknowledgment.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MEDICINE AND MANKIND.—A Seminar on the relationship of medical practice to society at The Mount Royal Hotel, London, W.1. April 25, 26. Speakers: Robert Bannerman, Bernard Greenwood, Cecil Helman, Brian Inglis, Robert Ornstein, David Sobel, Daniel Tabor, Marianne Winder. Fee £35, student £20. Bookings: The Institute For Cultural Research 089-286 2045. Information: David Wade 01-954 0855.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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DAY John Daly late of Hither Green Reception Centre 12a Ennersdale Road Lewisham London died in Lewisham on 31 May 1980 (Estate about £6,000).
KNIGHT formerly Green, Nigel Allen Knight otherwise Nigel Alan Knight formerly Harry Green late of Caravan Fen Lane Boterdale Diss Norfolk died in Norwich Norfolk on 17 June 1980. (Estate about £6,500).
MILLER John Russell Miller late of 21 Palace Court Bayswater London W2 died there on 26 August 1980 (Estate about £22,000).
STEAD Derek Norman Stead late of 11 Sunningdale Hardwick Green Ealing London E15 died in Southall London on 13 June 1980. (Estate about £65,000).
WALSH Mary Walsh otherwise Mary Bridget Walsh spinster late of Sherwood Lodge Old Peoples Home 71 Atheldene Road Wandsworth London SW18 died in Balham London SW12 on 23 June 1980. (Estate about £22,000).
YOUNG Robert Young late of 206 Alexandra Court Woodborough Road Nottingham died at Nottingham on 8 August 1980. (Estate about £35,000).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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KOS Villas, Hotels/Flts 3 wks.	28 Apr	109	Timsway Holidays
CORFU Villas/Apts. 1-2 wks.	May	135	Villa Seekers
BEACHCOMBER 1-2 wks.	May	109	Medina
CORFU Villas/Apts, Tavernas	May 7 21/28	115	Minerva Holidays
CORFU Villas/Tavernas 7 & 14 days	May	114	Ilios Island Holidays
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CORFU Villas/Apts. 2 wks.	May 1 on	159	Sunburst Hols.
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COSTA BRAVA Mobile Homes 2 wks.	May 22 on	114	Sunburst Holidays

Atol Nos. respectively: 381B/879B/388B/1107B/[illegible] 1090D/1452/1172/1174B/1174B/1174B/1174B.

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(continued on p[illegible]

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The Times Crossword Puzzle, No 15,495

ACROSS
1 "The most lamentable — . . . of Pyramus and Thisby" (MN Dream) (6).
4 Avoid paying for the creature ? (5).
10 Gives head information [illegible] so broke his word [illegible].
11 Concerning a supporter [illegible] stylet (7).
12 Possibly made it more unrestrained (10).
13 A long way round for game (4).
15 Like a smooth skin coat ? [illegible].
17 Engineer on stage of nuclear assembly plant ? (7).
19 [illegible] telling on this [illegible] (7).
21 Our food journal includes even these starters (7).
23 "The Mouse-trap, . . . mere [illegible] on in ——" said Hamlet (4).
24 Informal coat with ruling Indian Cancer (6-4).
27 Short for the line of least resistance ? (7).
28 Colonnade left mainly with one firm (7).
29 Does a boy fire, say, in this cliff-hanger . . . (8).
30 . . . and hang on to a very subdued finish ? (6).

DOWN
1 Fantastic twists for those "elliptical billiard balls" ? (9).
2 Very slight form of car-sickness ? (7).
3 Showy pet food, but what a mess ! (4, 6).
5 Could be unrelated but not changed (9).
6 Church puts one right in II Kings (4).
7 Put in naughty child with student worker (7).
8 Look around, stupid fellow —could be a catch in it (5).
9 River flows through 12 (4).
14 It could make Kath repeat her scapegoat act (4, 3, 3).
16 Fellow who computes horoscopes in Yorkshire ? (9).
18 The Kingsway, for instance, as an easy short cut (5, 4).
20 Platform for the beak (7).
22 A type of colouring course taken by an egoist ? (7).
23 Weight-lifters in the Navy ? (5).
25 Very best spinners (4).
26 Breathless quiet in Newbolt's Close (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,494

Chester Barrie

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